

APPLETONS' ATLAS



OF THE
UNITED STATES

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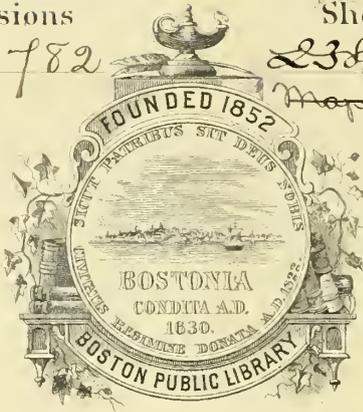
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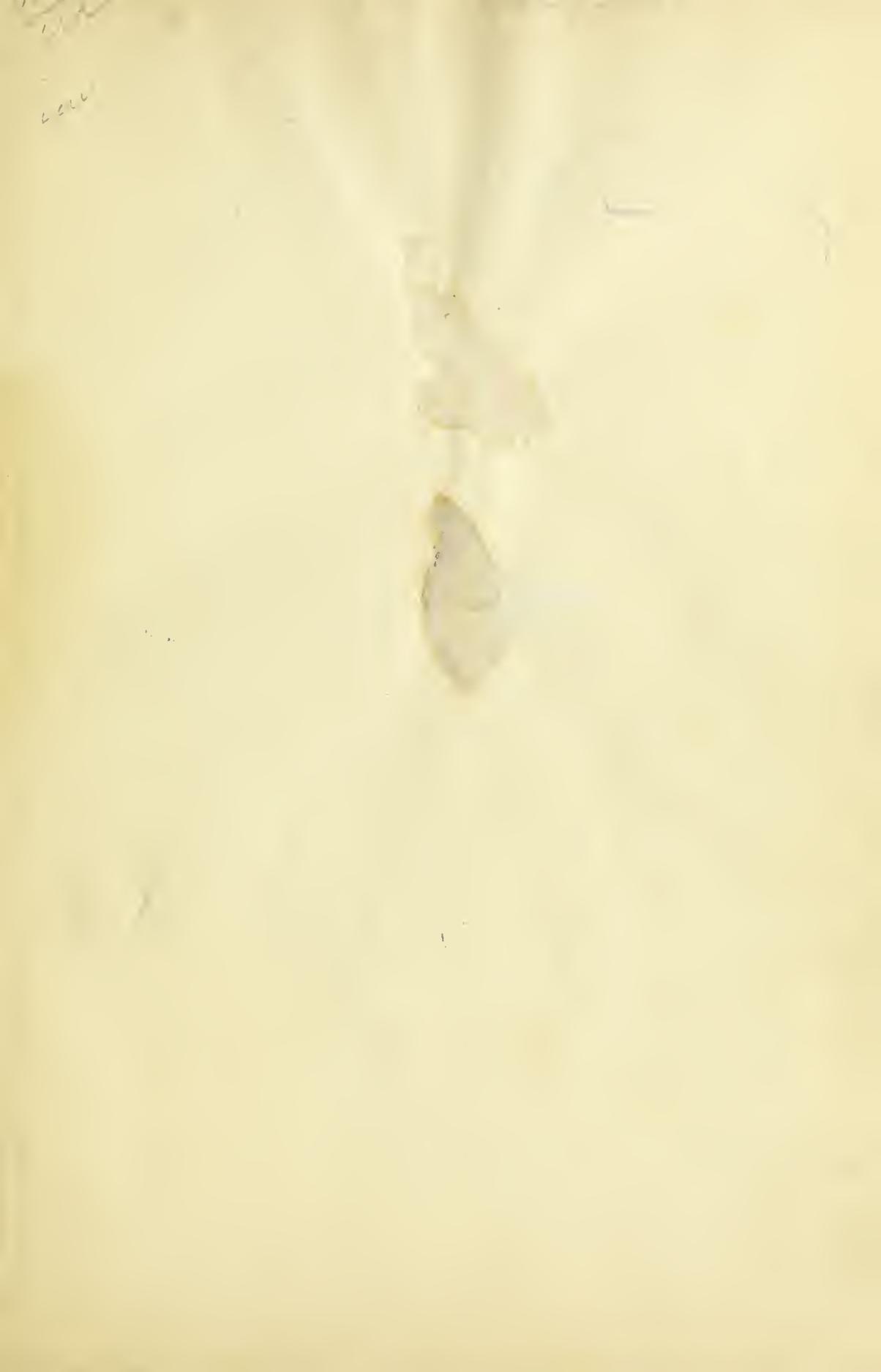
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APPLETONS'

ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES

CONSISTING OF

GENERAL MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

AND TERRITORIES

AND A COUNTY MAP OF EACH OF THE STATES

TOGETHER WITH

DESCRIPTIVE TEXT OUTLINING THE HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND POLITICAL AND

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATES

WITH LATEST STATISTICS OF THEIR RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

NEW YORK

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY

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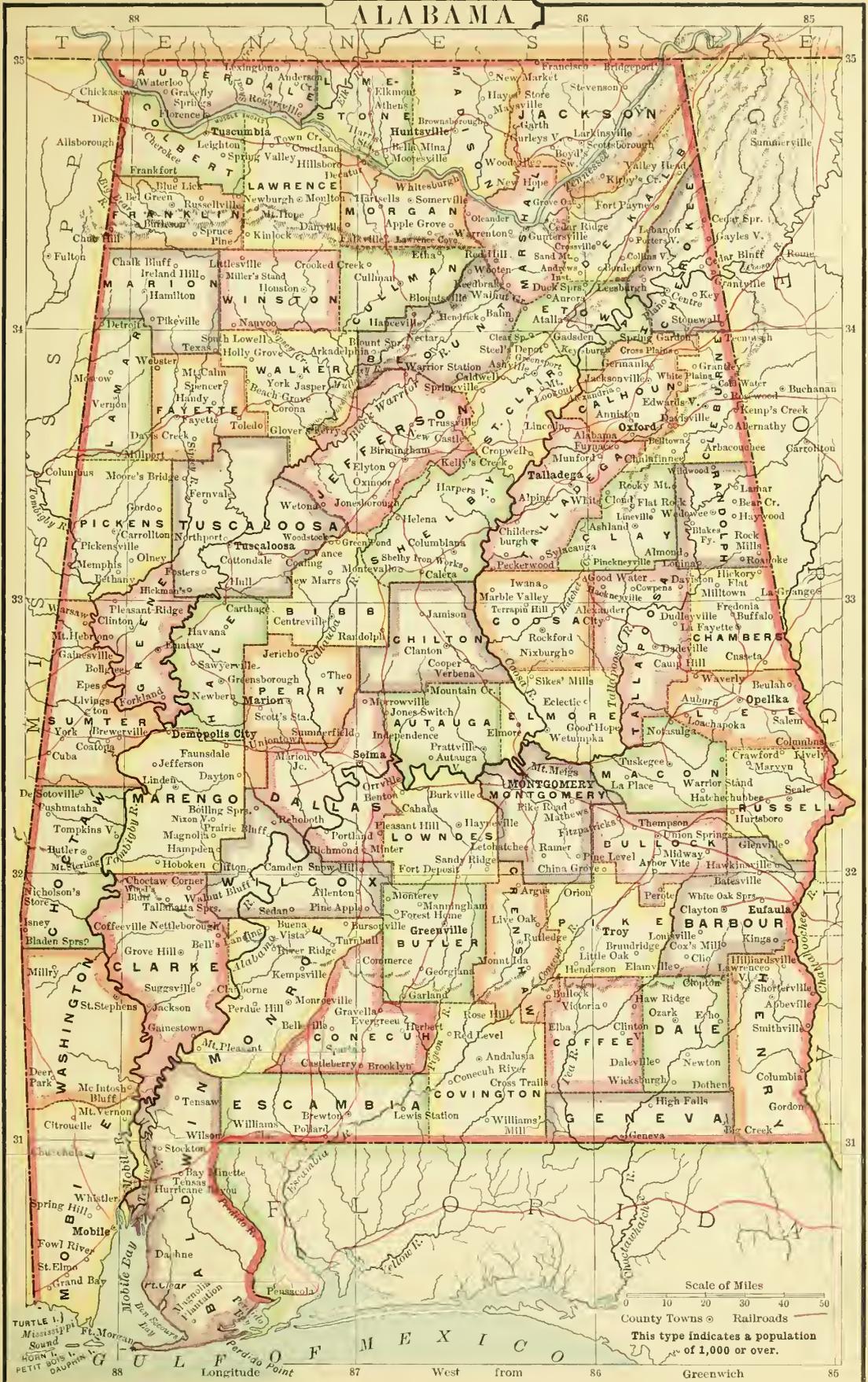
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ALABAMA



Scale of Miles

County Towns • Railroads
This type indicates a population
of 1,000 or over.

Longitude West from Greenwich 85 86 87 88

ARKANSAS.

Historical.—The name, derived from the Indian, signifies "smoky water," with a French prefix meaning "bow." The State was originally a portion of the Louisiana Territory purchased from the French in 1803. When the State of Louisiana was admitted in 1812, the remaining portion was organized as Missouri Territory, which name it held till 1819, when Missouri formed a State Constitution, and Arkansas became a Territory under its present name. It became a State in 1836. The people passed the ordinance of secession on May 6, 1861. During the late civil war the principal battles fought within the State boundaries were Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Arkansas Post, and Helena. Arkansas was temporarily reorganized as a State in the Union in 1864, but it was relegated to military government under the reconstruction acts of 1867. The new Constitution was adopted in 1868, and the State resumed permanent Federal relations.

Geographical.—The State consists of 75 counties, and lies bet. twen lat. 33° and 36° 60' N. and lon. 89° 45' and 94° 40' W. Its area is 53,850 sq. m. with a length of 240 m. and a width varying from 170 to 250 m. It is bounded N. by Missouri, E. by St. Francis River, separating it from Missouri, and the Mississippi, separating it from Tennessee and Mississippi, S. by Louisiana, S. W. by Texas, and W. by the Indian Territory. The Ozark Mountains, rising to an altitude of not more than 2,000 ft., cross the N. W. part of the State. E. of this range and N. of the Arkansas River are the Boston or Black Hills, and S. of the river just named runs the Wachita range. The E. portion of the State is low, flat, and swampy, full of small lakes, and annually overflowed by the floods of the great rivers. The central part is hill and forest, interspersed with rolling prairie, and the west and northwest portions mountainous and partly an elevated plateau. Arkansas is full of navigable streams. The Mississippi washes the main length of its eastern border, and one of its largest tributaries, the Arkansas, passes through the State from N. W. to S. E., rising in the Rocky Mountains, and pursuing a tortuous course of 500 m., being everywhere navigable within the State limits. The Red River, rising in New Mexico, flows through the S. W. part of the State. The St. Francis, rising in Missouri, bounds the State for a short distance, cuts the N. E. portion, and empties into the Mississippi at Helena. Though 450 m. long, it is navigable only 150 m., and then only a portion of the year, navigation being made difficult by rafts and snags, obstacles common to some of the most important rivers of the State. White River, rising in N. W. Arkansas, after passing into Missouri, returns, and, running zigzag S. E., flows into the Mississippi. It is 600 m. long, and is navigable 260 m. The Wachita, which is navigable for 350 m., and empties into the Red River near its junction with the Mississippi in Louisiana, rises in W. Arkansas and runs S. and S. E. through the most beautiful portion of the State.

Natural Resources.—The State in its development so far is mostly agricultural. The rich river-bottoms yield profuse crops of cotton, corn, tobacco, sweet-potatoes, and fruits. The uplands in the center, N. and W. portion of the State, produce good crops of wheat, oats, barley, and other grains, and have vast grazing lands. The mineral wealth promises greatly in the future. Cannel, anthracite, and bituminous coal-beds abound on the banks of the Arkansas River. Iron-ore of the best quality is common in the Ozark Hills, and extensive beds of zinc are also found. Lead-mines abound, and gold is found at various points. Manganese is found in many places, and there is a larger supply of gypsum than in any other State. An enormous bed of superior oil-stone exists in the Wachita Valley. Salt of good quality is produced from the saline springs of the same region. The mineral springs of the State are celebrated for their sanitary value in many diseases.

Principal Places.—Little Rock, capital, metropolis, and railway center; Hot Springs, one of the noted winter sanitariums of the country, of great repute for the medicinal value of its thermal baths; Fort Smith, railway and manufacturing center.

Population.—(U. S. census, 1880.) Total, 805,525; male, 416,279; female, 386,246; native, 792,175; foreign, 10,350; white, 591,531; colored, 210,666; Chinese, 133; Indians, 195. The State, by the U. S. census, has no cities of more than 4,000, except Little Rock, 13,138. It was claimed that the city had reached nearly 25,000 in 1885.

Finances.—According to State report of 1885, the amount of State debt was \$5,108,043, mostly at 6 per cent. interest. There were also \$1,986,733 levee bonds, \$5,350,000 railway-aid bonds, and \$3,694,644 other disputed debt. State receipts for the year were \$1,455,120; the State expenditures for the year, \$515,605. Amount raised by taxation, \$966,000. Amount of taxable property, as assessed 1883, real, \$78,444,227; personal, \$48,382,167; railroad, \$6,348,514; total, \$133,174,908. Amount of real and personal property, 1885, as assessed exclusive of railroads in 1885, \$134,406,625. Estimated true valuation of property in the State (census of 1880), \$246,000,000. Gain since census of 1870, \$89,505,309. Per capita, \$307. Internal revenue paid, 1885, \$87,292. State tax, 7 mills on the dollar; school poll-tax, \$1.

Commercial.—The chief exports are cotton, corn, wool, hides, and lumber, which find a market in New Orleans, through which port Arkansas receives her foreign merchandise. A thriving domestic commerce is carried on along the Mississippi, the Arkansas, and other navigable streams. A large portion of the commerce passes through Little Rock, the capital. According to State reports, the receipts and disbursements of the city may be set at \$50,000,000 per annum, including cotton, \$4,500,000; grocer-

ies, \$6,500,000; dry-goods, \$2,500,000; meats, \$1,500,000; hardware, 2,000,000; feed stock and grain, \$3,000,000; \$90,000,000 is estimated for real-estate transactions and manufacturing. The city has three national banks, with \$3,500,000 capital.

Educational.—Attendance on the public schools is compulsory, unless the pupil attends a private school. According to U. S. census, 1880, out of 531,876 population there were 153,259 persons over ten years who could not read. The aggregate white and colored who could not write reached 202,015, 98,524 of these being white. The school statistics for 1884 gave the State a school population of 316,356; number enrolled in public schools, 156,213. The total expenditures for school purposes were \$729,168.31. There are 5 colleges in Arkansas, with 29 instructors and 885 students, of which the value of grounds and buildings is \$109,000. The more important of these are at Little Rock. The State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, provided for by the congressional grant of 150,000 acres of land and accepted by the Legislature in 1868, is not yet established.

Political.—Members of the House are elected for two years, Senators for four years. Legislature meets biennially. Residence in the State for six months is necessary to the right of voting or of holding office. Executive power is vested in Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, elected for four years. Judiciary consists of Supreme Court of five judges, the Chief-Justice being appointed by the Governor, the others elected by the people; and of ten Circuit and Inferior Courts, the judges of which are all appointed by the Governor. The number of electoral votes is 7; number of voters, 182,977; native white, 129,675; foreign white, 6,475; colored 46,827. The legal rate of interest is 6 per cent.

Agriculture.—The number of farms is 94,433, the average value of cleared land being \$11.78 per acre, of woodland \$3.45 per acre. The corn-crop of 1884 was 32,465,000 bushels; wheat, 1,885,000 bushels; cotton, 513,000 bales. These figures may be compared with the statistics of the staples for 1885 gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Total value.
Corn	1,898,327	38,309,000	\$17,622,140
Wheat	240,997	1,565,000	1,565,000
Oats	251,284	5,313,000	2,390,850
Rye	4,114	27,000	21,393
Potatoes	12,268	932,000	615,363
Hay	29,701	29,701 Tons.	326,711
Cotton	1,348,048	610,666 Bales.	15,236,612
Tobacco	2,294	1,606,000 lbs.	112,406

It is claimed that Arkansas produces more cotton to the acre, with less expense, than any other State, and that not more than one-twentieth of the available land has been utilized for this purpose.

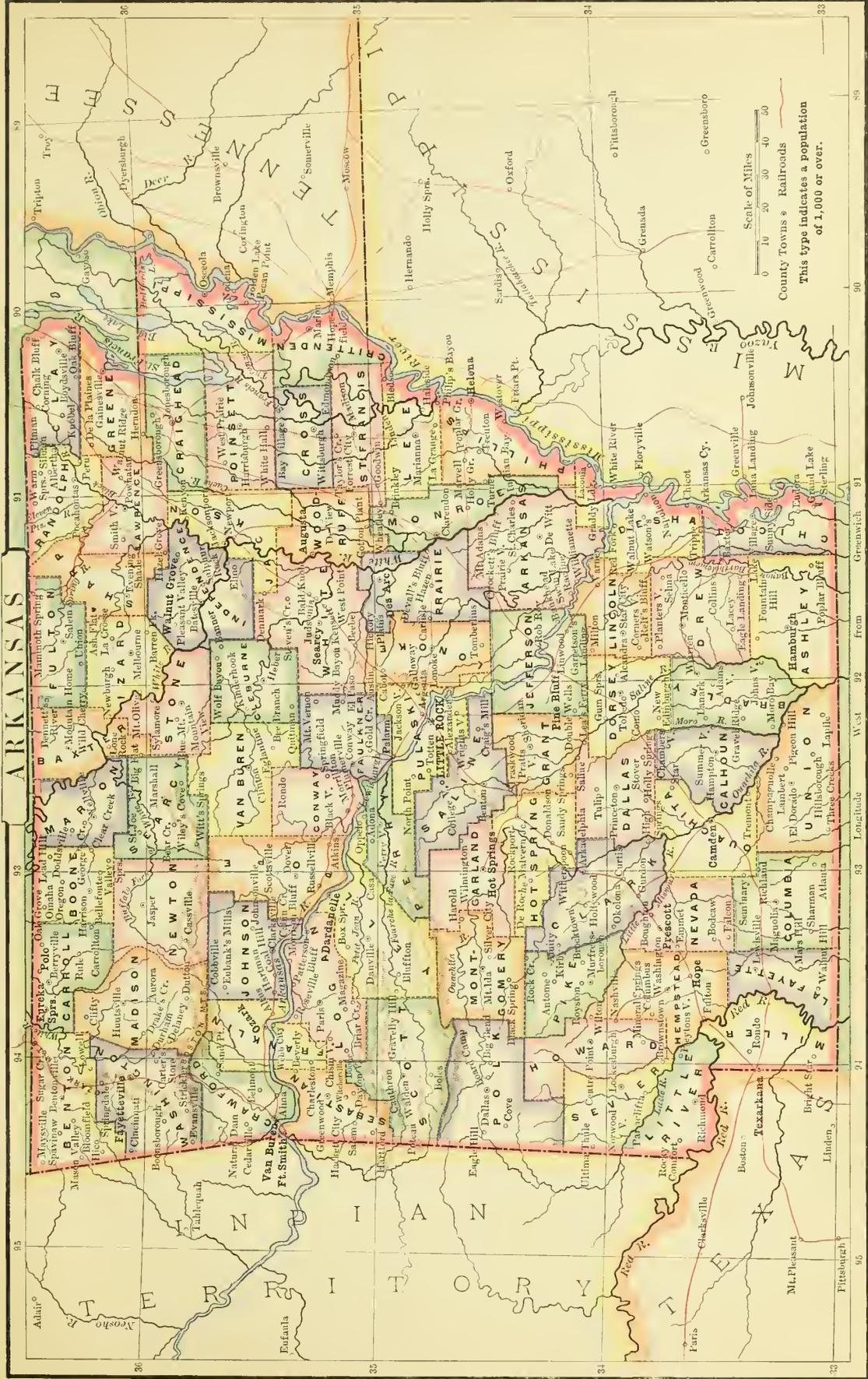
Manufactures and Mining.—The U. S. census gives Arkansas 1,202 manufacturing establishments, employing 4,557 operatives, and a capital of \$2,953,103; wages paid, \$925,358; value of materials, \$4,392,080; value of products, \$6,756,159. The principal divisions are given in the subjoined table:

CLASSES.	Capital invested.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of products.
Blacksmithing	\$76,621	\$49,930	\$67,067	\$210,195
Carpentering	21,195	56,455	86,945	199,625
Flour- and grist-mill products	810,915	97,614	1,979,307	2,349,280
Lumber	1,067,840	237,394	1,070,395	1,793,848
Cotton-seed oil and cake	275,000	79,400	378,000	590,000
Woolen goods	85,550	13,226	85,972	127,430

The coal-fields of the State cover 12,000 sq. m., but have been but little developed. The production of 1885 was about 150,000 tons, a considerable portion of it anthracite. The smelting of iron is in its infancy, though very valuable ores are known to exist in the Ozark Hills. The valuable lead and zinc deposits are also unworked. The yield of manganese in 1885 was 1,483 long tons, value \$5,292. Novaculite, or oil-stone, produced 550,000 lbs. Salt and gypsum are worked for limited local use.

Railways.—The State, according to reports in 1885, had 1,098 m. built and 405 m. in operation. The capital stock represented was \$13,936,909; funded debt, \$21,394,510; total investment, \$41,940,456; cost of railroads and equipment, \$42,170,525. The gross earnings from passengers were \$602,447; from freight, \$782,280; from all sources, \$1,499,415; and the net earnings were \$520,404. The interest paid on bonds amounted to \$214,635. There has been an important railway development in this State within the last two years, new railways built, and old ones completed for traffic or extended. Arkansas lies in the direct route of the great stream of traffic between Chicago and St. Louis and the Southwest.

Relative Rank.—Arkansas ranks sixteenth in area, twenty-sixth in population, and sixth in cotton.



ARKANSAS

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

County Towns & Railroads
This type indicates a population of 1,000 or over.

95 94 93 92 91 90 89
96 95 94 93 92 91 90 89
95 94 93 92 91 90 89
96 95 94 93 92 91 90 89

CALIFORNIA.

Historical.—The name, signifying "hot furnace," is derived from the Spanish. Though discovered by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, it was first settled by the Spaniards in 1768, at San Diego. Lower California, however, was settled by the Jesuit missionaries in 1683. Spanish power was overthrown by the Mexican Revolution of 1822. By the treaty of peace which followed the Mexican War, California was ceded to the United States for \$15,000,000 in 1847. At this time the white population amounted to only 15,000. In February, 1848, gold was discovered by Col. Sutter, a verification of Humboldt's prophecy more than a dozen years before. The emigration from all parts of the world was unparalleled, soon increasing the population to a quarter of a million. The State was admitted to the Union on Sept. 9, 1850.

Geographical.—California is remarkable for its length and sea-coast line, extending between lat. 32° 20' and 42° N. This would correspond on the Atlantic coast to the relative latitudes of Newport, R. I., and Charleston, S. C. It is 770 m. long by about 150 m. to 330 m. in breadth, average 230 m. In area it is the second State in the Union, being 158,360 sq. m. It is divided into 52 counties, and is bounded N. by Oregon, E. by Nevada and Arizona, S. by Mexico (Lower California), and W. by the Pacific Ocean. Two great ranges of mountains, the Sierra Nevada (Suowy Mountains) and the Coast Range, traverse the State, parallel to each other. They unite on the S. in Mt. San Bernardino, 11,600 ft. high, and on the N. are joined by a transverse range in which is Mt. Shasta, 14,442 ft. high. The highest peak is Mt. Whitney, 15,000 ft., in the S. section. Other notable peaks are Lassen's, 10,577 ft.; Downieville Buttes, 8,500; Pilot Peak, 7,300; Castle Peak, 13,000; Mt. Tyndall, 14,386; Mt. Brewer, 13,886; Mt. Dana, 13,277. The Sierra Nevada is 450 m. long and 80 m. wide, with only a few elevated passes, and its top is covered with perpetual snow. The Coast Range runs close to the sea, is from 2,000 to 1,000 ft. in height, and is divided by long, narrow valleys. The interlocking spurs of the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada cover all of N. California and give it a very rugged character. The sea-coast is more than 700 m. long, and the principal bays and harbors are San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, San Francisco, Bodega, and Humboldt. San Francisco Harbor is the best on the coast, and one of the noblest in the world. It is nearly 50 m. long, and the entrance is through the strait called the Golden Gate, 5 m. long, 1 m. wide. The principal rivers are the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, the former rising in Mt. Shasta, the latter in the Tulare lakes of the south, running respectively S. and N., unite near lat. 38°, and run W. into San Francisco Bay. Many small tributaries swell these rivers. The Sacramento, 370 m. long, is navigable 130 m. from San Francisco; the San Joaquin, 350 m. long, navigable for steamers about the same distance. The Klamath, rising in Oregon, cuts the N. W. corner of the State, emptying into the Pacific; and the Colorado, forming the S. E. boundary of the State, is navigable 612 m. above its mouth. The great basin, drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Mountains, is about 400 m. long by 60 m. wide, is characterized by an equable climate and a very productive soil. The same thing may be said of the other river-valleys. The numerous valleys lying between the Coast Range and the ocean, and intersecting the mountains, are also marvels of climate and fertility.

Natural Resources.—No State presents more notable natural resources. It is rich in gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, copper, platinum, lead, tin, and zinc, besides precious stones, marbles, and other building-stone. Valuable deposits of coal, borax, salt, and sulphur are scattered through different parts of the State, and fine varieties of porcelain and fire clay are known to exist. The mineral springs are numerous and of a remarkable character. The vegetable products of the State are no less important. All the fruits and cereals of the temperate zones are produced throughout the State, and S. California also yields many of the luscious tropical fruits in abundance. Grape-culture is one of the most important industries, and California makes more wine than all the rest of the country. The forests that clothe the mountain slopes are utilized for lumber, which has become a valuable interest.

Climate.—California has a variety of climates. Nowhere, however, is there extremity of heat or cold, though there are often extreme relative variations within twenty-four hours. At San Francisco the thermometer rarely remains at freezing-point for a day. The summers are cool, the winters warm. The mean temperature of the coldest month is only 10° below that of the warmest. In the Sacramento and San Joaquin basin the mean winter temperature is 4° below that of the coast, the mean summer temperature from 20° to 30° above. Southern California has a better climate than that of Italy. Roses bloom all winter, and the air, peculiarly warm and dry, is exceedingly healthful and favorable for invalids, particularly consumptives. Monterey, San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara, have become famous winter sanitariums. The mean winter climate is about 53° that for the year about 60°. The year is divided into the wet and dry seasons, the former corresponding to winter; and the average rainfall is from 10 to 22 in., according to part of the State.

Principal Places.—San Francisco, metropolis of the Pacific coast and entrepot of the Oriental commerce of the United States; Sacramento, State capital; Oakland, residence city and suburb of San Francisco; Los Angeles, largest city in S. California, center of orange-culture, and winter sanitarium; Stockton, head of navigation San Joaquin River; San José, winter resort and center of wine and fruit culture.



Population.—Total, 861,694; male, 518,176; female, 346,518; native, 571,820; foreign, 292,871; white, 767,181; colored, 6,018; Chinese, 75,132; Japanese, 86; Indians, 16,277. The population of cities above 5,000 is as follows: Alameda, 5,708; Los Angeles, 11,138; Oakland, 34,555; Sacramento, 21,430; San Francisco, 223,959; San José, 12,567; Stockton, 10,282; Vallejo, 5,987. (U. S. census, 1880.)

Railroads.—At the end of 1881 California had 3,546 m. of road, of which 3,402 m. were operated. Capital stock was \$114,795,061; funded debt, \$137,821,630; total investment, \$289,530,342; cost of road and equipment, \$297,317,406. The gross earnings from passengers were \$8,298,781; from freight, \$14,411,837; net earnings from all sources, \$9,869,559. The interest paid on bonds amounted to \$7,002,462; the dividend paid on stocks, \$1,882,110. The increase of railway mileage in the State for 1885-'86, it is estimated, has reached about 500 m.

Relative Rank.—The State stands second in area, twenty-fifth in population, first in gold, quicksilver, wine, fruit-culture, barley, and sheep; third in hops; fifth in wheat and salt; seventh in silk goods; eighth in silver.

Agriculture.—The U. S. census gives the State 35,934 farms. Average value per acre of cleared land, \$27.16; of woodland, \$8.55. The leading staple crops for 1885, the latest year for which statistics can be had, are given below:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Total value.
Corn.....	155,200	3,840,000	\$2,611,200
Wheat.....	2,822,400	26,592,000	17,816,640
Oats.....	78,008	2,106,000	1,010,880
Rye.....	30,105	310,000	235,562
Barley.....	701,809	12,703,000	10,035,167
Buckwheat.....	1,243	25,000	16,905
Potatoes.....	57,491	4,887,000	3,078,640
		Tons.	
Hay.....	939,300	1,127,160	12,962,343

Rich soils and a favorable climate combine to adapt the State to both agriculture and horticulture. California ranks very high in fruit-growing, and first in wine production. Of fruits of temperate climates it has about 4,500,000 trees; of sub-tropical fruits and nuts, 350,000 trees; of grapes, nearly 25,000,000 vines. Closely approximate estimates of wine-making for 1885 give 17,500,000 gallons, and the yield of the raisin industry was nearly 500,000 boxes. One of the leading sheep-raising States, its production of wool is about 9,500,000 lbs.

Manufactures and Mining.—The progress of California in manufacturing has been fostered by judicious State provisions. This is specially noteworthy in the silk and woolen mills. The production of silk-cocons, for which the climate is so well fitted, has tended to stimulate the establishment of silk-factories. The last census statistics gave 5,885 establishments, employing 43,709 hands, and a capital of \$21,070,585; value of materials, \$72,607,709; value of product, \$116,227,793. The more important statistics in detail are added:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural implements.....	\$389,500	\$149,955	\$334,035	\$586,338
Bags.....	600,000	233,585	1,715,000	2,102,500
Baking and yeast powder.....	48,000	16,575	97,490	142,345
Belting and hose.....	85,000	18,565	73,100	117,780
Blacksmithing.....	742,853	519,082	632,138	1,008,969
Bookbinding, etc.....	111,000	112,578	173,730	386,140
Boots and shoes.....	1,206,685	1,303,426	2,351,470	4,581,099
Bakery products.....	534,655	372,171	1,611,080	2,416,398
Carpeting.....	497,850	985,664	1,888,568	3,593,131
Carriages and wagons.....	594,523	379,620	460,995	1,163,318
Clothing, men's.....	1,177,604	959,534	2,318,655	3,902,309
Coffee and spices.....	504,896	113,032	1,123,133	1,424,878
Flouring and grist-mill products.....	4,363,285	514,602	11,067,847	12,701,477
Foundry and machine-shops.....	3,040,189	1,528,123	2,403,229	4,797,232
Furniture.....	1,266,800	505,089	1,005,555	1,855,010
High explosives.....	1,434,000	86,506	780,416	1,765,868
Leather.....	2,252,100	497,894	4,830,784	6,193,573
Liquors, malt.....	2,800,515	570,624	2,144,119	3,862,431
Liquors, vinous.....	630,600	72,307	292,075	622,087
Lumber, sawed.....	6,454,718	1,095,736	2,242,503	4,428,950
Printing and publishing.....	1,898,255	1,272,412	1,054,355	3,148,978
Saddlery and harness.....	627,350	303,575	587,623	1,170,865
Silk and silk goods.....	164,300	41,400	80,995	159,175
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	2,130,200	341,488	6,149,623	7,953,914
Soap and candles.....	547,600	124,780	886,706	1,193,490
Sugar and molasses refining.....	1,600,000	190,000	5,517,000	5,932,000
Tin, copper, and other metal ware.....	796,675	402,906	852,051	1,622,638
Tobacco and cigars.....	1,831,303	956,639	2,060,275	3,947,353
Woolen goods.....	1,576,500	334,182	997,537	1,634,852

CALIFORNIA.

In its yield of the precious metals, California stands only second to Colorado. The latest statistics give the yield of gold for 1885 as \$12,700,000; silver, \$2,500,000. The output of coal was 63,942 long tons. The quicksilver production was 32,073 flasks, value \$979,188. Other mineral productions were 469,028 lbs. of copper, 1,000 short tons of lead, 31,000 short tons of salt, and 8,000,000 lbs. of borax. The deposits of iron are but little mined, and the platinum, zinc, and sulphur are not as yet worked to commercial profit.

Commerce. The ports of entry are San Francisco, San Diego, Wilmington, and Humboldt, the first-named port, of course, doing all but a very small fraction of the business. The commerce of San Francisco is very important, the chief articles of export being the precious metals, breadstuffs, wines, wool, and fruits; and the main imports lumber, coal, coffee, tea, rice, and sugar. In addition, a great quantity of Oriental imports are reshipped at San Francisco without appraisement or breakage of bulk. Several steamship lines, American and English, connect San Francisco with Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and China. The imports for 1886 at San Francisco were \$37,142,117; the domestic exports, \$29,564,561; the foreign exports, \$663,863. At Wilmington, Humboldt, and San Diego the total reached \$331,840 imports, \$492,674 domestic exports, and \$1,244 foreign exports. The imports of gold and bullion, for the same year, at San Francisco, were \$9,286,196; domestic exports of the same, \$8,869,910; and foreign exports, \$8,680,645. There entered at San Francisco 702 vessels of 774,690 tonnage, and there cleared 704 vessels of 820,187 tonnage. The total number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed were 885 of 248,432 tonnage.

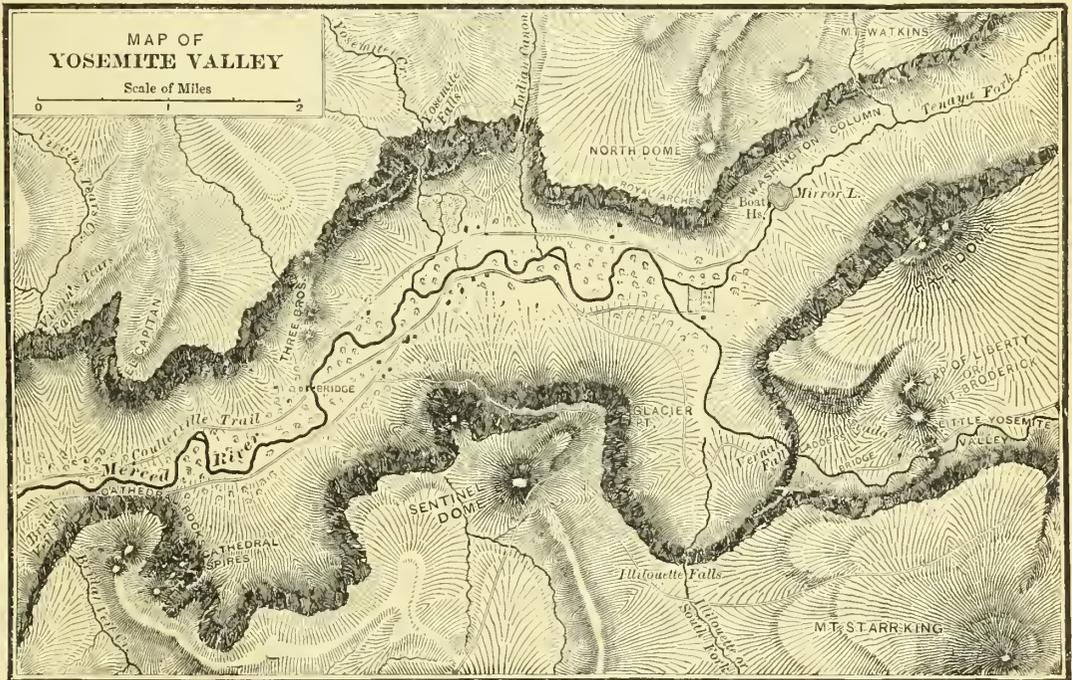
Finances. The amount of the State debt in 1884 consisted of \$3,203,500, all of which is funded. State receipts were \$4,468,912, and the expenditures were \$4,314,234. The amount raised by taxation was \$3,861,644; taxable property in the State as assessed, real estate, \$603,884,639; personal, \$166,479,626; railroad, \$50,746,500; total, \$821,110,765. Among the principal revenues from taxation were merchandise, \$39,499,166; moneys, \$10,874,971; solvent credit, \$15,428,987; mortgages, \$93,833,614; furniture, \$12,426,022; horses (243,724), \$11,883,980; cattle (704,377), \$13,544,622; sheep (3,926,673), \$5,683,083. The State tax is 4½ c. on \$100, and a special school fund, held in State bonds, amounts to \$2,690,000.

Educational. The California free-school system was instituted in 1867. The school fund is derived from the proceeds of all lands granted by the United States for school purposes from the congressional grant of 500,000 acres, from escheated estates, and from percentages on sale of State lands. The school fund is aug-

mented by half the proceeds of the poll-tax, and a tax of 10 c. on \$100 of taxable property. Separate schools are provided for negro and Indian children. The Board of Education consists of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Principal of the State Normal School, the superintendents of public schools in six principal counties, and two professional teachers approved by the rest of the board. The latest statistics give school districts, 2,629; schools, 3,505; pupils, 189,220; teachers, 4,414. The total receipts for school purposes in 1886 were \$4,175,528; the expenditures, \$3,505,531. The valuation of sites, school-houses, and furniture was \$8,238,560; of school libraries, \$468,785; of apparatus, \$213,639; total, \$8,920,984. The principal university is named after the State, and is located at Berkeley, 4 m. N. of Oakland. It has colleges of agriculture, of mechanic arts, of civil engineering, of mines, of letters, of medicine, and of military training. A preparatory department is connected, and the university is open to both sexes. The institution has already been richly endowed by Gov. Leland Stanford, and it is said that a large portion of his fortune will be given to it. There are also 18 other incorporated colleges in the State, belonging, however, to the various religious denominations. There are three theological seminaries and one medical college, Toland, the latter of which, located in San Francisco, has become important. Of the Catholic colleges, of which there are a number, the principal are the College of Notre Dame at San José, and the Jesuit College at Santa Clara. Both of these are excellent institutions. The State is excellently supplied with smaller colleges and seminaries for both sexes. Lick Observatory, on the summit of Mt. Hamilton, near San José, founded by James Lick, is supplied with the most powerful telescope in the world.

Political.—All male citizens vote, and elections for State officers, members of Congress and of the Legislature are held biennially. Senators are elected to the Legislature for four years, members of the Assembly for two. The Legislature meets biennially at Sacramento. Executive Department consists of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, all elected for four years. Qualifications for office-holding, age of twenty-five, citizenship, and residence in the State for two years. Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court with five judges, elected for ten years; county judges, elected for four years; and justices of the peace. The number of electoral votes is 8, the number of white voters 262,583. The legal rate of interest is 7 per cent, by contract any rate.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.



The Yosemite Valley is situated on the Merced River, in the S. portion of the county of Mariposa, California, 140 miles a little S. of E. from San Francisco, but over 220 miles from that city by any of the usually traveled routes. It is on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, midway between its E. and W. base, and nearly in the center of the State, measuring N. and S. The valley is a nearly level area, about 6 miles in length, and from a half to a mile in width, and almost a mile in perpendicular depth below the general level of the adjacent region, and inclosed in frowning granite walls rising with almost unbroken and perpendicular faces to the dizzy height of from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. From the brow of the precipices in several places spring streams of water which, in

seasons of rains and melted snow, form cataracts of singular beauty. The valley is filled with trees of vast size. Plants, shrubs, and flowers of every hue cover the ground like a carpet: The Yosemite was discovered in the spring of 1851 by a party under the command of Captain Boling, in pursuit of a band of predatory Indians, who made it their stronghold, considering it inaccessible to the whites. By an act of Congress passed in 1864, the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees were granted to the State of California upon the express condition that they shall be kept "for public use, resort, and recreation," and shall be "inalienable for all time." The Indian meaning of Yosemite is "Large Grizzly Bear."

CALIFORNIA



Scale of Miles
0 10 20 40 60 80 100

County Towns Railroads

This type indicates a population of 2,000 or over

Longitude West from Greenwich

CONNECTICUT.

Historical.—One of the thirteen original States. Its name was derived from the Indian, and signifies "Long River." The territory, originally claimed by the Dutch of New Netherlands by right of prior exploration, was finally acquired by the English under a patent granted to Lords Say and Seal, and Brooke and associates, in 1631. Permanent settlements were made in 1636 by colonists from Massachusetts at Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield. In 1638 New Haven was settled by a distinguished company of emigrants from England. The first Constitution was adopted in 1639, being the first time in history when a government was organized and defined by a written constitution. Its leading features were afterward copied in the Constitutions of the other States and of the United States, and it was the basis of the charter of 1662. The attempt to revoke and supersede this charter by James II through his representative, Sir Edmund Andros, in 1687, led to what might be called the first colonial act of rebellion against royal authority. During the Revolution no State furnished so large a proportionate body of soldiers to the Continental army.

Geographical.—Connecticut is bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. The State contains 8 counties and 166 towns. Its average length is 86 m.; breadth, 55 m.; its area, 4,990 sq. m. The State has 100 m. of sea-coast on Long Island Sound, the latter arm of the sea being 149 m. long, 24 m. at its widest, and navigable for the largest ships. The coast is indented by numerous bays, furnishing fine harbors, the more notable being New London (one of the best in the United States), New Haven, Stonington, Bridgeport, and Saybrook. These advantages give the State one of the most valuable coasting trades in the country. The State is drained by three rivers—the Connecticut, the longest river in New England, running S. and S. E., and emptying at Saybrook; the Housatonic, rising in the N. W. part of the State, at the base of the Green Mountain range, runs S. and S. E., emptying into the Sound at Stratford. It has an important tributary in the Naugatuck, and is navigable as far as its junction with the latter-named river about 10 m. from the mouth. The Thames drains E. Connecticut. Its head-waters rise in Massachusetts, and it takes its name at the junction of its two forks, the Yantic and Quebebang, at Norwich, 15 m. from its mouth. The harbor formed by the mouth of the Thames, at the head of which lies New London, ranks among the best in the country. Besides these three principal rivers, numerous small rivers run directly into Long Island Sound. The river system furnishes unsurpassed water-power, and has been an important factor in building up the manufactures of the State. The country is picturesquely diversified by hills and valleys.

Natural Resources.—The soil is generally good, fitted for cereals, but more especially adapted for stock-raising and dairy purposes. Nearly every variety of grain is produced, and the Connecticut River Valley is famous for its tobacco. Hay is a crop of great importance, and orchard and garden products are extensively raised. The hilly regions produce a great variety of hard woods, useful for building and ship timber, as well as for fuel. The mineral products of the State are iron-ore of a superior quality, copper, cobalt, limestone for both ornamental and useful purposes, marble, granite, brown sandstone, slate, and clay adapted for bricks and pottery. The fisheries are of great value.

Climate.—The climate, though somewhat changeable, is mild and healthful, being much more uniform than in the northern part of New England. Observations covering twenty years show the mean temperature in winter to be 29° 22'; spring, 46° 41'; summer, 69° 27'; autumn, 52° 26'; whole year, 49° 62'. The rainfall averages about 44 inches.

Principal Places.—Hartford, the capital, seat of Trinity College, noted for insurance companies, also an important banking and manufacturing center; New Haven, the largest city, seat of Yale College, and center of an extensive manufacturing business; Bridgeport, noted for the manufacture of fire-arms and sewing-machines; New Britain and Norwich, noted for miscellaneous manufactures; Waterbury, the headquarters of brass manufactures in the United States; Middletown, seat of Wesleyan University; Meriden, silver-plating and other manufactures; New London, fisheries, woolen-mills, etc.

Population.—Total, 662,700; male, 305,782; female, 316,918; native, 492,708; foreign, 129,992; white, 610,769; colored, 11,547; Chinese, 123; Japanese, 5; Indians, 255. Population of cities above 10,000, as follows: Bridgeport, 27,643; Danbury, 11,666; Derby, 11,650; Hartford, 42,015; Meriden, 15,540; New Britain, 11,800; New Haven, 62,882; New London, 10,357; Norwalk, 13,956; Norwich, 15,112; Waterbury, 17,806. (Census of 1880.)

Agriculture.—The number of farms by last census was 30,598, embracing 2,476,413 acres and valued at \$121,063,910. The average value per acre of cleared land was \$29, of woodland \$24.50. The U. S. Bureau of Statistics report staple crops of 1885 as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Total value.
Corn	58,140	2,033,000	\$1,280,790
Wheat	2,193	31,000	32,500
Oats	38,262	1,060,000	457,800
Rye	29,393	382,000	280,582
Barley	632	11,000	10,381
Buckwheat	11,087	140,000	89,818
Potatoes	31,229	2,811,000	1,545,836
Hay	580,454	Tons, 551,431 Lbs., 9,925,758	9,925,758
Tobacco	7,661	12,060,000	1,496,193



Commerce.—The ports of entry are Fairfield, Middletown, New Haven, New London, and Stonington. The foreign imports of the State for the year ending June 30, 1889, amounted to \$390,413, and the exports to foreign countries to \$84,717. The merchant tonnage of the State for the same period was 109,911 tons, divided among 829 vessels. During the year, 22 vessels, with a tonnage of 5,396 tons, were built. There cleared for foreign ports, 30 vessels, of 4,346 tonnage; and entered, 78 vessels of 16,908 tonnage.

Fisheries.—The fishery interest of the State is important and employs large capital. The U. S. census of 1880 represents Connecticut as follows: Persons employed, 3,131; capital invested, \$1,421,020; value of product, \$1,456,866. In 1886 it had 240 vessels of 7,370 tons, with a value of \$476,550, and employing 1,220 men engaged in the coast and sea fisheries. They were divided as follows: 100 vessels, 340 men, tonnage 2,200, value \$110,000, interested in deep-sea food-fishing; 150 vessels, 400 men, 2,600 tonnage, value \$200,000, in the pursuit of lobsters and shell-fish; 15 vessels, 240 men, 2,000 tonnage, value \$100,000, interested in the whale and seal fishery; and 15 vessels, 431 men, tonnage 1,520, value \$227,550, in menhaden-fishing. The present oyster and clam fisheries of Connecticut are estimated at upward of \$750,000 per year in value.

Manufactures and Mining.—The census statistics of 1880 gave Connecticut 4,388 establishments; \$120,480,275 capital invested; 112,915 hands employed; total wages paid, \$43,501,518; value of materials, \$102,769,311; value of products, \$185,680,211. The principal manufactures are presented in detail below:

CLASSES.	Capital invested.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of products.
Boots and shoes	\$691,330	\$574,820	\$1,396,178	\$2,375,993
Boots and shoes, rubber	1,000,000	671,574	2,527,501	4,175,997
Brass and copper	7,529,382	2,855,561	7,739,963	13,237,387
Clocks	1,816,400	1,206,073	1,386,361	3,016,717
Cotton goods	21,040,200	3,750,017	8,757,022	17,050,156
Fondry and machine-shops	4,878,826	2,313,379	2,812,902	6,339,599
Hardware	7,852,622	3,569,494	4,410,709	10,374,293
Hats and caps	842,000	1,423,981	1,949,520	4,407,993
Mixed textiles	3,203,234	988,848	3,145,246	5,919,505
Paper	3,168,931	656,000	2,761,316	4,397,550
Plated and britannia ware	3,573,225	1,636,097	2,878,792	6,080,076
Sewing-machines, etc.	6,490,650	1,158,000	802,959	2,969,741
Silk and silk goods	4,436,500	1,026,530	3,311,200	5,881,000
Slaughtering and meat-packing	304,000	206,959	4,189,151	4,669,540
Tools	1,217,590	500,710	673,660	1,631,295
Woolen goods	7,997,452	2,342,935	10,176,987	16,892,284

The mineral industries of Connecticut are confined to building and flagging material, iron, clay, limestone, and mineral waters. Immense quantities of brown sandstone are quarried at Portland on the Connecticut River, and Bolton stone, a micaceous slate, is extensively shipped. Valuable marble and granite quarries producing excellent stone are profitably worked at New Preston, Haddam, and Milford. There are superior beds of hematite iron in Salisbury and Kent and the iron-works at the former place are widely known. The yield of Connecticut in pig-iron for 1885 was 17,500 short tons, a gain of 3,326 tons over the previous year. The production of mineral fertilizers was 15,000 tons.

Railroads.—The actual length of railroads in the State was 976 m. in 1885, but the number of miles operated by Connecticut corporations amounted to 1,037 m. The capital stock was \$36,677,118; funded debt, \$11,756,500; total investment, \$56,083,616; cost of roads and equipment, \$47,975,073. The gross earnings from passengers were \$5,431,796; from freight, \$5,022,453; total, \$11,089,059; net earnings, \$3,497,389; interest paid on bonds, \$388,787; dividends paid on stock, \$2,387,937.

Finances.—Amount of State debt funded July 1, 1886, \$4,271,200; State receipts for year ending July 1, 1886, \$1,831,701.78; State expenditure for same period, \$1,511,697.52; amount raised by taxation, \$1,712,062.69; amount of taxable property as assessed, real and personal, for 1886, \$349,977,339; true valuation of property real and personal, 1880, \$852,000,000; amount of State taxes received from towns, \$539,943.79; amount of taxes received from other sources, \$1,146,408.92; the savings-banks at the end of 1886 contained \$92,981,425, representing 265,097 depositors.

Educational.—The amount of the school fund is \$2,022,204. The total amount raised in the State during 1886 for school purposes was \$1,663,019—\$759,000 from town taxation, \$448,000 from district taxation, \$114,000 from interest of school fund, about \$48,000 from town deposit and local funds, \$228,000 appropriated by the State, and about \$66,000 from voluntary contributions. The number registered in the schools was 125,539. The three colleges of the State are Yale, Trinity, and Wesleyan University. Yale College disputes with Harvard the honor of being the foremost American university. Yale, established in 1700, has a yearly income of more than \$200,000. It has 109 instructors and about 1,100 students. There are five departments—law, theology, medicine, science, and the fine arts, besides the academic.

Political.—State elections are annual, at same date as congressional and presidential; number of Senators, 24; Representatives, 249; term of Senators, 2 years; of Representatives, 1 year. There are six electoral votes, and, by last census, 177,291 voters.

Relative Rank.—Connecticut ranks twenty-eighth in population, thirty-fifth in area, first in clocks, third in silk goods, fourth in cotton goods, and eighth in tobacco.

DELAWARE.

Historical.—Though the State was first discovered by the Dutch in 1609, Lord Delaware, Governor of Virginia, who visited it the following year, and afterward gave name to it, claimed it on behalf of England. In 1637 colonies were planted near Wilmington by the Swedish East India Company, which brought on a conflict with the Dutch and led to the expulsion of the Swedes in 1655. When New Netherlands was conquered by the English, this territory went with it. William Penn, having received the Pennsylvania grant, secured also from the Duke of York rights over Delaware by patent, and until the Revolution the territory was governed under the same proprietary. In 1776 the people declared themselves an independent State, and as such fought in the Continental ranks. Delaware was the first State to ratify the Federal Constitution, and its own Constitution, adopted in 1792, still forms the fundamental law.

Geographical.—The State is divided into three counties, has an area of 2,059 sq. m., and is 96 m. long, N. and S., by from 9 m. to 36 m. wide. It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware River and Bay, separating it from New Jersey and the Atlantic Ocean, and S. and W. by Maryland. Delaware is the N. E. corner of the low peninsula between Chesapeake Bay, Delaware River, and the Atlantic Ocean. It is mostly a flat country, a portion of N. Delaware only being diversified with hills. The surface is intersected by a low table-land or sand-ridge, nowhere more than 70 ft. high, traversing the State N. and S., which is the water-shed of the peninsula. This table-land abounds in swamps which are the source of most of the rivers and streams, some flowing into the Chesapeake and some into Delaware Bay. The most important streams are the Brandywine and Christiana Creeks. These unite below Wilmington, and fall into the Delaware near their junction. Many of the small rivers are navigable for coasting-vessels, but the Christiana only admits merchant-ships. The coast along Delaware Bay is low and marshy, but along the Atlantic it is marked by sand-beaches which inclose shallow bays or lagoons. Rehoboth Bay is the largest of these basins, and admits vessels of considerable draught. In the S. part of the State is the Cypress Swamp, 12 m. long and 6 m. wide, characterized by dense vegetation.

Natural Resources.—The productions of Delaware are similar to those of the other Middle States, wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, hay, potatoes, wool, and dairy products. One of the main industries is peach-raising, the soil and climate being admirably suited to this fruit. The small fruits are also successfully raised for the market. The mineral resources of the State are very limited, bog-iron ore found in the swamps, shell-marl, and kaolin or porcelain clay, being the only deposits of any value.

Climate.—The climate is mild and favorable to agriculture. The north and more elevated portions are very salubrious, but in the southern part of the State, where the land is swampy, epidemic sickness is common. The temperature at Delaware Breakwater is from 30° to 38° in winter, and from 69° to 74° in summer, though the thermometer sometimes reaches 100°. The rainfall averages about 50 inches.

Principal Places.—Dover is the capital, but has little importance otherwise. Wilmington is the metropolis, and has extensive manufacturing interests, embracing ship-building, car-works, cotton and woolen factories, powder-mills, flour-mills, and shoe and leather factories. It is connected with other cities by four railways, had in 1880 10 banks and banking-houses, and its manufactures employed \$10,744,359 capital, and 7,852 hands, while the total value of products was \$13,205,370. Newark is the seat of several excellent seminaries of learning. Other of the more important places are New Castle, Delaware City, Clayton, and Seaford.

Population.—(U. S. census of 1880, total 146,608; Male, 74,108; female, 72,500; native, 137,140; foreign, 9,468; white, 130,106; colored, 25,442; slaves in 1860, 1,798. By counties, the State divided into Kent, 32,874; New Castle, 77,716; and Sussex, 36,018. Wilmington, the capital of New Castle County, had in 1880 42,478, and it is estimated that this has grown to 52,000 in 1886. There are no other towns in the State of any size.

Agriculture.—The U. S. census of 1880 assigned Delaware 6,658 farms, of which 5,041 are occupied by the owners. The number of acres was 1,000,245, the value \$36,780,672. Market-gardening and fruit-growing are important features of the agricultural industries. The U. S. Bureau of Statistics gives the following figure for the staple crops of 1885:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	216,595	4,174,000	\$1,660,600
Wheat.....	89,103	957,000	900,150
Oats.....	21,197	501,000	190,380
Rye.....	857	6,000	4,500
Buckwheat.....	437	5,000	2,732
Potatoes.....	4,141	315,000	157,358
Hay.....	49,628	Tons. 44,665	647,643

The corn-crop of 1884 was 3,975,000 bushels; that of wheat, 1,007,000 bushels. The value of the peach-crop of the State is more than \$1,500,000 annually, and that of strawberries and other small fruits about \$300,000. The growing of sweet-potatoes has also become a valuable industry.

Commercial.—The largest part of the trade of the State finds its depot at Wilmington, which is also the U. S. port of entry.



The value of imports in 1886 was \$7,733, and that of exports, \$370,369. The number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed in the district in 1886 was 182, with a tonnage of 16,287. In 1884 the number was 175, with a tonnage of 16,731. To protect Delaware Bay, the U. S. Government built a breakwater at Cape Henlopen, which was forty years in completion, and cost \$2,127,400, the greatest work of its kind in the United States.

Fisheries.—The latest authentic statistics (U. S. census, 1880) give the following figures: Sea-fisheries; persons employed, 925; boats and vessels, 529; capital invested, \$33,906; value, \$162,854. River and lake fisheries; persons employed, 513; vessels and boats, 153; capital invested, \$100,825; value, \$117,116. Oyster-fisheries; persons employed, 1,065; vessels and boats, 365; capital invested, \$145,500; value of product, \$687,725. Total; persons employed, 2,514; value of product, \$967,086. As will be seen, the oyster in-

terest is the most important of the fisheries, amounting to over two thirds of the total product, shad-fishing being the most notable of the other branches.

Manufactures and Mining.—The State, by the estimate of the U. S. census, had 746 establishments, employing 12,638 hands and \$15,655,832 capital; total amount of wages paid, \$1,267,349; value of materials used, \$12,828,461; value of products, \$29,514,438. The manufactures are largely concentrated at Wilmington, where there is excellent water-power. The leading lines of manufacturing are exhibited in the subjoined table (census of 1880):

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Carriages and wagons.....	\$452,270	\$137,256	\$272,098	\$500,557
Cars, railway and street.....	589,100	319,915	775,900	1,185,688
Cotton goods.....	929,570	232,727	632,205	1,057,756
Flour-and grist-mill products.....	761,015	72,231	1,165,103	1,341,026
Foundry and machine shop.....	788,100	266,618	320,732	704,225
Fruits and vegetables canning.....	396,379	99,621	453,503	634,940
Iron and steel.....	1,431,469	344,476	1,214,050	2,347,177
Gunpowder.....	1,000,000	117,778	127,586	243,565
Leather.....	926,500	388,064	1,350,860	1,886,597
Paper.....	2,508,000	112,666	582,151	797,905
Ship-building.....	935,200	900,322	964,275	2,162,513
Woolen goods.....	352,559	168,504	448,285	665,233

Among the valuable industries special attention may be called to the canning and preserving of oysters, fruit, and vegetables, which have grown in the last quarter of a century from nothing. The great impetus to it at the beginning was given by the war. The mining resources are limited, and, aside from beds of kaolin in the northern part of the State, the product of which is sent to New Jersey for treatment, the production of mineral fertilizers alone has much value. During 1885 Delaware produced about 50,000 short tons of this valuable phosphate, coming immediately after Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia. The value of the product was about \$1,250,000.

Railroads.—The State in 1885 had 316 m. of railroad, of which 212 m. were operated. The capital stock was \$7,062,164; funded debt, \$1,900,000; total investment, \$9,017,390; cost of railroad and equipment, \$8,959,623. The gross earnings, from passengers were \$300,124; from freight, \$550,109; from all sources, \$885,060; net earnings, \$146,160; interest paid on bonds, \$55,667; dividend paid on stocks, \$91,734.

Finances.—The State debt on January 1, 1887, amounted to \$824,750. This debt is offset by interest-bearing investments aggregating \$1,168,799. To this must be added prospective receipts due, January 1, 1887, \$57,796; sinking-fund arising from oyster revenue, \$1,629; balance in treasury, \$8,977. Receipts were as follows: Total, present and probable, \$186,802. Expenditures: Total amount paid out to January 1, 1887, \$120,028, leaving a probable balance of \$66,774 applicable to current expenses and interest of the next year. The sinking-fund shows a balance to its credit of \$4,629.

Education.—The number of school districts in the State, 422; schools, 552, an increase of 18 over 1886; white children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, 36,468; colored children, 5,750; white children enrolled, 29,421; colored children, 3,653; average of white children to each district, 86; average enrolled, 68; number of teachers, 635; average monthly salary, \$32.40. During 1886 the disbursements amounted to \$7,166.99, of which amount \$4,665.63 came from the State appropriation, and \$2,511.06 from the school-fund tax.

Political.—State elections are annual, same date as congressional and presidential. The number of Senators is 21; of Representatives, 60; meeting of Legislature, second Tuesday in January; limit of session, none. Term of Senators, three years; of Representatives, one year; and of Governor, four years. The Chief-Justice and two associates form the Superior Court and Court of General Sessions, and all the judges except the Chancellor form the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judges are appointed by the Governor, and hold office during good behavior. Number of electoral votes, 9; number of voters, 300,635. Paupers, idiots, insane, and convicts excluded from voting.

Relative Rank.—The State stands thirty-sixth in area, thirty-seventh in population, fourth in fruit-growing, fifth in ship-building, sixth in oyster-fisheries.

DELAWARE



Longitude 75° 30' West from Greenwich 75°

FLORIDA.

Historical.—The name Florida, derived from a Spanish word meaning "flowery," or perhaps because it was first visited on "Pascua Florida," or Easter-Sunday, was originally applied to a much larger region than the present State, its boundaries extending to the Mississippi, and on the N. indefinitely. It was first discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1512, who landed near St. Augustine. It was subsequently visited by other Spanish adventurers, but it was not till 1528 that an actual attempt at colonization was made by Pamfilo de Narvaez, who had received a large land grant from Charles V. He and his colonists were exterminated by the Indians. In 1539 Fernando de Soto explored the State, and a few years later many French Huguenots sought refuge here. They were massacred by the Spaniards, Spain had no permanent footing till 1565, when the fort was built at St. Augustine. Pensacola was settled in 1696. In 1763 Florida was ceded to the English in exchange for Cuba, but by the treaty of 1783 it was retroceded to Spain. A portion of Florida was seized by the United States in 1803, and in 1819 Spain formally ceded the whole province. Florida was admitted as a State in 1845, seceded January 10, 1861, and resumed Federal relations, 1868.



Geographical.—Florida is the southernmost State of the Union, forming a long peninsula extending to 24° 30' N. lat., and divided into 41 counties. Its area is 58,680 sq. m., its length N. and S. 350 m., its greatest width 360 m., average width 100 m. Nowhere is it more than 200 ft. elevation. It is bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, and S. and W. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Perdido River, the latter dividing it from Alabama. The coast-line is greater than that of any other State, being 472 m. on the Atlantic and 674 m. on the Gulf. This sea-front is shallow and has but few good harbors. S. of the mainland are several islands, one group being the Dry Tortugas, and the other Key West, this being an important naval station. The important harbors on the Atlantic coast are St. Augustine and Fernandina, and on the Gulf, Pensacola, Appalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa, Charlotte, and Key West. Jacksonville, the most thriving town in the State, lies about 15 m. up the St. John's River. The river system of the State furnishes excellent internal navigation. The St. John's is the only important river in the United States running N. Rising in the great Southern Swamp, it runs 300 m. to the ocean, the last 100 m. being a great lagoon or estuary rather than a river, and navigable for large steamers, while small vessels traverse its entire length. Indian River is a long lagoon on the E. side communicating with the ocean. The principal rivers, next to St. John's, are the Suwanee, Ocklawaha, Appalachicola, Choctawhatchee, and Escambia, at the mouth of the latter of which is Pensacola. All these rivers rise in Georgia or Alabama, and intersect the long, narrow, N. portion of the State, emptying into the Gulf. The surface of the State is dotted with numerous lakes, the largest of which is Lake Okeechobee, 40 m. long by 30 m. wide, in the Everglades. The latter great swamp covers nearly the whole of the State S. of lat. 28°.

Natural Resources.—The mildness and humidity of the State make it highly fertile in all tropical and semi-tropical products. It yields cotton, coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, indigo hemp, and flax. Its orange-crop is famous and continually increasing, and it is little less productive in lemons, limes, pine-apples, bananas, olives, grapes, etc. Garden vegetables are produced in great abundance. Fish, turtles, and oysters, of the finest variety and the greatest abundance, fill its waters, and the forests are prolific in game. The forest-trees are varied, and among them are found such valuable species as mahogany, rosewood, red and live oak, cypress, and magnolia.

Climate.—Florida has so balmy and pleasant a climate that it is a noted winter sanitarium. While there are occasional frosts in N. Florida, they are never known in the southern part of the State. The sea and Gulf breezes sweep across the peninsula and temper the summer heats to mildness. The mean temperature at Jacksonville, which is in N. Florida, is from 55° to 61° in winter, and from 80° to 83° in summer; at St. Augustine, 58° in winter, and 68° in summer. The rainfall at Fort Meyers is recorded as 57 inches.

Principal Places.—Jacksonville, on the St. John's River, is the commercial metropolis, and largely supported by winter residents. St. Augustine is the oldest city in the United States, much visited in winter by invalids and pleasure-seekers. Pensacola, on the Gulf, a center of the lumber-trade; Fernandina, lumbering and manufactures; and Key West, a naval station, noted also for its wrecking-business and cigar-manufactures, are other interesting places. Tallahassee, the capital, is a beautiful city. Palatka, on the St. John's, is an important center of orange-culture.

Population.—(Census of 1880.) Total, 269,493, subdivided as follows: Male, 136,144; female, 133,049; native, 259,584; foreign, 9,909; white, 142,605; colored, 126,690; Indians, 180; slaves in 1860, 61,745. Population of cities: Jacksonville, 6,912; Key West, 5,016; and Pensacola, 3,347. State census of 1885 gives Florida 342,617 inhabitants.

Fisheries.—The sea-fisheries in 1880 employed 238 people, 245 boats, and an investment of \$27,794, the value of yield being \$41,072. The river-fisheries taxed a capital of \$15,950, and yielded \$32,336. Total yield of fisheries, \$78,408.

Railways.—Florida had in 1885 1,603 m. of railroad, 1,101 m. of which were operated. The capital stock was \$23,568,100; funded debt, \$19,135,100; total investment, \$53,476,177; cost of railroads and equipment, \$48,786,033. The receipts from passengers were \$856,422; from freight, \$1,081,313; from all sources, \$2,152,086. Net earnings were \$515,413, and interest paid on bonds \$600,201.

Finances.—The bonded debt of the State consists of \$1,275,000. Deducting sinking fund bonds, \$207,000, it leaves outstanding \$1,

067,400, of which \$594,700 are held in the different educational funds of the State; estimated true valuation of property in the State, real and personal, in 1880, \$95,000,000; per capita, \$253; assessed value of property in 1885, \$70,667,458; general revenue tax, \$237,816; school-fund tax, \$70,823; total gross tax, \$308,640; net tax, deducting insolvencies, \$27,770; county taxes, total, \$647,088; state receipts for 1884, \$328,894.28; State expenditures for same, \$417,927.58; total amount raised by State and county taxes, 960,348; assessed valuation of property, real and personal, 1880, \$31,175,846; 1881, \$36,253,543; 1882, \$45,285,977; 1883, \$55,249,311; 1884, \$60,042,655; increase of \$40,000,000, or over 100 per cent., in five years.

Commerce.—Florida has six customs districts, the more important ports of entry and delivery being Fernandina, Key West, and Pensacola. The imports of the State for 1885 were \$870,076, and the exports \$2,900,340. There entered at ports 678 vessels, of 357,060 tonnage, and cleared 802 vessels, of 381,439 tonnage. The total number of registered, enrolled, and licensed vessels was 491, of 33,711 tons. Leading exports of the State are cotton, lumber, oranges and other fruits, and fish.

Agriculture. The State census of 1885 estimated: acres of land improved, 733,952; acres of land unimproved, 2,215,171; value of farms, including land, fences, and buildings, \$60,884,292. Some of the statistics of production for 1884 are given: value of livestock, \$7,779,064; pounds of butter made, 373,370; sheep, 100,662; pounds of wool-clip, 193,558; swine, 190,442; pounds of tobacco, 32,339; pounds of rice, 855,529; gallons of molasses, 609,047; bushels of sweet-potatoes, 1,427,629; number of bearing orange-trees, 979,911; boxes of oranges, 431,832; bushels of peaches, 86,505; total value of orchard products, \$1,092,439; value of market-garden produce, \$371,439; pounds of honey, 353,481. More than 3,000,000 orange-trees have been set out since 1870. The staple crops for 1885 were as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	420,070	3,799,000	\$2,650,300
Oats.....	53,611	519,000	247,730
Potatoes.....	1,938	155,000	1,055,040
Hay.....	528	Tons, 370	6,660
Cotton.....	273,473	Bales, 73,897	4,257,860

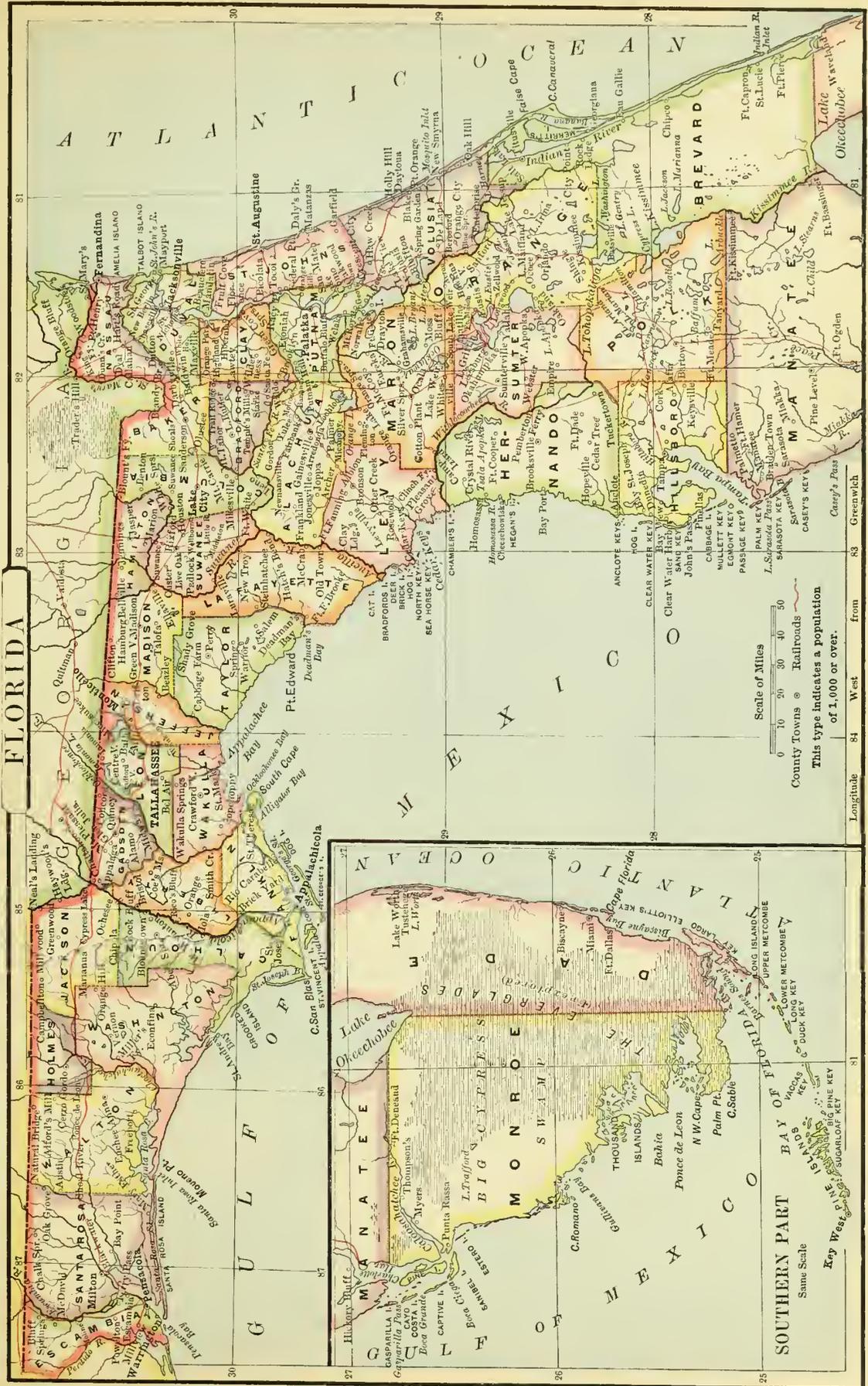
Manufactures.—The U. S. census assigns Florida 426 establishments, employing a capital of \$3,210,680, and 5,504 hands. The total amount of wages paid for the census year was \$1,270,805; value of materials, \$2,040,119; value of products, \$5,546,448. Some of the leading branches are detailed below:

CLASSES.	Capital invested.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Blacksmithing.....	\$28,300	\$16,641	\$21,675	\$56,085
Carpentering.....	18,300	22,707	25,200	88,400
Flour- and grist-mill products.....	224,665	22,257	287,959	337,780
Lumber.....	2,219,550	562,249	1,867,213	3,060,291
Ship-building.....	30,750	33,580	43,250	85,500
Tar and turpentine.....	109,500	129,400	104,500	295,500
Tobacco and cigars.....	461,750	409,616	555,107	1,347,555

Political.—The Senate has 32 and the House of Representatives 76 members, the former chosen for four, the latter for two years. Sessions are annual, beginning first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, and may extend 60 days. Governor is elected for five years, and must have lived in the State three years previous to election. The Lieutenant-Governor is elected by the people. The Governor's Council of Administration, consisting of the other executive officers of the State is appointed by the Governor, with confirmation by the Senate. The Judiciary is also appointed by the Governor, the Supreme Court judges for life. The number of electoral votes is 4, number of voters 61,669. Idiots, insane, criminals, betters on election, and duelists excluded from the franchise. A new State Constitution has been recently adopted.

Educational.—At the end of September, 1885, Florida had 1,724 public schools, an increase of 220 over the preceding year. The total school attendance for the year was 62,327, an increase of 4,016 in the total attendance of pupils for the year. The county reports of superintendents showed that the amounts taxed the counties, together with the State tax of 1 mill, and the common-school fund amounted to \$325,000, making a per capita cost of education for all school-children of lawful age of \$5.1, and of \$5.37 for each child enrolled. The salaries of teachers amounted to \$247,138, and the total expenses were \$335,984. The statistics of illiteracy in 1880 showed that out of a population of 184,650, there were 70,219 over ten years old who could not read, and 80,189 over ten years who could not write; 60,420 of these illiterates were other than white. The East and West Florida Seminars, the State Agricultural University at Lake City, and the colored Normal Schools at Tallahassee and Gainesville are the most important.

Relative Rank.—The State ranks twelfth in area, thirty-fourth in population, first in oranges, third in sugar and molasses, sixth in rice, and tenth in cotton.



FLORIDA

Scale of Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50
 County Towns ● Railroads —
 This type indicates a population of 1,000 or over.

Same Scale
 Key West ● PINE KEY
 Key West ● BIG PINE KEY
 Key West ● DUCK KEY
 Key West ● LONG KEY
 Key West ● UPPER METCOMBE
 Key West ● LOWER METCOMBE
 Key West ● LONG ISLAND

SOUTHERN PART
 BAY OF FLORIDA
 Key West ● PINE KEY
 Key West ● BIG PINE KEY
 Key West ● DUCK KEY
 Key West ● LONG KEY
 Key West ● UPPER METCOMBE
 Key West ● LOWER METCOMBE
 Key West ● LONG ISLAND

Same Scale
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GEORGIA.

Historical.—Named after King George II of England. Georgia was the latest settled of the thirteen colonies, which first formed the United States. The country was originally included in the charter of Carolina. In 1732 the territory was granted to a corporation, which sent out the first colony under Sir James Oglethorpe the same year. In 1733 Savannah was founded. Gen. Oglethorpe commanded the forces of Carolina and Georgia in the unsuccessful expedition against St. Augustine in 1739. In 1752 Georgia became a royal government under regulations similar to those of the other colonies. During the Revolution Georgia was overrun by the British, and Savannah captured in 1778. The Constitution of the United States was ratified Jan. 2, 1788. The State seceded Jan. 16, 1861. The principal military events were those about Atlanta, resulting in its evacuation, and Sherman's march to the sea, all in 1864. Georgia was formally readmitted to the Union July 15, 1870.

Geographical.—The State, consisting of 137 counties, has an extreme length N. and S. of 320 m., extreme width of 254 m., and an area of 59,475 sq. m. It is bounded N. by Tennessee and North Carolina, N. E. by South Carolina, from which it is separated by the Savannah River, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama, from which it is partly separated by the Chattahoochee River. The coast-line is 480 m. long, is skirted with numerous low islands, and has but four harbors—Savannah, Darien, Brunswick, and St. Mary's. The mountainous region, extending from N. E. to S. W. across the N. half of the State, is made up of the southernmost spurs of the Appalachian range, and in height is from 1,200 to 4,000 ft. The central portion of the State consists of elevated table-lands and hills, which rise by a succession of terraces. Along the coast and the Florida line the land is low and swampy. The navigable rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, Santilla, St. Mary's, Flint, Chattahoochee, and Upper Coosa. The Savannah, formed by the junction of the Tugaloo and Keowee, is 480 m. long, runs S. E. and is navigable nearly its whole length. The Chattahoochee, which by junction with the Flint becomes the Apalachicola in Florida, and so finds its outlet in the Gulf, rises in N. Georgia and skirts the S. half of the W. boundary of the State, being in total length 550 m. It is navigable 300 m. from the Gulf. The Altamaha is formed by the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee, which rise in N. Georgia and flow parallel to each other for 250 m., when they unite.

Natural Resources.—The agricultural products of the State are rich and varied, including cotton, both sea-island and short staple, wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hay, tobacco, rice, dairy products, flax, Irish and sweet potatoes, wool, and cattle. The coast-region is valuable in its yield of timber and naval stores. Extensive pine-lands are also found. Georgia yields iron, coal, gold, limestone, copper, granite, and slate. Other mineral resources are clay, asbestos, manganese, marls, and mineral waters.

Climate.—The coast-region is hot and unhealthy, but the pine-lands farther back are salubrious and mild in temperature, both winter and summer, being specially recommended for consumptives. The mountainous regions in N. Georgia have a much cooler climate. The winter temperature at Augusta is from 46° to 62°; the summer temperature from 79° to 83°; average about 63°; average at Savannah, 66°. The annual rainfall is from 48 to 60 in.

Principal Places.—Atlanta, the capital, prominent in trade and manufactures; Savannah, important cotton-mart, chief seaport, and oldest town; Columbus, center of cotton manufactures; Augusta, a beautiful residence and manufacturing city; Athens, seat of a college, center of a stock-raising and agricultural region; Macon, seat of prosperous iron and cotton mills, and of three colleges.

Population.—(U. S. census, 1880.) Total, 1,542,180; male, 762,651; female, 779,199; native, 1,531,616; foreign, 10,564; white, 816,906; colored, 725,133; Chinese, 17; Indians, 124. Population of leading cities: Athens, 4,251; Atlanta, 21,789; Augusta, 15,389; Columbus, 7,401; Macon, 10,810; Savannah, 28,325.

Finances.—The amount of State debt, all of which is funded, on Oct. 1, 1886, was \$8,210,405. The amount of railroad bonds incurred by the State was \$2,688,000. Total receipts for year \$4,220,120.33, including receipts from bonds. Total expenditures for year \$4,453,393.10, including public debt payments. Amount raised by taxation, fiscal year 1886, \$1,351,109.62. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1886, real, \$183,366,692; personal, \$123,141,286; railroad property, \$22,981,927; total, \$329,489,505. State tax, 35 c. on \$100; poll-tax of \$1, in 1886, levied on 148,805 white and 99,428 colored citizens, between twenty-one and sixty years.

Railroads.—There is a steady development of railroad interests in this State. The statistics for 1885 show 3,116 m. of road, out of which 2,735 m. are operated. The capital stock was \$42,608,890; funded debt, \$3,218,654; total investment, \$89,894,784; cost of railroad and equipment, \$67,609,942. About 400 m. of additional road were operated over 1884. The earnings from passengers were \$2,716,541; from freight, \$6,326,189; from all sources, \$9,831,692; net earnings, \$2,701,884. The interest paid on bonds was \$1,732,230, and the dividends paid on stock \$1,042,013.

Education.—The enrollment of white pupils in 1885 was 190,436; colored, 119,248. The average attendance in school was 209,184, a gain over the preceding year of 14,119. The State raised for common-school purposes in 1885, \$506,328.08, which was over \$10,000 in excess of the amount raised in 1882. The school appropriation by cities and counties was \$205,463.49. Entire amount available for school purposes, \$715,791.57. Average per capita of enrollment, \$1.307; average per capita on average attendance,



\$3,421. Cost of operating the system, \$28,011.13; leaving 94 per cent of the State appropriation for payment to teachers. The statistics of illiteracy in Georgia in 1880 showed that, out of 1,043,840 population, there were 496,692 over ten years who could not read, and 529,416 who could not write. Of the latter class there were 128,362 white natives. There are seven colleges in Georgia, the most important of them being the State University at Athens, which has half a dozen branches and departments in different parts of the State. There were 905 students in all the departments at the end of 1885. The value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus of the colleges was \$995,000.

Political.—State elections occur first Wednesday in October; congressional and presidential, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number of Senators, 41; Representatives, 175; terms of each, two years. Session of Legislature biennial in even-numbered years, meeting first Wednesday in November, limit of session forty days, unless extended by special vote. The Governor holds office two years, and the Supreme judges for twelve years. Number of electoral votes, 12; number of voters, 321,438.

Agriculture.—The number of farms is 138,625, people engaged in agriculture, 432,204. The area of farming-land is 26,127,953 acres, value \$111,910,540. The average value of cleared land is \$6.93, of woodland \$5.45 per acre; 72 per cent of the laborers are engaged in agriculture (census of 1880). The reports of staple crops for 1885 are herewith given:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	2,857,700	32,162,000	\$18,653,960
Wheat.....	453,375	2,817,000	3,070,530
Oats.....	709,604	6,395,000	3,389,590
Rye.....	26,814	121,000	136,349
Barley.....	1,699	24,000	26,143
Potatoes.....	9,175	578,000	543,344
Hay.....	16,642	Tons, 16,692	230,325
Cottou.....	3,047,698	Bales, 960,025	39,413,826

Latest reported statistics of other products are rice, 26,369,687 lbs.; sweet-potatoes, 4,397,778 bush.; tobacco, 228,590 lbs.; wool, 1,289,560 lbs.; sheep on farms, 543,445.

Manufactures and Mining.—The U. S. census of 1880 credits Georgia with manufacturing interests as follows: Number of establishments, 3,593; capital invested, \$39,672,410; number of hands employed, 24,875; amount paid in wages, \$5,252,952; value of materials, \$24,010,239; value of products, \$36,447,448. The principal branches are given below:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural imple- ments.....	\$200,124	\$77,585	\$337,846	\$601,935
Carpentering.....	140,045	219,594	421,862	814,049
Cotton goods.....	6,537,657	1,141,782	4,039,673	6,513,490
Flour and grist-mill products.....	3,576,301	327,602	8,619,092	9,738,893
Foundry and machine- shop.....	916,510	343,072	612,483	1,299,491
Iron and steel.....	1,135,900	185,489	631,707	990,850
Lumber.....	3,101,452	554,085	3,197,155	4,875,310
Printing and publishing, Rice cleaning and polis- hing.....	506,800	213,052	218,306	579,054
.....	263,000	34,957	1,309,400	1,488,769
Tar and turpentine.....	513,885	506,842	490,355	1,455,737
Woolen goods.....	180,733	25,070	105,065	239,390

The coal produced in Georgia in 1885, not used in local and colliery consumption, was 133,929 long tons, the value at the mines \$180,000. The production of pig-iron in the same year was 32,924 short tons. Manganese, so important in working iron and steel, yielded 2,580 long tons. Phosphate rock is extensively mined in Glynn County, and the product of mineral fertilizers for 1885 was 35,000 short tons.

Commerce.—The State has four customs districts, and her ports of entry are Savannah, Brunswick, and St. Mary's. The total imports of the State for 1886 were \$431,663, her exports \$21,514,644, the latter consisting principally of cotton and lumber. There entered at the Georgia ports 411 vessels, of 261,149 tonnage and there cleared 68 vessels, with tonnage of 76,628, the latter entirely at Savannah. The number of the merchant marine registered, enrolled, and licensed in the State was 131, with a tonnage of 33,462.

Fisheries.—River-fisheries employed 511 persons and 226 boats, with a capital of \$22,545, and a yield in value of \$65,678. Oyster-fisheries employed 350 men, 100 boats, capital \$18,500. The yield was 70,000 bushels, at a value of \$35,000. The total fishery interests of the State showed 1,021 persons employed, \$84,670 capital, and \$119,988 value of yield. The market value was upward of \$200,000. The most valuable of the fishery products are terrapin, shad, and sturgeon.

Relative Rank.—Georgia is tenth in area and thirteenth in population; also ranks second in rice and sweet-potatoes, third in cotton and molasses, fourth in sugar, seventh in mules, and tenth in hogs.

ILLINOIS.

Historical.—The name is derived from that of an Indian tribe, Illini, signifying superior men. First explored in 1673 by Marquette, and in 1679 by La Salle. French settlements were formed at Crevecoeur, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia in 1682. With the subjugation of Canada, in 1763, the French dominion E. of the Mississippi became English. In 1783 Illinois was ceded to the United States by England and became part of the Northwest Territory in 1787. After the successive severance of Ohio in 1800, of Indiana in 1805, and of Michigan in 1809, the remainder of the Northwest Territory was reconstituted as Illinois Territory, then embracing Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. On Dec. 13, 1818, Illinois with its present limits was admitted as a State, being the eighth adopted under the Federal Constitution. The early history was an unbroken contest with the savages, the most notable incidents being the Fort Chicago Massacre, Aug. 15, 1812, and the Black-Hawk war, 1832.

Geographical.—Illinois, consisting of 102 counties, has an extreme length N. and S. of 358 m., extreme breadth 218 m., and an area of 56,650 sq. m. It is bounded N. by Wisconsin, N. E. by Lake Michigan, E. by Indiana, from which it is separated in part by the Wabash River, S. E. and S. by Kentucky, from which it is separated by the Ohio, and S. W. and W. by Missouri and Iowa, from which it is separated by the Mississippi. The State is watered by 4,000 m. of navigable streams, giving it in connection with Lake Michigan almost unrivaled facilities of water-carriage. Next to Delaware and Louisiana, Illinois is the most level State in the Union. Its lowest elevation is 350 ft., its greatest 1,150 ft.; mean elevation, 550 ft. above tide-water. Some hilly and broken land occurs in the N. W. corner of the State, there is a low mountain ridge extending across the S. portion, and the river huffs rise from 300 to 400 ft. With these exceptions, the surface consists of vast prairies, level or gently undulating. The chief rivers within the State are the Rock, Illinois, and Kaskaskia, affluents of the Mississippi, and the Embarras and Little Wabash, tributaries of the Wabash. The largest, the Illinois, is 500 m. long, of which 245 m. is navigable, and is connected with the Chicago River by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 95 m. long, thus giving navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. In connection with its tributaries it drains the N. and W. portion of the State. The Rock River, in the N. W. section, runs 300 m. W. to the Mississippi, being imperfectly navigable for 75 m. Several of the other rivers are navigable to a limited degree, but the grand water facilities of the State depend mainly on the noble rivers running along the boundaries.

Natural Resources.—The rich, deep, alluvial soil, and its ease of cultivation, place Illinois in the front rank of agricultural States. It is especially adapted to Indian corn, oats, rye, barley, and wheat, but it yields nearly every crop adapted to its latitudes extending between 36° 59' and 42° 30' N. profusely. Hay, tobacco, dairy products, and fruit are very important, and sheep, swine, and cattle raising is an enormous industry. Illinois is one great coal-field, about three quarters of the State being covered with richly productive bituminous coal-beds, extending some 30,000 sq. m., the beds being from 6 to 8 ft. thick. In N. W. Illinois are found very superior lead-mines. Salt is chiefly a product of the southern section.

Climate.—The level nature of the State causes extremes of heat and cold, but the former is modified by ever-present breezes. The climate on the whole is favorable to out-door occupations. Average temperature on the 40th parallel is about 54°; summer, 77°; winter, 32°. On the northern line of the State the mean temperature is 47½°; but at Cairo, the southernmost town, it is 58½°, ranging in winter, 35° to 54°; in summer, from 76° to 80°. At Peoria, about on the center line of the State, the rainfall is 35 in.

Principal Places.—Chicago, next to New York, the most important city in the United States for commerce and manufactures, almost utterly destroyed in 1871 by fire; Springfield, the capital; Bloomington, railway, shipping, and manufacturing center; Galesburg, seat of two colleges and manufacturing city; Joliet, seat of State Penitentiary and of heavy iron manufactures; Elgin, famous for its watch-works and manufacture of agricultural machinery; Peoria, very important manufacturing and coal-mining center; Quincy, railway and commercial center; Rockford, manufacturing city; Cairo, depot of Mississippi River trade and transportation; Rock Island, seat of the largest U. S. army and arsenal.

Population.—(U. S. census of 1880): Total, 3,077,871; male, 1,586,523; female, 1,491,348; native, 2,494,295; foreign, 583,876; white, 3,031,151; colored, 46,365; Chinese, 209; Indians, 140. Population of important cities: Alton, 8,975; Aurora, 11,873; Belleville, 10,683; Bloomington, 17,180; Cairo, 9,011; Chicago, 503,185; Decatur, 9,547; Elgin, 8,787; Galesburg, 11,437; Jacksonville, 10,927; Joliet, 11,657; Peoria, 29,529; Quincy, 27,868; Rockford, 13,129; Rock Island, 11,659; Springfield, 19,743.

Educational.—The school age is from six to twenty-one, and the number enrolled, according to statistics of 1884-'85, was 738,787, the average attendance being 490,536. The salaries of teachers amounted to \$5,897,428, and the total expenses, \$10,198,928. The statistics of illiteracy in 1880 showed out of a population of 2,269,315 over ten years old, 96,809 who could not read, and 145,397 who could not write. There are in the State 27 colleges, with 300 instructors and between 5,000 and 6,000 students. The receipts from fees and fixed income in 1885 were \$274,330. The value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus is estimated at \$2,541,987.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections are held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The number of State Senators, 51; Representatives, 153. Sessious, which have no limit in time, are biennial in odd-numbered



years, and begin first Monday in January. The terms are four years for Senators, two years for Representatives. The Governor and other State officers are elected for four years, except the Treasurer, whose term is only two years. Supreme Court consists of seven judges, who are elected by the people for nine years. The number of electoral votes is 22; that of voters, 796,847; all white males, native or naturalized, of age, are privileged to vote, except the insane, idiots, and convicts.

Commerce.—Chicago is the sole port of entry, though there are two customs districts, and is the entrepot of all the foreign commerce of the State. Her imports in 1886 were \$10,183,209; her exports were \$2,309,577. There entered at the port of Chicago in 1886, 155 vessels, of 59,785 tonnage; and cleared, 377 vessels, of 121,156 tonnage. The total number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed in the State was 576, of 69,308 tonnage.

Railways.—The statistics of the State for 1885 show 18,905 m. of railroad built, and 15,282 in operation, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 6,000 m. in railroad-building. The capital stock was \$325,972,182; the bonded debt, \$317,241,906; total investment, \$739,693,093; cost of building and equipment, \$623,971,541. The earnings from passengers were \$22,007,503; from freight, \$66,419,568; gross earnings, \$85,165,648; net earnings, \$28,534,612; interest paid, \$15,987,993; dividends on stock, \$17,247,986.

Agriculture.—The number of farms is 255,741, of which 175,497 are occupied by their owners. The number of people devoted to agriculture is 436,731; the area of acres in farms, 32,402,343; total value, \$1,009,594,580 (U. S. census, 1880). The details of the staple crops of the State, for 1885, are subjoined:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	8,559,036	268,998,000	\$75,319,440
Wheat	1,255,905	10,683,000	8,653,230
Oats	3,190,081	107,968,000	25,912,320
Rye	181,277	2,202,000	1,230,176
Barley	41,361	1,001,000	570,534
Buckwheat	15,491	194,000	123,928
Potatoes	142,198	12,371,000	5,195,915
Hay	3,306,250	4,298,125 Tons.	31,591,219
Tobacco	5,908	4,963,000 Lbs.	446,645

Manufactures and Mining.—The census of 1880 gave the State 14,549 manufacturing establishments, employing 144,727 hands, and a capital of \$140,652,066. The total amount paid in wages was \$57,429,085; value of materials, \$289,826,907; and value of products, \$414,864,673. The principal branches are given:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural implements	\$11,306,955	\$3,186,999	\$6,722,930	\$13,498,575
Boots and shoes	2,453,831	1,223,162	2,623,634	5,103,147
Carriages and wagons	3,466,830	1,429,705	2,391,111	5,063,053
Clothing, men's	7,135,533	3,929,964	12,809,297	19,356,849
Flour and grist-mill products	13,579,680	1,868,124	41,486,736	47,471,558
Fondry and machine-shop products	7,568,359	3,644,369	7,107,553	13,519,751
Furniture	3,554,130	2,497,778	3,697,313	7,644,638
Iron and steel	6,460,620	2,508,718	14,977,145	20,545,289
Lard, refined	1,021,700	181,000	4,637,050	5,055,000
Leather, tanned	2,220,114	599,028	4,160,113	5,402,070
Liquors, distilled	3,487,616	934,751	10,066,800	14,600,760
Liquors, malt	6,098,835	754,510	3,261,272	5,798,109
Lumber	3,295,483	787,867	3,144,905	5,063,027
Printing and publishing	3,625,400	2,401,894	2,807,361	7,114,030
Slaughtering and meat-packing	12,019,980	4,077,617	84,649,718	97,891,517

The first coal-mine in America was located near Ottawa, in 1669. Bituminous coal-beds underlie three quarters of the State, which is supposed to contain one seventh all known coal in North America. The product in 1885 was 9,791,874 short tons. The production of pig-iron at the smelting-furnaces was 327,977 short tons. There is an annual production of from 5,000 to 8,000 tons of lead. The State made, in 1885, 35,000 short tons of mineral fertilizers.

Finances.—Illinois has no State debt. The State receipts for 1885 were \$3,500,000; expenditures, \$3,000,000; amount raised by taxation, \$3,000,000. Amount of taxable property, as assessed in 1884: real, \$578,229,988; personal, \$157,124,671; railroad, \$60,987,317; total, \$796,341,376. The estimated true valuation of property, real and personal, in 1880, was \$3,092,000,000, or \$1.05 per capita. The rate of the State tax is 42c. on \$100. In addition to State taxation, the county taxes were about \$5,000,000; city taxes, \$7,000,000; town and district taxes, \$12,000,000.

Relative Rank.—The State ranks fourth in population and thirteenth in area; first in corn, oats, meat-packing, lumber-traffic, malt and distilled liquors, and miles of railroad; second in rye, coal, agricultural implements, and hogs; fourth in hay, potatoes, iron and steel, mules, milk-cows and other cattle.

INDIANA.

Historical.—Originally settled by the French at Vincennes in 1703, but little is known of its early history. In 1763 it became a British possession, and in 1783, by treaty with Great Britain, it became part of the United States. In 1789 it was made part of the Northwest Territory, this term being applied to all the public domain N. of the Ohio River. This region was much devastated from 1788 to 1791 by the Indians, but their defeat in the latter year gave the settlers peace for a time. Indiana was organized territorially July 4, 1800. In 1811 an Indian war, instigated by Tecumseh, broke out, but the power of the savages was broken at Tippecanoe. Hostilities did not entirely cease till 1815. The State was admitted Dec. 11, 1816.

Geographical.—The State, containing 92 counties, is 276 m. extreme length, 140 m. average breadth, and has an area of 36,350 sq. m. It is bounded N. by Michigan and Lake Michigan, E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky, from which it is separated by the Ohio River, and W. by Illinois, from which it is separated in part by the Wabash. Two thirds of the State consists of level or rolling prairie, the rest is broken or hilly land, rising from 100 to 600 ft. above the level of the Ohio. The hilly regions are found along the Ohio and Wabash Rivers. The table-lands, which extend back from the hills, constitute the interior of the State. The Ohio River, which receives most of the Indiana streams, none of them, however, navigable, borders the State for 380 m. on the S. The Wabash rising in Ohio, enters Indiana on the N. E., and runs S. W. till it becomes the W. border line, when it runs S. to the Ohio River. Its length is 530 m., 300 m. being navigable for steamboats. The Maumee, which drains a valley of 2,000 sq. m. in N. E. Indiana, is formed by the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, and passes into Ohio. The only other important river is the White, which is made up of two forks, uniting 50 m. above its entrance into the Wabash.

Natural Resources.—The State has in the main similar agricultural characteristics with those of Illinois, though it is less subject to extreme variations of heat and cold, and therefore better suited for certain crops. The richest lands are found along the Wabash, White, and Whitewater Rivers, but few States have so little unavailable soil. About one third of the State is covered with a fine forest. The State is well adapted for all the productions of the middle belt of the United States, such as wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flax, hemp, tobacco, wool, hops, dairy products, fruit, live-stock, etc. Among the natural resources must be included its geographical position, which compels the whole land commerce between the manufacturing States of the East and the States west of the Mississippi to pass through its territory. Without any direct foreign commerce it has a vast domestic and interstate trade, by means of its navigable waters, and its fine system of railroads and canals. The mineral resources of the State consist principally of coal, which forms part of the great coal-field of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. The Indiana coal-measures cover about 6,500 sq. m., and are all bituminous. It is specially notable, because so much of it is "block." Large deposits of iron are found, though not of the best quality. Salt springs exist in E. Indiana, and fine quarries of limestone and sandstone are worked.

Climate.—Indiana closely resembles Illinois in climate, though the winters are milder. The mean temperature of winter is 31°; that of spring, 51°; that of summer, 76°; that of autumn, 76°; the yearly average being 52°, the same as that of Bordeaux, France. The rainfall is from 38 in. to 40 in.

Principal Places.—Indianapolis, the capital, a flourishing commercial and manufacturing city, and seat of many important public institutions; Evansville, manufacturing city and commercial depot of S. W. Indiana; Fort Wayne, seat of extensive machine-shops and manufactures, and emporium of N. E. Indiana; Terre Haute, important iron, whisky, and pork market; Lafayette, railway and manufacturing center; Logansport, railway and lumber center; Madison, a busy headquarters of the iron and provision trade, with many large factories; and New Albany, a handsome city, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio River.

Population.—(U. S. census of 1880): Total, 1,978,301; male, 1,010,361; female, 967,940; native, 1,834,123; foreign, 144,178; white, 1,938,798; colored, 39,223; Chinese, 29; Indians, 246. Important cities: Evansville, 29,280; Fort Wayne, 26,880; Indianapolis, 75,056; Lafayette, 14,860; Logansport, 11,198; Madison, 8,945; New Albany, 16,423; Richmond, 12,472; South Bend, 13,280; Terre Haute, 26,042.

Commerce.—Evansville is a U. S. port of delivery, the only one in the State. The State has no direct foreign trade, but the domestic and interstate trade is vast. The number of steam-vessels documented for the year 1886 was 55, of 8,198 tonnage.

Railways.—The mileage for 1885 was 5,600, but the number of miles operated by Indiana corporations was 6,508. The capital stock was \$142,630,945; funded debt, \$158,757,387; total investment, \$319,705,715; and cost of road-bed and equipment, \$218,254,971. The railroads received \$8,845,119 from passengers, \$23,933,880 from freight, \$33,439,542 from all sources. The net earnings were \$6,169,802; the interest paid on bonds, \$5,710,644; the dividend paid on stocks, \$364,929.

Finances.—The amount of State debt on Nov. 1, 1885, was \$6,008,698.31, bearing from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 per cent interest. The State receipts for year ending Nov. 1, 1885, \$5,062,964. State expenditure for taxes for the year, \$4,739,843. Amount raised by taxation, \$3,889,549. Total local taxation, Nov. 8, 1884, \$12,992,405. Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1885, real, \$566,521,981; personal, \$227,004,098; total, \$793,526,079. Rate of State tax, 1½ c. on \$100. There is a capitation-tax of 50 c. each poll for State purposes.



The estimated true valuation of property in 1880 (U. S. census) was \$1,499,000,000; per capita, \$758. The receipts from internal revenue for 1886 were \$1,873,230. The savings-banks of the State had, in 1884, 9,402 depositors, and deposits of \$2,171,000.

Educational.—The latest State reports (1885) show 501,112 pupils enrolled, between the ages of six and twenty-one, in the common schools. The average daily attendance was 325,499, the average duration of school in days, 125. The total expenses were \$4,660,000, the salaries of teachers, \$3,154,083. The management of the common-school system is vested in a general superintendent, superintendents of the three largest cities, the presidents of the State University, and the Normal School. In addition, school trustees have charge of educational interests in cities and towns. Separate schools are provided for negroes. There are 14 colleges in the State, with 167 instructors, 3,000 students, and an income of over \$36,000 in fixed funds, in addition to fees. The college libraries contain 81,500 volumes; estimated value of grounds, buildings, etc., \$1,161,000.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections are on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Number of State Senators is 50, of Representatives 100, and the limit of session 50 days. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial in odd-numbered years. The number of electoral votes is 15, the number of voters 498,437. Those found guilty of fraud and bribery are excluded from voting; also idiots, convicts, and the insane.

Agriculture.—The U. S. census of 1880 gave Indiana 191,013 farms and 531,430 persons engaged in agriculture. The farming area was 29,656,259 acres, and the estimated value \$635,236,111. The average value of cleared land per acre was \$20.46, of woodland \$26.90. The estimate of staple crops for 1885, by the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, was as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	3,720,681	131,994,000	\$38,278,260
Wheat	2,518,455	26,659,000	22,926,740
Oats	1,014,630	27,178,000	6,794,500
Rye	25,256	27,000	163,911
Barley	15,398	266,000	146,512
Buckwheat	8,737	89,000	57,926
Potatoes	94,151	6,779,000	2,440,394
Hay	1,468,800	1,762,560	13,730,342
Tobacco	13,324	9,953,000	863,395

Latest attainable reports of other products estimate 37,659,029 lbs. of butter, and 1,521,275 lbs. of cheese. Hogs are a very important product and pork-packing an increasing business.

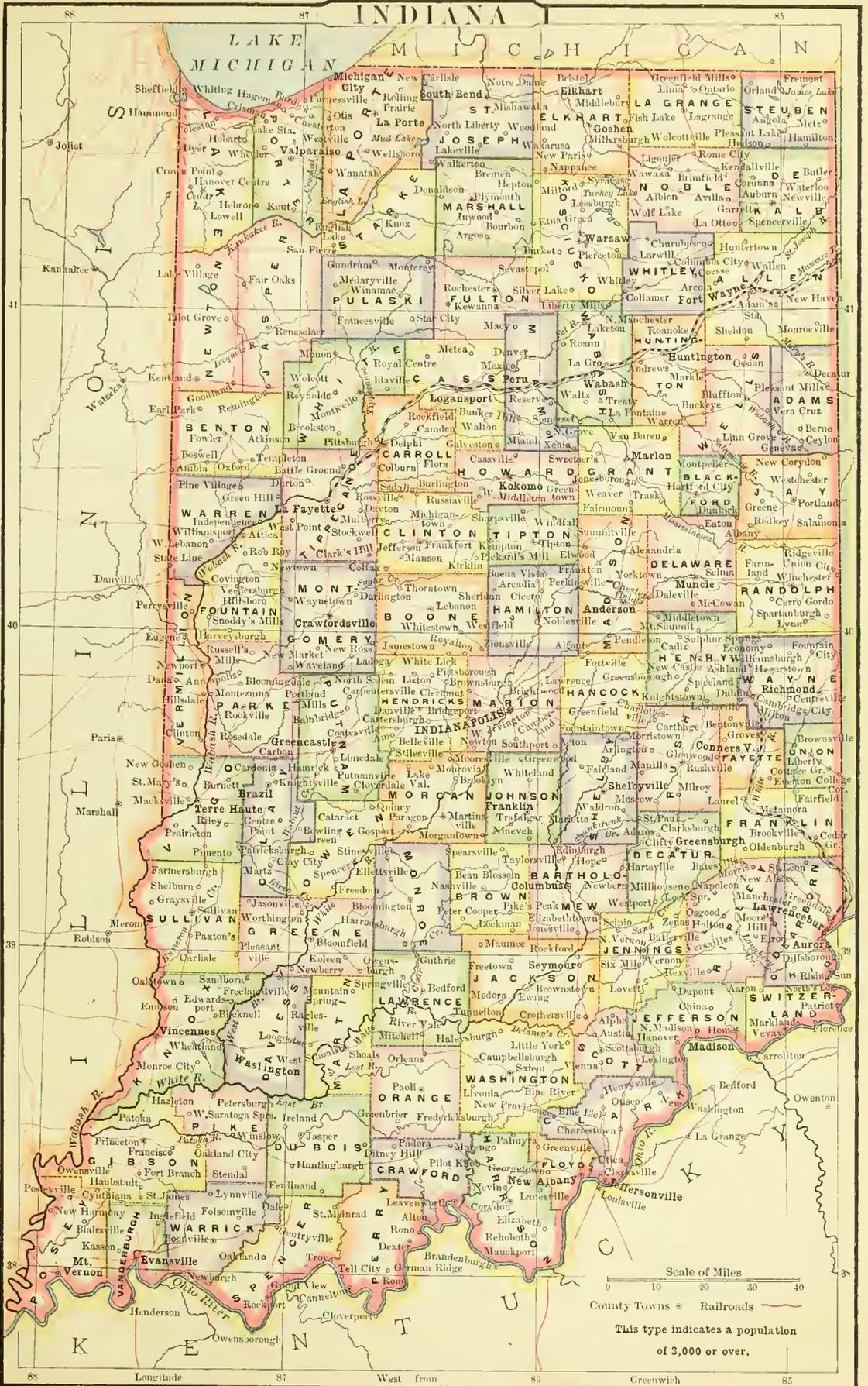
Manufactures and Mining.—According to the U. S. census of 1880, the State had 11,193 manufacturing establishments, employing 69,508 operators, and \$65,742,962 of capital. The total wages paid were \$21,960,888; value of materials, \$100,260,892; value of products, \$148,006,411. A detailed statement of the principal branches is added:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural implements	\$3,231,318	\$1,010,164	\$2,182,137	\$4,460,408
Boots and shoes	760,218	494,435	975,089	2,143,774
Carpening	284,790	425,249	1,114,488	2,006,094
Carriage and wagon material	1,249,008	614,128	1,306,566	2,369,723
Carrriages and wagons	2,732,417	1,133,233	1,605,103	3,998,520
Cars, steam- and street-	450,000	791,267	3,792,600	4,960,500
Coppersmithing	975,660	843,942	1,943,638	3,342,552
Flouring- and grist-mill products	9,484,123	989,087	26,104,637	29,591,397
Foundry and machine-shop products	3,993,758	1,672,520	3,915,164	6,833,648
Furniture	2,243,250	1,044,367	1,997,177	3,909,591
Iron and steel	2,283,000	864,921	3,293,073	4,551,403
Lumber sawed	7,948,088	1,571,740	9,627,097	14,260,890
Printing and publishing	1,126,320	689,590	703,984	1,832,023
Saddlery and harness	898,825	430,264	1,168,735	2,126,896
Slaughtering and meat-packing	3,974,000	494,622	13,645,927	15,209,294
Woolen goods	2,273,705	462,681	1,823,390	2,729,347

The coal-fields of Indiana cover about 6,500 sq. m., and extend from Warren County south to the Ohio. The varieties are coking-coal, Indiana block, and cannel. The production of the State in 1885 was 2,120,535 long tons, with a value at the mines of \$2,731,250, a decrease from the two preceding years. Of the 89 mines in the State, 58 produce bituminous coal, 26 block, 10 semi-block, and 2 bituminous and cannel combined. The production of pig-iron fell off from 12,500 short tons in 1880 to 6,633 short tons in 1885. The State produced 5,000 tons of mineral fertilizers.

Relative Rank.—Indiana ranks sixth in population and twenty-sixth in area; also fourth in hogs and agricultural implements; fifth in wheat and corn; seventh in horses, oxen, and other cattle, malt and distilled liquors, and railway mileage; and tenth in hay and coal.

INDIANA



Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40

County Towns • Railroads

This symbol indicates a population
of 3,000 or over.

IOWA.

Historical.—The name of the State, originally applied to the river so called, is derived from the Indian, and signifies "beautiful land." It was a part of the Louisiana purchase, acquired in 1803. It was first visited by a Frenchman, who gave his name, Dubuque, to the place where he settled in 1788. In 1834 the territory now included in Iowa was placed under the jurisdiction of Michigan, and in 1836 under that of Wisconsin. In 1838 Iowa became a separate territory, including also the greater part of Minnesota and the whole of Dakota. The delimitation of the State occurred when it was admitted as such in 1846. The State capital was moved from Iowa City to Des Moines in 1857. It was the sixteenth State admitted under the Federal Constitution.

Geographical.—Iowa is divided into 99 counties, is 208 m. N. and S. by 300 m. E. and W., and has an area of 56,025 sq. m. It is bounded N. by Minnesota, E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Wisconsin and Illinois; S. by Missouri, and W. by the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers, which separate it from Nebraska and Dakota. Beside the great rivers which bound it, there are several important navigable streams within the State, besides numerous minor rivers, which furnish excellent water-power. All discharge ultimately into the great boundary rivers. The Iowa rises in the northern part of the State, runs S. E. 300 m., and reaches the Mississippi about 35 m. above Burlington, being navigable to Iowa City, 80 m. from the mouth. The largest interior river, the Des Moines, runs from N. W. to S. E., through the whole of the State, somewhat over 300 m., draining 10,000 sq. m. of territory, and is part of the boundary-line of S. E. Iowa, where it empties into the Mississippi. Another large interior river is the Red Cedar, an affluent of the Iowa, and running a long distance almost parallel. The Little Sioux rises near the Minnesota border, and meanders S. and S. W. 250 m., till it discharges into the Missouri. Various other streams of considerable volume and length are affluents of those already mentioned, while a number flow into Missouri, and three join the river of the same name. The surface of the State is rolling prairie, and is celebrated for its picturesque beauty. It is a table-land dotted with small but beautiful lakes, sweeping back from a breastwork of bluffs on the rivers from 40 to 130 ft. high, and affording an attractive union of forest and plain. N. E. Iowa presents many hills and mounds, through which the rivers break in beautiful waterfalls.

Natural Resources.—There is no poor land, and owing to its rolling prairie, elevation, and splendid drainage, Iowa is one of the most healthy of States. It gives a large yield in all the cereals, being specially noted for its crops of wheat, Indian corn, and oats. Flax, hemp, tobacco, the castor-oil plant, potatoes, barley, buckwheat, hay, wool, dairy products, hops, and flax are also important staples. In live-stock, cattle, sheep, and swine, notably the latter, it holds a high place. In the minerals, coal and lead, the State stands high. Proportionately to the size of the lead district, which lies about Dubuque, no mines in the country have yielded so largely and richly, 70 per cent of fine lead being an average. The coal-fields lying in the southern section occupy some 20,000 sq. m., and yield bituminous coal of excellent quality. They have as yet been only partly developed. There are also extensive beds of peat, immense deposits of gypsum of great purity, building-stone of superior quality, both limestone and sandstone, brick, fire and pottery clay, and valuable oil-stone.

Climate.—The mean temperature of the year is about 48° F., average summer weather being 70°, and that of winter 23°. The temperature is seldom lower than -10°, or higher than 90°. The mean annual rainfall observed during a period of thirty years has been 42.7 in.

Principal Places.—Des Moines, the capital, important railway center, and seat of public institutions; Davenport, manufacturing and coal-mining center, and the great grain depot of the upper Mississippi; Burlington, on the Mississippi, railway and commercial center, and emporium of the river-trade; Dubuque, depot of the lead-mining region, and important shipping point; Keokuk, important point for shipping and manufactures; Council Bluffs, converging point for all Eastern railways connecting with the Union Pacific R. R.; Cedar Rapids, agricultural, manufacturing, and railway center; Ottumwa, trading and manufacturing city; and Sioux City, shipping point on the Missouri River.

Population.—(State census, 1885.) Total, 1,753,980: Male, 911,759; female, 842,221; native, 1,443,576; foreign, 310,404; white, 166,670; colored, 9,310. Important cities: Burlington, 23,459; Cedar Rapids, 15,426; Clinton, 12,012; Council Bluffs, 21,557; Davenport, 23,830; Des Moines, 32,409; Dubuque, 23,330; Keokuk, 13,151; Muscatine, 10,389; Ottumwa, 10,506; and Sioux City, 19,060.

Commerce.—Iowa has no direct foreign commerce. She has three ports of delivery on the Mississippi River (Burlington, Dubuque, and Keokuk), which do the shipping-trade of the State. On June 30, 1886, the U. S. Treasury report recorded 81 vessels, of 8,832 tonnage, registered, enrolled, and licensed in the State. The trade of Iowa, interstate and domestic, is very large.

Railways. The mileage of 1885 was 7,504, with 2,222 m. operated. The aggregate capital stock was \$49,302,974, the funded debt \$49,789,258, a total investment of \$105,635,103, and the cost of road-bed and equipment \$98,367,081. The income from passengers was \$1,137,745; from freight, \$4,337,358; from all sources, \$6,028,718. The net earnings were \$1,698,418; \$2,181,886 was paid in interest on bonds, and \$539,206 in dividends on stock.

Finances.—The amount of State debt in September, 1884, was \$245,439, this being the amount chargeable to the revenue fund



funds, were \$114,042. The volumes in the college libraries were 71,935; and the total value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus, \$1,371,500. The most important colleges are the State University, at Iowa City; State Agricultural College, at Ames; Drake University, at Des Moines; and Cornell College, at Mount Vernon.

Agriculture.—The State census of 1885 gave the State 232,225 farms; average acres per farm, 142; improved land, 20,189,894 acres; unimproved land, 8,058,853 acres; number of persons engaged in farming pursuits, 239,983. The average value per acre of cleared land was \$27.36, and of woodland \$39.36. The report of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics of Agriculture for 1885 gives the following figures of staple crops:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	7,549,542	242,496,000	\$58,199,040
Wheat	2,688,944	30,332,000	20,332,440
Oats	2,210,338	74,718,000	16,437,960
Rye	127,459	1,746,000	863,246
Barley	221,999	5,106,000	1,091,331
Buckwheat	20,679	244,000	165,928
Potatoes	137,563	12,381,000	5,076,075
Hay	3,787,500	4,355,625	21,124,781

The State census of 1885 furnishes the following additional statement of crops, cattle, sheep, etc.: Tobacco, 440,690 lbs.; sorghum molasses, 1,971,818 galls.; apples, 4,113,591 bu.; grapes, 9,056,396 lbs.; honey, 1,997,981 lbs.; flax-seed, 2,663,073 bu.; milk sent to cheese-factory, 21,971,419 galls.; dairy home products, 48,326,575 lbs. of butter and 942,069 lbs. of cheese; milk-cows, 992,313; horses, 843,767; hogs, 4,514,621; wool, 2,289,430 lbs.; value of garden produce, \$735,020; value of orchard products, \$1,973,620; value of dairy products, \$13,737,327; value of cattle sold, and of herd products aside from dairy, \$58,275,909.

Manufactures and Mining.—Iowa (U. S. census of 1880) had 6,291 manufacturing establishments, employing 28,372 hands, and \$33,987,866 capital. The amount paid in wages was \$9,725,962; the value of material, \$48,704,311; and the value of products, \$71,045,926. The more important branches are subjoined:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of products.
Agricultural implements.	\$1,185,530	\$243,635	\$601,096	\$1,271,872
Carriages and wagons	1,505,645	610,017	1,042,758	2,212,197
Cheese and butter	657,508	139,813	1,261,316	1,736,400
Clothing, men's	665,363	353,100	830,510	1,508,398
Flouring- and grist-mill products	7,890,859	748,045	16,488,480	19,089,401
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,032,550	471,574	747,559	1,594,349
Furniture	744,670	314,752	624,453	1,293,504
Liquors, malt	1,987,343	218,017	928,135	1,653,851
Lumber, sawed	4,946,390	825,244	4,141,885	6,185,628
Printing and publishing	1,125,086	498,239	514,380	1,399,289
Saddlery and harness	964,728	380,532	1,173,862	2,068,486
Sash, doors, and blinds	713,200	238,592	847,002	1,286,072
Slaughtering and meat-packing	1,955,500	530,188	9,996,845	11,285,032

The coal product of the State for 1885 was 3,583,737 long tons, valued at \$4,819,230 at the mines.

Political.—The State elections are annually held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in October, excepting years of presidential elections, when State, congressional, and presidential elections occur together. There are 50 senators and 100 representatives in the State Assembly, the sessions of which are biennial on even-numbered years; meeting second Monday in January. There is no limit of session; the term of Senators is four years, that of Representatives two years, that of Governor the same. Supreme Court judges are elected for six years. The number of electoral votes is 13, of voters (Census 1880) 416,658.

Relative Rank.—The State, tenth in population (by the census of 1880) and fifteenth in area; according to 1885 statistics, first in hogs; second in milk-cows, oxen, and other cattle, corn, hay, and oats; third in horses, wheat, and miles of railroad; fifth in coal, barley, and potatoes; sixth in rye.

KANSAS.

Historical.—Kansas, derived from an Indian name meaning "smoky water," was visited by the Spaniards in 1541; afterward by the French in 1719. It came to the United States through the Louisiana purchase, and was a portion of the territory which, by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, was always to remain untouched by slavery. When the territory of Kansas was organized, in 1854, it was declared by Congress that the Missouri Compromise was abolished. This led to the Kansas troubles, which lasted till 1859, with various vicissitudes, when a free Constitution was adopted, forever prohibiting slavery. This imbroglio played an important part in inflaming the passions of North and South, and ripening the conditions which made our late civil war inevitable. Kansas was admitted to the Union in 1861, and during the war was the scene of much desultory fighting, of a savage nature.

Geographical.—Kansas in form is nearly rectangular, being 410 m. E. and W., and 210 N. and S., with an area of 82,080 m. It is divided into 113 counties, and is bounded N. by Nebraska, E. by Missouri, from which it is partly separated by the Missouri River, S. by the Indian Territory, and W. by Colorado. It is the geographical center of the United States, excluding Alaska. The general surface is an elevated plateau, sloping from an altitude of 3,500 ft. above the sea on the W. border to the E. line at mouth of Kansas River, 750 ft. above the sea. E. Kansas is undulating, with a diversity of rolling prairie, grass-covered hills, and fertile valleys, well timbered and well watered. W. Kansas is more uniform, and finely adapted for grazing purposes. The Missouri borders the State for 150 m. No other rivers are navigable, though several are of considerable length. The Kansas River is formed by the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers, near Junction City, whence it flows about 150 m. E. to the Missouri, near Kansas City. The Republican rises in Colorado, and winds through both Kansas and Nebraska before again entering Kansas, being about 400 m. long. The Big Blue River and the Grasshopper are both its affluents. Two thirds of the State lies S. of the Kansas and Smoky Hill Rivers, and is therefore called Southern Kansas. The Osage rises in the N. E. part of the State, and runs S. E. 125 m. to the Missouri. The most important streams running S. are the Neosho, rising in the center of the State, flowing S. E. about 200 m. into the Indian Territory; the Verdigris, flowing nearly parallel to the Neosho, and passing into the Indian Territory; and the Arkansas, which has its sources in the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado. This river runs nearly three fourths of the length of Kansas, E. and S. E., and with its tributaries, the Walnut, Little Arkansas, and the Cow Creek, waters two thirds of the S. part of the State. Its windings in Kansas are about 500 m.

Natural Resources.—The coal-bearing region of the State is in the E. portion, has a general width of 120 m., and embraces 17,000 sq. m. A good quality of bituminous coal is extensively worked. Salt exists in large quantities, in springs, in salt marshes, and in crystallized beds, though it is but little worked for commercial use. The iron-ores are not of a profitable grade. Lead, alum, limestone, petroleum, natural gas, excellent building-stone, and brick-making clays are found. The climate is well adapted for all the harder fruits and the cereals; but for grazing purposes the State is unsurpassed, on account of the buffalo-grass, which grows on the prairies like a thick mat. The rearing of cattle and sheep is a prominent industry.

Climate.—No Western State has a more agreeable climate or more bright days. The winters are comparatively mild and snowless, while there is a heavy rainfall from March to October. In summer the air is dry and pure, the nights agreeably cool, and the atmosphere so clear as to occasion comment. The most disagreeable feature of the climate is found in the severe winter winds, which sweep from the N. W. The mean annual temperature for five years was 52°; spring, 52°; summer, 75°; autumn, 54°; and winter, 29°. The annual average rainfall during the same period was 44.09 in., the ratio of 34 1/5 in. falling between March 1st and October 1st.

Principal Places.—Topeka, capital and seat of public and educational institutions; Lawrence, commercial and manufacturing city; Leavenworth, largest city, metropolis, manufacturing and commercial emporium; Atchison, railroad center and manufacturing city; Fort Scott, mining emporium and important military post.

Population.—(U. S. census, 1880.) Total, 996,096; Male, 536,667; female, 459,429; native, 886,010; foreign, 110,086; white, 952,155; colored, 43,107; Chinese, 19; Indians, 8,150. Larger cities: Atchison, 15,105; Fort Scott, 5,372; Lawrence, 16,546; Topeka, 15,452; Wichita, 4,911; Wyandotte, 6,140. The State census for 1885 gave Kansas a population of 1,268,562.

Railroads.—In 1884 there were 4,065 m. of road, 4,033 m. of which were in operation. In 1885 Kansas had 4,411 m. built, of which 4,140 m. were operated. The capital stock was \$92,458,425; the funded debt, \$82,501,184; the total investment, \$195,716,725; cost of road-bed and equipment, \$179,060,961. The statistics of the amount of business done, etc., are noticeable. The gross earnings from all passengers were \$5,373,588; from freight, \$16,121,720; gross earnings from all sources, \$22,753,284; net earnings, \$9,440,330. The interest paid on bonds was \$3,723,444; the dividend on stocks, \$3,800,946. Few of the States present a showing of more solid railway balances.

Finances.—The amount of State debt July 1, 1886, was \$847,500, bearing 6 and 7 per cent interest. The amount in sinking-fund was \$21,000; permanent school-fund, \$607,925; State receipts for year ending July 1, 1886, \$3,311,974.81; State expenditures for same year, \$2,727,701.65; amount raised by taxation for the year



ending July 1, 1886, \$1,082,465.66. The value of taxable property as assessed was, real, \$189,635,723; personal, \$55,491,779; railroad property, \$32,453,776; total, \$277,581,278. The estimated true valuation of property, real and personal, in 1880 (U. S. census), was \$575,000,000, as against \$188,892,014 in 1870. The internal-revenue receipts derived from Kansas in 1885 were \$204,516.

Educational.—The general supervision of education is under a State Superintendent, and there are county superintendents. The Board of Education consists of State Superintendent, and the Presidents of the State University, the Agricultural College, and of the two Normal Schools at Emporia and Leavenworth. The number enrolled in the public schools in 1885 was 335,538, the average daily attendance being 194,325. The expenses of the common-school system for the year above named was \$3,338,652. The statistics of illiteracy (U. S. census of 1880) were, out of 704,257 population over ten years, 25,503 who could not read, and 39,476 who could not write. The principal institutions of learning in Kansas are the State University at Lawrence, State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and St. Benedict's College (Romanist) at Topeka. In all the colleges there were 116 instructors and 1,973 students, with an income of \$106,225 in 1885.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections are held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The sessions of the General Assembly are biennial, meeting the second Tuesday in January in odd-numbered years. The limit is 50 days. The Senate consists of 40, elected for four years; the House of 125 members, elected for two years. The Governor is elected for two years, and the Supreme Court Judges, three in number, for six years. The number of electoral votes is 9. The number of voters, according to the census of 1880, 265,714.

Agriculture.—The number of farms in 1880 was 138,561, the total land area 52,288,000 acres, the forest area 3,500,000, the number of persons engaged in agriculture 206,080, the average value per acre of cultivated land \$11.82, of woodland \$19.12. The report of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following figures for the staple crops of 1885:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	4,884,550	158,390,000	\$38,041,600
Wheat.....	1,060,250	11,197,000	7,278,050
Oats.....	853,000	27,145,000	6,243,350
Rye.....	205,461	2,383,000	953,339
Barley.....	42,145	877,000	298,049
Buckwheat.....	1,889	24,000	14,876
Potatoes.....	87,638	7,011,000	3,645,741
Hay.....	3,040,000	3,800,000	16,150,000

The latest reported statistics of some other crops give: castor-beans, 766,143 bu.; cotton, 33,859 lbs.; flax, 1,315,130 bu.; and hemp, 557,879 bu. The U. S. Bureau of Statistics of Agriculture estimated animals as follows for 1885: Horses, 549,406, value \$38,446,250; mules, 79,615, value \$7,136,992; milch cows, 579,065, value \$16,367,204; oxen and other cattle, 1,494,259, value \$34,273,065; sheep, 1,190,163, value \$1,898,667; hogs, 2,275,178, value \$11,059,640.

Manufactures and Mining.—The census of 1880 shows 2,803 establishments, employing \$11,192,315 of capital and 12,064 hands. The total amount paid in wages was \$3,969,599, the value of materials used \$21,407,941, and the value of products \$30,843,797. Below is given a table of the more important specified industries:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Blacksmithing.....	\$293,857	\$194,266	\$263,183	\$816,156
Boots and shoes.....	122,235	104,085	161,314	402,670
Carpentering.....	223,020	389,245	1,056,004	1,799,648
Carrriages and wagons.....	247,500	217,364	357,920	745,800
Flouring- and grist-mill products.....	3,935,828	520,300	10,286,121	11,858,002
Iron and steel.....	450,000	166,500	734,245	1,004,100
Foundry and machine-shops.....	436,300	304,874	386,208	889,294
Lumber, sawed.....	262,975	66,757	447,449	682,697
Printing and publishing.....	289,565	197,862	212,359	519,597
Saddlery and harness.....	338,605	155,877	468,383	835,934
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	1,660,400	263,600	4,320,802	5,618,714
Tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware.....	290,675	135,939	332,617	629,603
Tobacco, cigars, etc.....	170,100	124,007	246,732	479,089

The coal area of Kansas is 17,500 m., and occupies the entire E. portion of the State. The output in 1885 was 1,082,230 long tons; value at the mines, \$1,410,438. The production of spelter or zinc ore in Kansas for the same year was 8,502 short tons, value about \$150,000.

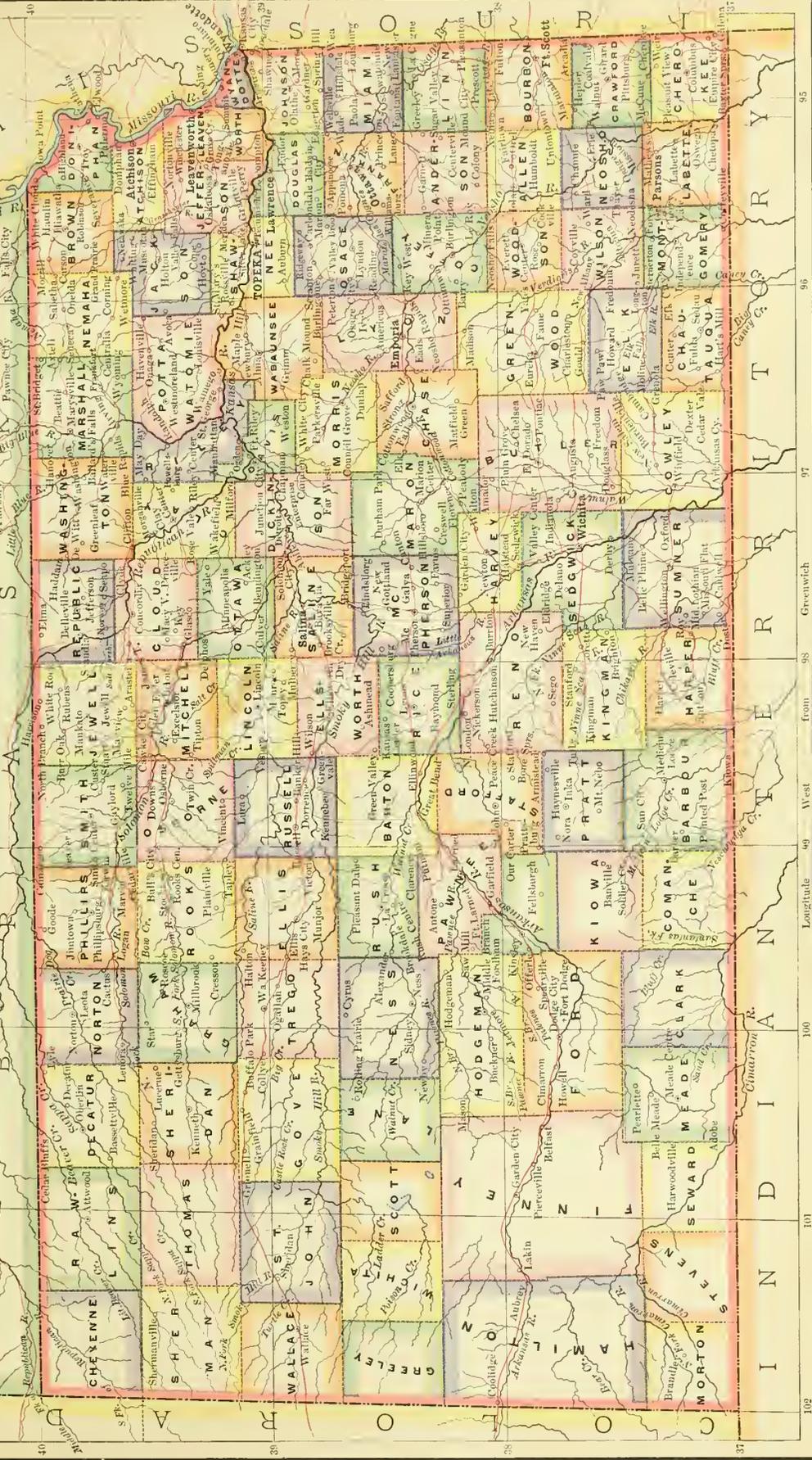
Relative Rank.—The census of 1880 placed the population the twentieth in rank, while the area is seventh, and occupies the entire E. portion of the State. The output in 1885 was 1,082,230 long tons; value at the mines, \$1,410,438. The production of spelter or zinc ore in Kansas for the same year was 8,502 short tons, value about \$150,000.

KANSAS

This type indicates a population of 3,000 or over.

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40

County Towns & Railroads



102 101 100 99 98 97 96 95

Longitude from West

95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102

KENTUCKY.

Historical.—The name Kan-tuck-kee signifies "darkened bloody ground," and the country now included in the State was originally the common hunting-ground for the Indian tribes living N. and S. of it. The first white visit was that of John Finley and others, from North Carolina, in 1767. Daniel Boone made a permanent settlement in 1769. Col. James Knox planted a Virginian colony in 1770, followed by others in 1773-'74, and James Harrod founded Harrodsburg in 1774. The irruption of whites was met by the Indians in a series of fierce and bloody conflicts. In 1775 the Cherokees ceded the country to Boone, who acted as agent for Col. James Henderson and his company. Kentucky was a part of Virginia till 1790, when it became a separate territory. It was admitted as a State into the Union in 1792, being the second admitted. A second Constitution was adopted in 1800, and the present one in 1850. Kentucky during the civil war endeavored to hold a position of neutrality. The chief battles fought in the State were Mill Spring, Jan. 19, 1862, and Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862.

Geographical.—Its greatest length E. and W. is 350 m., and its greatest breadth 178 m. The area is 40,400 sq. m. It is divided into 117 counties, and is bounded N. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; E. by West Virginia and Virginia, from which it is separated by the Big Sandy River and the Cumberland Mountains; S. by Tennessee; and W. by the Mississippi, separating it from Missouri. The State has a river frontage of 812 m., and 4,000 m. of navigable waters. The Ohio River, forming the N. boundary in a winding course of 600 m., with its affluents, the Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee, and several smaller streams, furnishes water communication to all parts of the State. The latter named streams flow through Kentucky in a general N. W. direction. The Licking, about 200 m. long, is navigable for about 70 m., emptying into the Ohio between Covington and Newport, opposite Cincinnati. The Kentucky is about 260 m. long, and is navigable by steamboats for 80 m. Green River, about 300 m. long, flows W. until the Big Barren enters it, when it turns N. W., and joins the Ohio about 50 m. above the Cumberland. It is navigable to Greensburg, a distance of 200 m. Cumberland River rises in the valley between the Cumberland and Laurel Mountains, runs W., and finally turns S. into Tennessee, whence it again returns to Kentucky, and flows to the Ohio in a N. W. course. It affords admirable navigation for sloops and steamboats to Nashville, Tenn., a distance of 300 m., and for small boats it is navigable for more than 300 m. The Tennessee, emptying 10 m. W. of the Cumberland, only runs 70 m. through W. Kentucky, but it furnishes steamboat navigation to Florence, Ala., 300 m. from its mouth. W. Kentucky is nearly level. The southeast is broken by the Cumberland Mountains and its spurs. N. and W. of this mountain-region lies a noble upland, the famous "blue-grass country."

Natural Resources.—Excellent coal is found in the western, northeastern, and southeastern portions of the State. N. E. Kentucky is also richly supplied with iron of a good quality, and scattered beds of ore are found in different portions of the State. Other minerals, which are worked commercially, are fire and potter's clay, salt, limestone, building-stone, and glass-sand. In agricultural resources it takes a high rank. All the cereals yield noble returns, and the tobacco-crop is the largest in the country. For stock- and dairy-farming it stands high.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature is about 55° F. The winter temperature rarely reaches 15°, generally varying between 34° and 44°. In summer the thermometer ranges between 75° and 90°. The rainfall is about 50 in.

Principal Places.—Frankfort, the capital; Covington and Newport, on opposite sides of the Licking River at its mouth, and opposite Cincinnati, Ohio, beautiful residence cities; Lexington, the most important inland city, and former State capital; Louisville, the commercial emporium, an important river-port, and noted for the business done in tobacco and pork-packing; Paducah, a river-port, and railway and manufacturing center.

Population.—(U. S. census of 1880) Total, 1,648,690; male, 832,500; female, 816,190; native, 1,539,173; foreign, 59,517; white, 1,377,179; colored, 271,511; Chinese, 10; Indians, 50; slaves in 1860, 225,451. The leading towns are as follows: Bowling Green, 5,114; Covington, 29,729; Frankfort, 6,353; Henderson, 5,365; Lexington, 16,656; Louisville, 123,758; Maysville, 5,220; Newport, 20,435; Queensboro', 6,231; Paducah, 8,036.

Commerce.—The two ports of entry are Louisville and Paducah. The imports of Louisville for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$285,436. The great bulk of business is domestic and interstate. The two ports named above had, in 1886, 80 vessels of 18,493 tonnage, registered, enrolled, and licensed.

Railways. The railway mileage of the State, Jan. 1, 1886, was 2,158 m., of which 2,064 m. were operated. The capital account showed \$68,871,683 in stock and \$116,289,914 funded debt. The total investment was \$190,738,896; the cost of road-bed and equipment, \$157,353,861. The gross earnings from passengers were \$3,198,002; from freight, \$8,547,660; from all sources, \$12,604,156. The net earnings were \$4,929,236; the interest paid on bonds, \$3,864,946.

Finances.—The amount of the State debt on Dec. 1, 1886, was \$674,000 bearing 4 per cent interest. The amount in the sinking-fund was \$704,500. The State receipts for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$3,224,436.60, and the State expenditures for the same period \$3,207,777.96. The amount raised by taxation in 1886 was \$1,907,716 4.03. The amount of taxable property, as assessed in 1885, was, real estate, \$294,194,277; personal, \$98,198,72; rail-



roads, \$173,227; total, \$392,566,276. The total valuation of property under the U. S. census of 1880 was \$890,000,000, or \$534 per capita. The receipts for internal revenue in 1886 were \$15,746,941.

Educational.—The interests of the State in this direction are committed to the Superintendent (elected for four years), Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, together with two professional teachers, selected by them. The colored schools are distinct from the white schools, and are supported by taxes, fines, and penalties imposed on the colored race. The total receipts for the year ending June 30, 1885, were \$1,233,704.35, and the expenditures for the same period \$1,184,825.70. The number of white children enrolled in school for 1885 was 282,514, and there was a daily attendance of 70,516. The statistics of literacy in 1880 showed, out of a population of 1,163,198 over ten years old, 258,186 who could not read, and 348,392 who could not write. There were 14 colleges with 134 instructors, and 2,100 students in 1885. The total value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus, was \$825,000. The principal of these are the Kentucky University, consisting of five faculties and colleges; the Agricultural College, at Lexington; Berea College, at Berea; Georgetown and St. Mary's Colleges, at the towns of the same name.

Agriculture. The number of farms by the census of 1880 was 169,453; the farming area, 21,941,974; the value, \$239,298,631; and the number of persons engaged in agriculture, 320,571. The staple crops in 1885 were as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Coru.....	3,551,667	90,569,000	\$31,699,150
Wheat.....	1,055,760	3,759,000	3,571,050
Oats.....	491,545	10,225,000	3,374,250
Rye.....	93,347	495,000	351,265
Barley.....	19,564	342,000	229,388
Buckwheat.....	1,152	11,000	7,419
Potatoes.....	50,556	3,287,000	1,422,646
Hay.....	313,200	313,200	3,210,300
Tobacco.....	265,093	209,423,000	13,612,526
Hemp.....		2,567,504	

Kentucky is famous for its breeding of thoroughbred horses and other animals. Aside from these the figures given below represent the stock on farms in 1885: Horses, 383,034, value \$24,394,384; mules, 124,185, value \$8,616,370; milch-cows, 307,767, value \$8,780,593; oxen and other cattle, 529,071, value \$11,208,055; sheep, 903,223, value \$2,024,665; swine, 2,032,138, value \$7,068,996.

Manufactures and Mining.—The census report of 1880 credited Kentucky with 5,328 manufacturing establishments, employing \$45,813,039 capital, and 37,391 hands. The total amount paid in wages was \$11,657,844; the value of material, \$47,461,490; and the value of products, \$75,493,377. Leading branches are shown:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural imple-ments.....	\$2,296,087	\$364,385	\$823,392	\$1,647,116
Carpentering.....	342,975	322,296	802,962	1,525,994
Carriages and wagons.....	726,950	376,422	1,160,910	1,474,475
Clothing, men's.....	767,700	351,616	820,611	1,506,668
Cooperage.....	410,815	394,796	573,496	1,243,930
Flouring- and grist-mill products.....	3,685,759	336,419	8,406,432	9,604,147
Foundry and machine-shops.....	2,283,350	763,392	1,690,171	3,013,079
Iron and steel.....	5,493,085	1,344,400	3,223,799	5,090,229
Leather tanned.....	1,741,430	294,435	1,799,407	2,511,960
Liquors, distilled.....	6,345,922	560,121	5,453,575	8,281,018
Lumber, sawed.....	2,290,558	671,939	2,410,743	4,064,361
Saddlery and harness.....	582,865	261,543	753,346	1,370,885
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	2,229,500	150,576	3,644,059	4,538,888
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, etc.....	1,069,800	344,219	2,232,030	3,734,895

The output of Kentucky in bituminous coal for the year 1885 was 1,700,000 long tons, with a value at the mines of \$2,094,400. The yield of pig-iron was 37,553 short tons. The production of hydraulic cement was 850,000 barrels, and of mineral fertilizers 4,000 short tons.

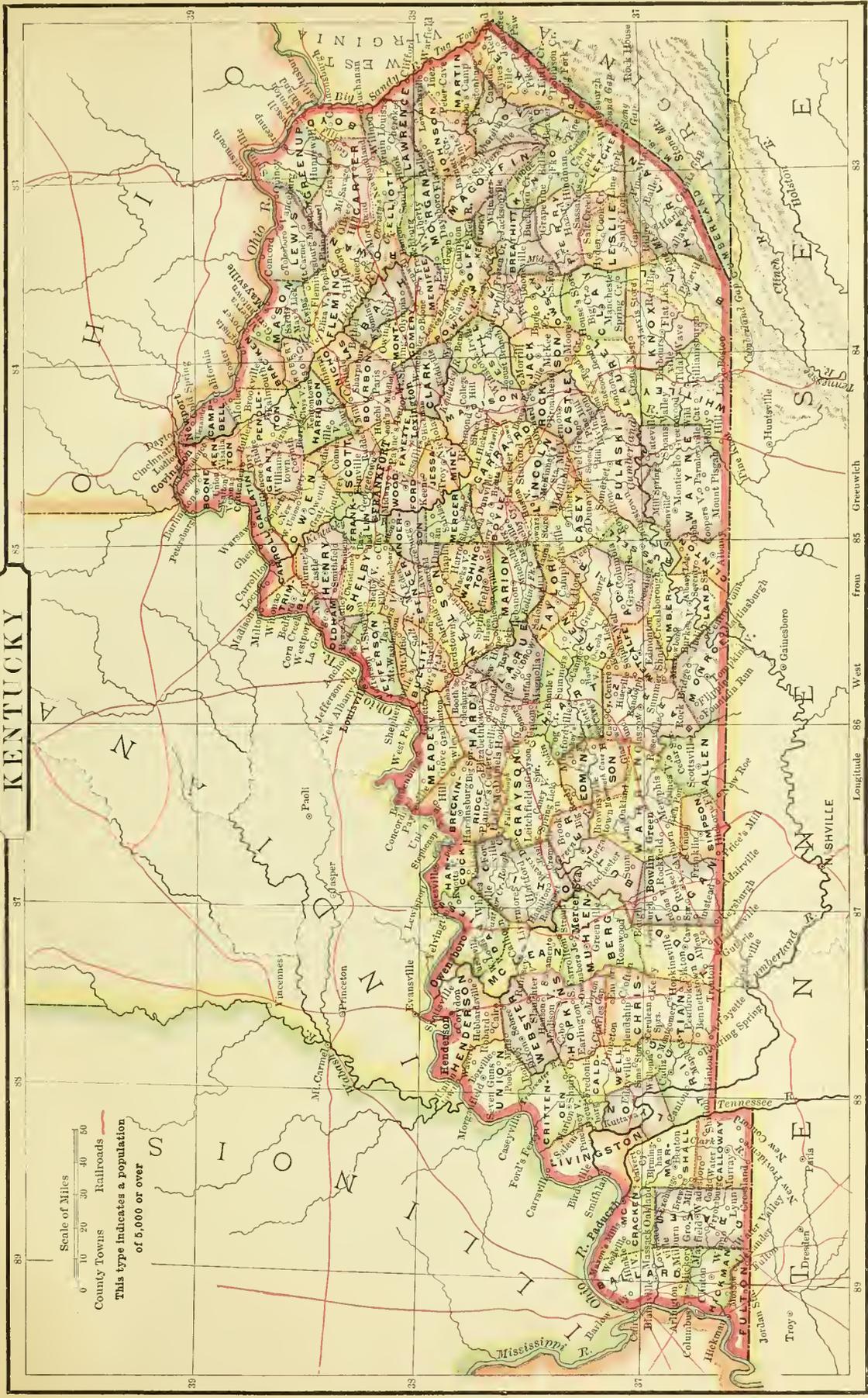
Political.—The State elections are biennial, and take place in odd-numbered years, on the first Monday in August. The congressional and presidential elections are on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The number of Senators is 38, that of members 100; the former holding for four, the latter for two years. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, in even-numbered years. The Governor is elected for four years, as are all the executive officers, except the Treasurer, who holds for two years. The number of electoral votes is 13; that of voters, according to census of 1880, 376,221.

Relative Rank.—The State in 1880 ranked eighth in population, and twenty-fifth in area. It is first in tobacco; eighth in corn; tenth in swine; eleventh in coal; thirteenth in horses; fourteenth in wheat; fifteenth in sheep; sixteenth in oats and milch-cows.

KENTUCKY

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

County Towns
Railroads
This type indicates a population of 5,000 or over



89 88 87 86 85 84 83
Longitude West
Greenwich from

LOUISIANA.

Historical.—The State was named after Louis XIV, King of France, in whose reign the Mississippi River was explored to its mouth, in 1682, and the deltaic region colonized. The first settlement was made at Biloxi, now in Mississippi, in 1692. In 1702 posts were established on Dauphin Island and at Mobile. It was not till sixty years later that the Perdido River ceased to be the E. boundary of the province. New Orleans was founded in 1718, and the seat of the colonial government was transferred to it in 1722. The province for a time was under the control of the Company of the Mississippi, an outcome of the John Law scheme, and acquired prosperity under its management. The charter was surrendered to the crown in 1732. In 1762 the territory was ceded to Spain, but retroceded in 1800. In 1803 France sold her province of Louisiana to the United States for \$15,000,000. The region included in this purchase embraced all the country W. of the Mississippi not occupied by Spain, as far N. as British territory, and comprised the whole or most of the present States of Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and Oregon, the Indian Territory, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming. In 1804 the Territory of Orleans, including the present State of Louisiana W. of the Mississippi, and a portion E. of the river, was formed, the older name applying to the rest of the French cession. In 1812 Orleans Territory was admitted to the Union as the State of Louisiana, and the remainder of what is now Louisiana, which had been claimed by Spain, was added to it. In the same year, too, the designation of the Territory of Louisiana, which embraced the vast region N. and W., was changed to Missouri. The important battle of New Orleans, the last between the Americans and British, was fought Jan. 8, 1815. New Constitutions were formed in 1845 and 1852. The ordinance of secession was passed Jan. 23, 1861. The important military events of the civil war within the State were the naval engagement, ending in the capture of New Orleans, May 1, 1862; the siege of Port Hudson, which surrendered July 8, 1863; and Gen. Banks's disastrous Red River expedition, in the spring of 1864. The State was formally readmitted to the Union in June, 1868. Louisiana was the fifth State admitted under the Constitution.

Geographical.—The greatest length of the State E. and W. is about 300 m., the width 240 m., the area 48,720 sq. m., and the number of counties 59. It has a coast-line of 1,250 m., and the internal water communication is 2,500. It is bounded N. by Arkansas (on the parallel of 33°) and Mississippi (on the parallel of 31°); E. by the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi, from which above latitude 31° it is separated by the Mississippi, and below that parallel by the Pearl River; S. by the Gulf of Mexico; and W. by Texas, from which, by the S. two thirds of the line, it is separated by the Sabine River and the Sabine Lake. The surface of the State is generally low and level, and subject to frequent inundations, to resist which nearly 2,000 m. of embankments or levees have been built on the Mississippi, Red, Lafourche, Atchafalaya, Black, and Washita Rivers. The coast-line includes many irregular bays and indentations. Near the S. E. extremity lies Lake Borgne, a bay communicating with Lake Pontchartrain, and opening into Mississippi Sound. The coast affords but few good harbors, despite its irregularity and the great number of islands lying close to the shore. The numerous lakes in the State, the largest of which is Pontchartrain, are for the most part expansions of the rivers. The characteristic geographical feature is the magnificent river system. The Mississippi forms the N. half of the E. boundary, and crosses the State in a S. E. direction to the Gulf, its mouth forming a delta. Its windings in the State include 800 m. The river begins to send off branches to the Gulf near the point of its entrance into the State, the first of which is the Atchafalaya. Other deltaic streams are: Grand River and Bayou de Large, connected with the Atchafalaya; Bayou Terre Bonne and Bayou Lafourche, all navigable at high water, and flowing in a S. E. direction. Bayou Teche empties into the Atchafalaya from the W., and by means of Bayou Boeuf is connected with the Red River above Alexandria. E. of the Mississippi the principal streams are the Amite, navigable for 60 m.; the Tangipahoa and the Chifumtee, which discharge into Lake Pontchartrain; and the Bogne Chitto, which falls into the Pearl. In S. W. Louisiana the Mermentau and Calcasieu Rivers, which rise in the prairie region S. W. of the Red River, expand into small lakes, through which they discharge into the Gulf. The Sabine, which separates the State in part from Texas, is not continuously navigable, even at high water. The Red River enters Louisiana from Arkansas, in the N. W., and joins the Mississippi near the outflowing of the Atchafalaya. The navigation of this river, though somewhat obstructed at certain seasons, is good for eight months to Shreveport. Tributaries enter it from the N. the principal of which are the Bayou Dauchite, which expands into Lake Bistineau; Black Lake and Sabine Bayous, which unite before entering the Red River; Little River, which expands into Catahoula Lake; and Black River, formed by the confluence of the Washita and Tensas. Most of these are navigable by steamers.

Natural Resources.—The mineral wealth of the State is not great, being confined for the most part to salt, sulphur, and mineral fertilizers, the first named of which is very profitably worked. Its more important agricultural productions are sugar, rice, cotton, and corn, while the other staple crops are also successfully raised. Truck and fruit farming, for the Western and Northern markets, is profitably conducted. The distinguishing industry of the State is the sugar-culture, though of late years it has become far less profitable than of old. The sugar-cane only flourishes below lat. 31°, and it is therefore the deltaic region of Louisiana



only which is devoted to it. Rice is raised along all the Mississippi bottoms. The fruits raised are the peach, quince, plum, fig, apple, orange, lemon, lime, and banana.

Climate.—The winter climate is more severe than in the corresponding latitudes of the Atlantic coast. The summers are long and hot, and the deltaic region is subject to epidemic and malarial fevers of a severe type. The winter temperature at New Orleans is 53° to 61°; summer temperature 81° to 83°, though the thermometer sometimes goes much lower and much higher than these relative extremes. The mean temperature is about 69°, while at Shreveport it is about 63°. The rainfall at New Orleans is from 70 in. to 75 in., and at Shreveport from 45 in. to 50 in.

Principal Places.—Baton Rouge, capital and seat of public institutions; New Orleans (capital until 1847, and again from 1868 to 1881), principal port of entry, largest city and commercial metropolis, largest cotton market of the world;

Shreveport, emporium of the Red River country; and Morgan City, port of entry.

Population.—(Census of 1880.) Total, 939,946; male, 468,754; female, 471,192; native, 885,800; foreign, 54,146; white, 451,594; colored, 483,655; Chinese, 489; Indians, 818; slaves in 1860, 231,726. The leading cities are as follows: New Orleans, 216,000; Shreveport, 8,009; Baton Rouge, 6,498.

Agriculture.—The number of farms in 1860 was 17,328; in 1870, 28,481; in 1880, 48,292. The total acreage of farms in the last-named year was 8,273,506, and the value was \$58,999,117. The number of persons engaged in agriculture was 205,206, or, estimating laborers alone, a little more than 55 per cent of this class. The average value of cleared land per acre is \$14.36; of woodland, \$3.53. The share of the staple crops of the country, as grown in Louisiana in 1886, is shown in the following table:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	917,377	15,410,000	\$8,167,300
Oats.....	36,875	420,000	197,400
Potatoes.....	6,661	466,000	391,667
Hay.....	38,984	Tons, 38,984	428,824
Cotton.....	1,005,613	Bales, 487,722	20,106,220

The sugar product of Louisiana for 1885-'86 (Bourchereau's statement), the latest year for which statistics can be obtained, was 231,250 hogsheds, and the estimated yield of molasses the same season was 327,796 hogsheds. The yield of this important crop was increased about 20 per cent over that of the previous year, and the prospects in future indicate a steady progress. The rice product of 1885-'86, according to Bourchereau's statement, was 96,751,340 lbs. The importance of the lumber yield of the State is suggested by the fact that Louisiana exported \$737,439 worth of lumber and timber products in 1885-'86. The number of horses in the State in 1885 was 112,975, value, \$6,372,937; mules, 78,863, value, \$6,801,147; mule-cows, 153,313, value, \$2,912,947; oxen and other cattle, 252,863, value, \$3,016,048; sheep, 116,385, value, \$192,466; hogs, 580,730, value, \$1,800,449.

Manufactures and Mining.—The number of reported manufactures by the census of 1880 was 1,553, employing \$11,462,468 capital and 12,167 hands. The total amount of wages paid was \$4,358,841; the value of material used, 14,442,506; and the value of products was \$24,205,183. These figures show that the State has given relatively less attention to manufacturing interests than other States. Details of the more important branches of products made are added:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Blacksmithing.....	\$94,035	\$103,233	\$100,099	\$334,888
Bread and other bakery products.....	109,920	120,060	542,150	983,960
Boots and shoes.....	150,700	120,052	184,659	392,732
Clothing, men's.....	190,375	175,971	743,907	1,075,599
Cotton compressing.....	2,135,000	399,780	105,788	747,500
Flouring and grist-mill products.....	176,380	22,245	397,440	489,818
Foundry and machine-shops.....	910,625	489,896	777,000	1,554,485
Liquors, malt.....	160,613	55,092	297,778	484,459
Lumber, sawed.....	903,950	290,063	1,187,059	1,764,640
Oil, cotton-seed, and cake	1,557,500	422,165	2,280,910	3,739,466
Printing and publishing	303,050	407,946	226,600	704,036
Rice cleaning and polishing.....	325,000	56,040	1,328,387	1,573,281
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	500,000	13,830	1,375,000	1,500,000
Sugar and molasses, refined.....	385,000	50,000	1,340,000	1,483,000

It is estimated that the manufactures of the State, according to data of 1886, turn out \$36,768,928 worth of products, and employ 19,888 hands. The great mass of rock-salt at Petit Anse, near New Iberia, in S. Louisiana, yields a quality and quantity of product which makes this mine of much importance. During the late war it was for the first two years one of the sources of the main supply

LOUISIANA.

for the Confederacy. The production of the mine, in its different grades, for the year 1885, was 41,898 short tons, nearly double the yield of 1882, and it promises a steady increase. The sulphur-beds are beginning to be worked systematically and profitably. The yield of mineral fertilizers for 1885 was 3,000 short tons.

Commerce.—In addition to New Orleans, which is the commercial metropolis of the South, Morgan City is a port of entry, but the former port is alone worth special notice. It ranks next to New York and Boston in its entire foreign commerce, and next to New York in the value of its exports, and is the chief cotton mart of the world. The report of the Bureau of Statistics of Commerce and Navigation for the year ending June 30, 1886, gives the following figures: Imports, \$8,415,471; domestic exports, \$81,523,779; foreign exports, \$1,036,417. The imported merchandise which arrived at the port and passed through without appraisement or breaking bulk was in value \$2,148,048. Its main exports are cotton, sugar, rice, wheat, tobacco, flour, pork, and beef; the main imports are coffee, sugar, salt, iron, dry-goods, wines, and liquors. Its imports of coin and bullion were \$200,421. Lines of steamships connect the city with the principal ports of the Atlantic coast, Cuba, and Mexico, as also with Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, and Hamburg. The number of vessels which entered the port for the period above named was 719, of 703,620 tonnage; the number of vessels which cleared was 600, of 675,871 tonnage; total, 1,409 vessels, of 1,379,491 tonnage. The number of sea-going and coasting vessels enrolled, registered, and licensed for the same time was 453, of 45,680 tonnage; and of river steamers 125, of 20,395 tonnage.

Fisheries.—The number of persons employed in 1880 in the fisheries was 1,507, involving an outfit in vessels, boats, and shore-property of \$33,621. The value of the general fisheries was \$192,610; of the oyster-fisheries, \$200,000; total, \$392,610.

Railways.—The State mileage in 1885 was 2,001 m., of which 937 m. were operated. The great facilities for cheap river transit have probably tended to check the development of local railways. The capital stock represented by the railways in Louisiana amounted to \$33,714,600; the funded debt, \$41,263,716; total investment, \$74,978,316. The cost of railroad and equipment was \$84,057,672. The gross earnings from passengers were \$1,691,567; from freight, \$5,307,977; total, \$7,341,812. The net earnings were \$2,597,722; the interest paid on bonds, \$2,613,251; and the dividend paid on stock, \$400,000.

Finances.—The amount of State debt is, May 1, 1886, \$15,100,313. The State receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1886, \$1,683,882.91, and the State expenditures, \$1,525,906.33. The amount raised by

taxation in 1885 was \$1,567,821.16; viz., licenses, \$265,000; auction sales, \$2,285; poll-tax, 7,959; property tax, \$1,297,943. The amount of taxable property, as assessed for 1886, was: Real, \$149,145,874; personal, \$63,579,590; total, \$212,725,464. Rate of State tax is one mill on the dollar, and there is a poll-tax of \$1 levied on adult males for the common-school fund. The estimated true valuation of all property in Louisiana in 1880 was \$422,000,000. The internal revenue receipts from Louisiana in 1886 were \$552,115.

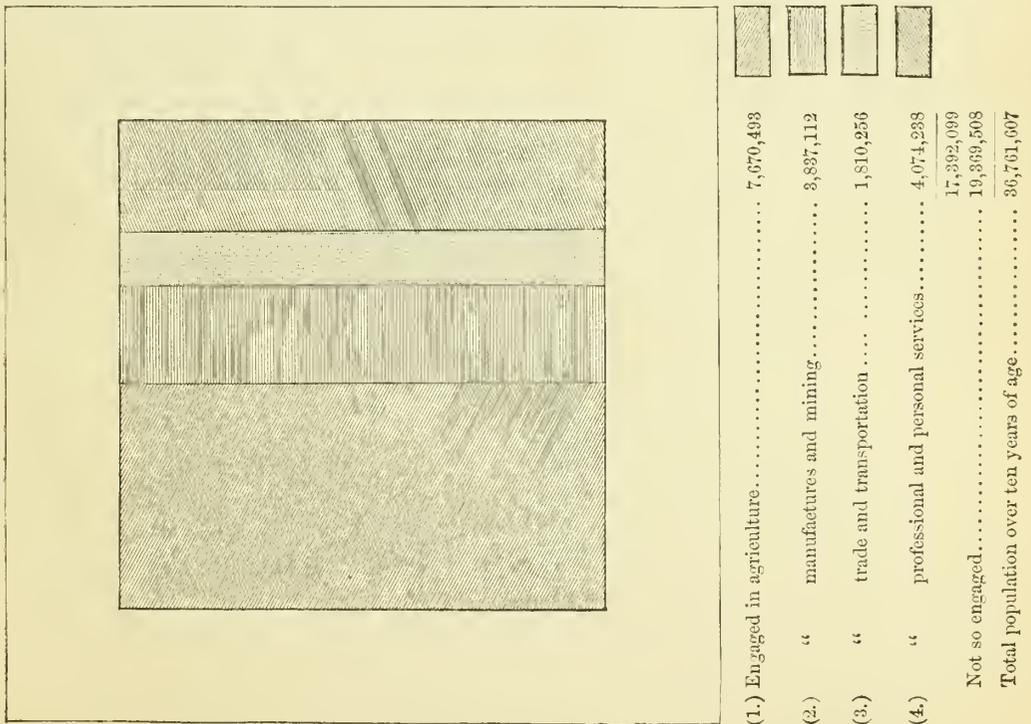
Educational.—The interests of education are in the hands of a board consisting of the State Superintendent and six division superintendents. These appoint a Board of School Directors for each incorporated city and parish. The school fund consists of the proceeds of the U. S. grant, of escheated estates, and any bequeathed property. In addition to the interest on this fund, schools are supported by the rents of unsold property and the interest on the U. S. Trust Fund granted in 1836. There are separate schools for white and colored children. The number of children enrolled in 1884-'85 was 99,941, and the average daily attendance 70,346. The salaries of teachers amounted to \$379,927, and the total expenses were \$450,030. The statistics of illiteracy in 1880 showed, out of a population of 619,070 over ten years old, 297,312 who could not read, and 318,380 who could not write, of which class 58,951 were white. Louisiana has 10 colleges, which in 1884-'85 had 137 teachers and 1,837 students, an income of \$122,156, and 58,200 vols. in their libraries. The value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus amounted to \$733,250. The more important of these institutions are: The University of Louisiana, in New Orleans, which has excellent law and medical schools, as also a good literary department; the State University of Louisiana, at Alexandria; and Centenary College, at Jackson.

Political.—The Legislature and State officers are elected every four years. The State elections occur on the Tuesday after the third Monday in April. The number of Senators is 36, and of Representatives 98. Sessions are biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting on the second Monday in May, and their limit is 60 days. The Supreme Court judges are appointed by the Governor, all others are elected. In Louisiana the Civil Code, based on the old Spanish law and the Code Napoleon, prevails to the exclusion of the common law. The number of electoral votes is 8, and the number of voters in 1880 was 216,787. Idiots, the insane, and criminals are excluded from voting.

Relative Rank.—The State stands nineteenth in area and twenty-third in population, first in sugar and molasses, third in rice and general foreign commerce, seventh in cotton, and ninth in salt.

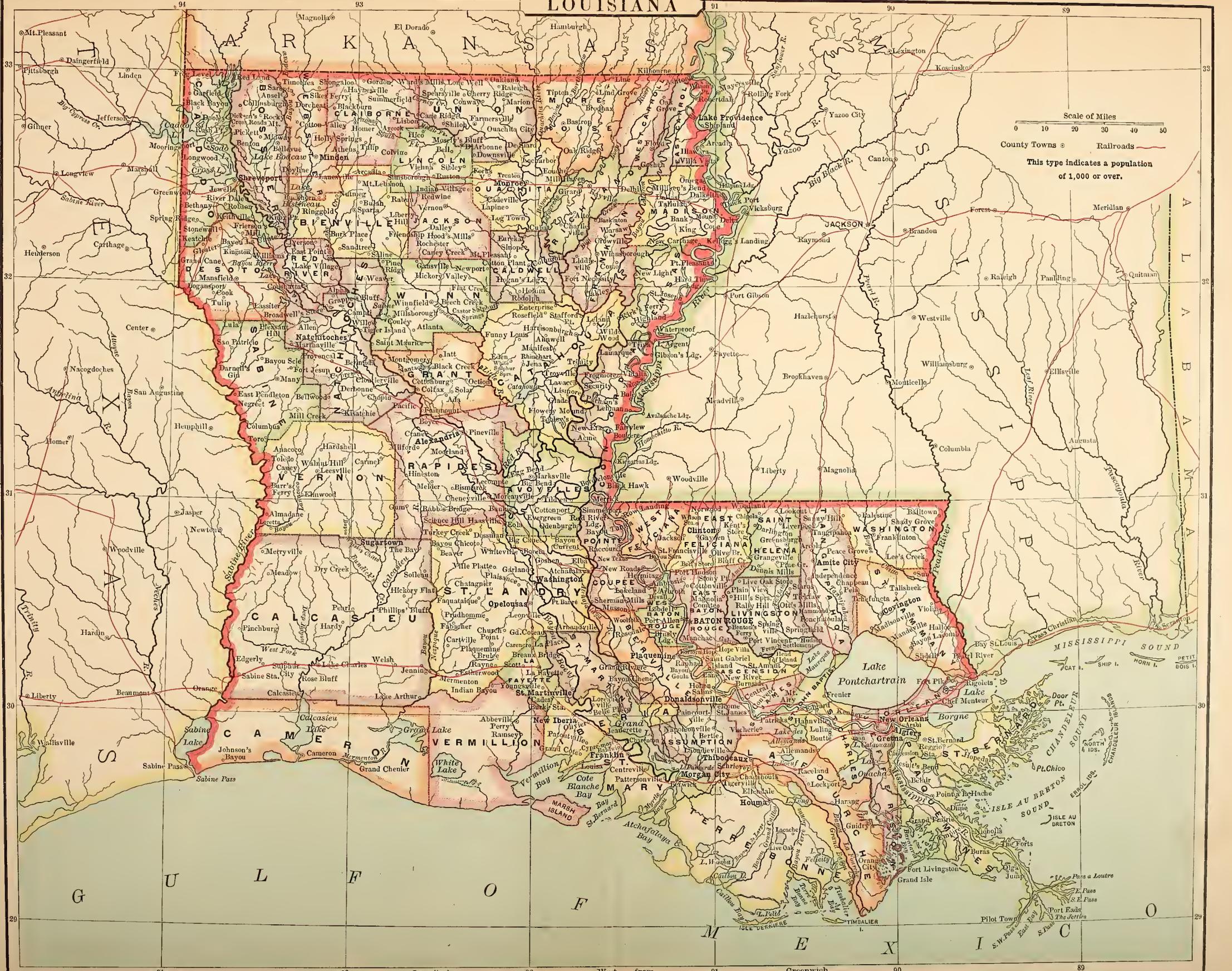
CHART SHOWING OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1880.

NOTE.—The interior square represents the proportion of the population which is accounted for as engaged in gainful occupations. The unshaded space between the inner and outer squares represents the proportion of the population not so accounted for.





LOUISIANA



Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

County Towns Railroads

This type indicates a population of 1,000 or over.

MAINE.



Historical.—Various but unsuccessful attempts at colonization in Maine were made between the years 1602 and 1620 by both the French and English. In 1630, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, as head of the Plymouth Company, received a patent of all the region between 40° and 48° N. lat. In consequence of disputes afterward with the Massachusetts Colony, the company was dissolved, and in 1639 Gorges received a formal charter of the region between the Piscataqua and Kennebec, under the title of Maine. Interneine quarrels between the different settlements, on points of jurisdiction, caused the Massachusetts Colony in 1651 to set up a claim to the province under her charter, and Parliament sanctioned it. In 1677 all claims of other grantees were purchased. From this time the history of the province was practically merged in that of Massachusetts. The final separation occurred in 1820, when Maine was admitted to the Union, being the tenth under the Constitution.

Geographical.—The most easterly of the States, its extreme length N. and S. is 300 m., and the extreme width 212 m., the total area being 33,040 sq. m. It is bounded N. W. and N. by the province of Quebec, E. by New Brunswick, S. E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by New Hampshire. It is divided into 16 counties, and has a coast-length of 218 m., though the actual shore-line, owing to the innumerable indentations, is, including the islands, 2,486 m. long. The many islands, bays, and inlets furnish excellent harbors. The largest island is Mount Desert, which has a picturesque mountainous formation, and has become a celebrated watering-place. Among the largest bays are Passamaquoddy, Machias, Pleasant, Frenchman's, Penobscot, Muscongus, Casco, and Saco. The State has abundant water-courses. The Wallowastook flowing into the St. John in the north, and the Aroostook in the east, each with numerous tributaries, drain the N. portion of the State. The St. Croix, flowing S. into Passamaquoddy Bay, forms a part of the E. boundary. The largest river, the Penobscot, flowing into the bay of the same name, with its connecting lakes and affluents, drains the central part of the State, and is navigable to Bangor, 55 m. Farther west the Kennebec affords valuable water-power, and is navigable to Augusta, 50 m. from its mouth. The Androscoggin and Saco, which also run S., are still farther west; and the Piscataqua, on the S. W., separates Maine from New Hampshire. Of the many lakes scattered over the State, all offering the most tempting inducements to the fisherman, the more important are Moosehead, Chesuncook, Pameduncook, Umbagog, Sebago, Baskahegan, Long, Eagle, Madawaska, and Schoodic, lying mostly in the center and N. part of the State, among the pine-forest and mountain-regions. The interior of the State is very broken and mountainous. A broken chain of eminences, an extension of the White Mountains, crosses the State from S. W. to N. E., the highest of them being Mount Katahdin, 5,385 ft. above the sea.

Natural Resources.—The soil and climate are best adapted to hay and dairy products, though the staple cereals afford a moderate yield. The harder fruits, such as the apple, pear, cherry, and plum, flourish vigorously. The mineral products of Maine consist of marble, slate, limestone, and granite. The lumber interests of the State are immense, forming a principal source of its wealth; and the sea-fisheries rank among the most valuable in the country.

Climate.—The climate is one of extremes, ranging from 20° to 30° below zero to 100° above. The extreme N. portion of the State is from 5° to 10° colder. The snow lies on the ground from three to five months. The mean winter temperature at Portland is from 23° to 38°; summer from 63° to 69°. The rainfall is from 42 in. to 45 in.

Principal Places.—Augusta, the capital; Portland, metropolis and principal seaport of the State, having one of the finest harbors in the country; Bangor, a port of entry, and great lumber emporium; Biddeford, an important manufacturing city, and seat of a remarkable water-power; Lewiston, seat of leading cotton manufactures; Bath, a center of the ship-building interest; and Brunswick, seat of Bowdoin College.

Population.—(Census of 1880.) Total, 618,936; male, 321,058; female, 324,878; native, 590,053; foreign, 58,883; white, 646,852; colored, 1,151; Chinese, 8; Indians, 625. Leading cities and towns are as follows: Augusta, 8,665; Auburn, 9,555; Bangor, 16,856; Bath, 7,874; Biddeford, 12,651; Lewiston, 19,083; Portland, 33,810; Rockland, 7,599; and Brunswick, 5,384.

Commerce.—Maine has several ports of entry, Aroostook, Bath, Belfast, Machias, Saco, Waldoborough, Wiscasset, Bangor, Portland, etc., the latter two being the more important ones. The imports for the year ending June, 1886, were \$3,542,856, and the exports \$3,870,724. Of these amounts Portland had \$1,907,640 imports, and \$3,870,724 exports; Bangor \$770,690 imports, and 209,829 exports; and the Passamaquoddy district \$702,636 imports, and \$552,095 exports. There entered at Maine ports for the same period 1,363 vessels of 244,852 tonnage, and cleared 1,387 vessels of 311,501 tonnage. The total number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed was 116 of 22,042 tonnage.

Fisheries.—The fishery interests of the State are very valuable. In 1880, by the U. S. census, there were 12,662 persons employed; 606 vessels of 17,633 tonnage, and 5,920 boats; capital, \$3,452,302. The total value of products as sold was \$3,739,224. It is estimated that 48,000 people derive their support from the Maine fisheries.

Railroads.—In 1885 there were 1,135 m. of railroad, of which 1,124 m. were operated. The capital stock was \$18,182,806; funded debt, \$23,046,630; total investment, \$44,046,730; cost of road-bed and equipment, \$39,782,697. The income from passengers was

\$1,802,245; from freight, \$2,792,658; from all sources, \$1,821,177. The net earnings, \$1,185,002; the interest paid on bonds, \$1,067,050; and the dividend paid on stocks, \$801,591.

Finances.—The amount of the State debt, Jan. 1, 1885, was \$5,316,900; and the amount in the sinking-fund, \$1,826,500. The State receipts for the fiscal year were \$1,307,618; and the expenditures, \$10,222,932. The amount raised by taxation in 1885 was \$1,301,270.53. Taxable property as assessed was, real estate, \$18,489,142; personal, \$60,230,239; total, \$308,709,381.

Educational.—The number enrolled in the common schools for the year 1884-'85 was 144,909, out of which the daily attendance was 99,239. The total expenses were \$1,134,000, and the salaries paid teachers were \$1,020,082. Of the total population of 519,669 over ten years old, there were 18,191 who could not read, and 22,170 who could not write. The State had three colleges, with 32 instructors, and 351 students, and an income of \$69,688. The books in the libraries were 62,378, and the total value of buildings, grounds, and apparatus was \$300,000. The principal college is Bowdoin, at Brunswick.

Agriculture.—The number of farms in the State, according to U. S. census, is 64,309; the area of farming-land, 6,552,578 acres, of \$102,357,615 value. Average value of cleared land per acre, \$12.87; of forest, \$12.66. The number of people engaged in farming occupations is more than one third of those engaged in all vocations. The reports of the staple crops for 1885 are as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	31,222	1,009,000	\$706,200
Wheat.....	41,126	566,000	707,500
Oats.....	84,570	2,622,000	1,048,900
Rye.....	2,385	29,000	24,327
Barley.....	12,302	276,000	190,140
Buckwheat.....	21,185	371,000	290,399
Potatoes.....	62,035	6,204,000	2,605,470
		Tons.	
Hay.....	1,148,995	976,614	11,670,920

The reports of live-stock in Maine in 1885 give 90,288 horses, value \$7,972,453; milch-cows, 163,353, value \$1,977,125; oxen and other cattle, 187,030, value \$5,590,174; sheep, 537,407, value \$1,156,771; hogs, 70,702, value \$620,760. One of the most important industries of the State is that of lumber. Maine, in spite of the enormous destruction of her forest-region, has a ratio of 62 per cent of woodland, or 12,000,000 acres, covered largely with white pine. There are about 1,000 saw-mills engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and the annual product is from \$8,000,000 to \$9,000,000.

Manufactures and Mining.—Maine in 1880 (U. S. census) had 4,481 establishments, employing 52,949 hands, and \$49,984,571 capital. The total amount paid in wages was \$13,621,538; value of material, \$51,119,286; and value of products, \$79,825,393. The leading branches were as follows.

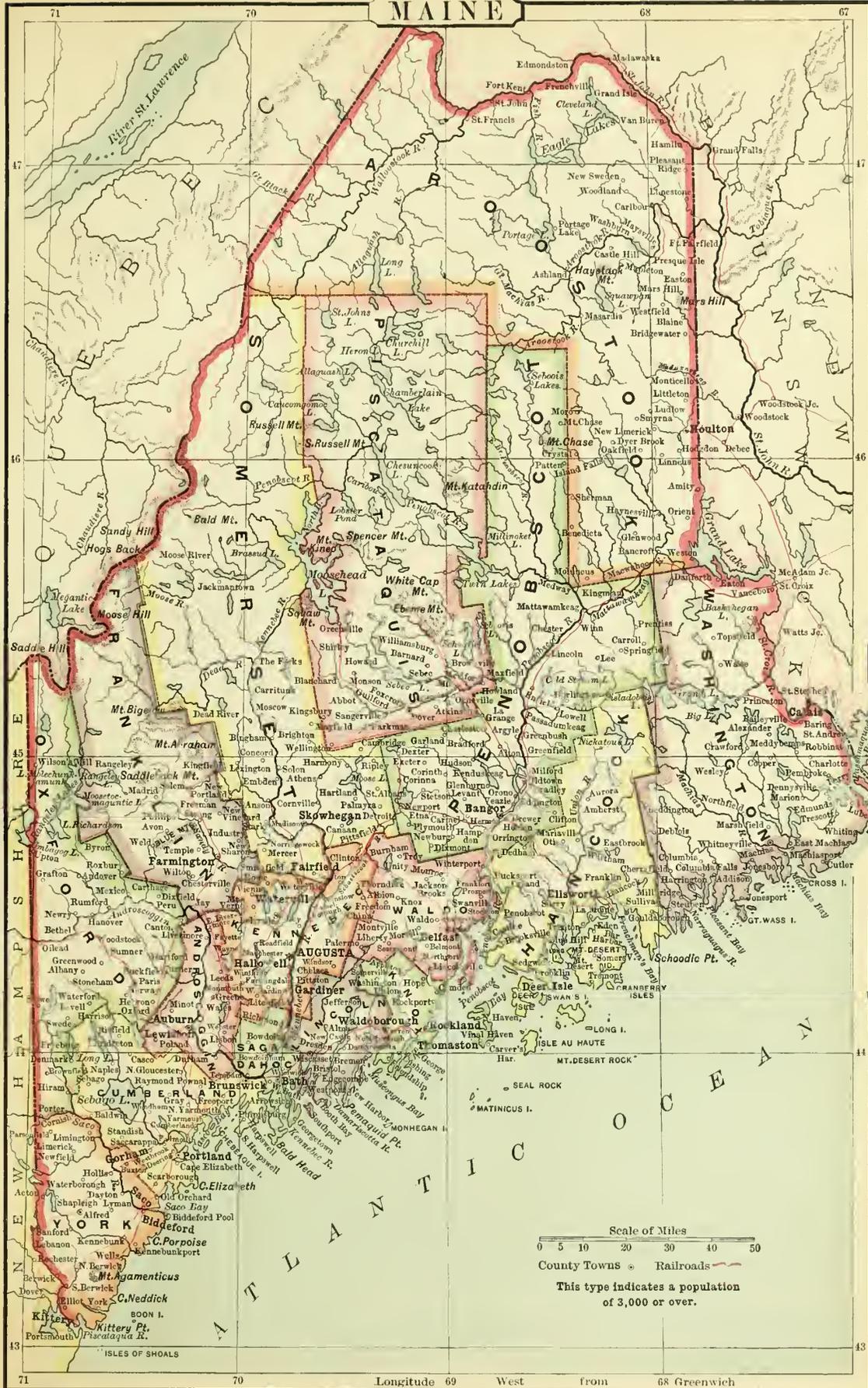
CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Boots and shoes.....	\$1,485,400	\$1,400,959	\$4,031,200	\$6,120,342
Cotton goods.....	15,292,078	2,936,640	7,320,152	13,390,363
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	593,500	166,619	221,989	1,107,616
Flouring and grist-mill products.....	993,500	109,882	3,560,926	3,966,023
Foundry and machine-shops.....	1,793,720	681,865	1,131,147	2,232,675
Fruits and vegetables, canned.....	926,535	216,400	823,005	1,402,400
Leather, tanned.....	2,459,700	464,904	5,535,427	7,100,967
Lumber, sawed.....	6,339,396	1,161,142	4,951,957	7,933,868
Mixed textiles.....	1,290,380	357,375	1,248,247	1,909,937
Paper.....	1,995,000	325,691	1,347,509	2,170,321
Printing and publishing.....	747,600	297,005	976,317	1,606,998
Ship-building.....	811,750	838,559	1,935,857	2,909,846
Sugar, molasses, refined.....	460,000	34,457	1,416,414	1,499,512
Woolen goods.....	3,876,028	1,044,606	4,294,042	6,686,073

Maine has valuable marble and granite quarries. The latest reported granite product (census of 1880) was 2,203,670 c. ft., value \$1,175,286. The next most important yield of structural material is that of roofing-slate (the beds lying between the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers), which in 1885 amounted to 3,400,000 sq. ft., of a value of about \$100,000.

Political.—The State elections occur on the second Monday in September; the congressional and presidential on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The sessions are biennial in odd-numbered years, without limit of time, and begin on the first Wednesday in January. The number of Senators is 31; that of Representatives, 151; and the term of each class is two years. The Governor is elected annually, and is assisted by a Council of seven, elected by the Legislature. The number of electoral votes is seven; and of voters (census of 1880), 187,322.

Relative Rank.—Maine stands twenty-seventh in area and the same in population; second in fisheries; third in ship-building; sixth in lumber; and seventh in buckwheat.

MAINE



Scale of Miles
0 5 10 20 30 40 50

County Towns ● Railroads —
This type indicates a population of 3,000 or over.

Longitude 69 West from 68 Greenwich

MARYLAND.

Historical.—One of the original thirteen States, it was named after the mother of Charles II. The State was settled by Lord Baltimore in 1632, under a grant from Charles II. Puritan and Virginia colonies disputed the authority of the proprietary governors, and it was not till 1714, after many broils and considerable bloodshed, extending over three quarters of a century, that the rights of the Calvert family were finally settled. In 1649 the Assembly passed an act allowing Christians of all sects the public exercise of their faith. Baltimore was founded in 1730. The Virginia boundary was adjusted in 1668, that of Delaware and Pennsylvania, known in our history as "Mason and Dixon's Line," in 1760. A republican Constitution was adopted in 1776. The "Maryland Line" was famous in the Revolutionary War for its gallantry. The Federal Constitution was adopted in 1788. In the War of 1812, Maryland suffered much from Admiral Cockburn's fleet; Freuchtown, Havre de Grace, and Frederick were burned, and Fort M'Henry unsuccessfully bombarded. The only important battle fought within the State during the late civil war was that of Antietam, in September, 1862.

Geographical.—Maryland has an area of 12,210 sq. m., and is 196 m. long E. and W., by a breadth of 10 m. to 120 m. Its coastline, including that of Chesapeake Bay, is 411 m. long. The State has 24 counties, and is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by West Virginia. The remaining boundary is irregular: E. of Chesapeake Bay it is bounded on the S. by Virginia; and W. of that bay it is bounded by the Potomac River, separating it from Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The principal rivers are the Potomac, Patuxent, Patapsco, Susquehanna, the Choptank, Chester, and the Nanticoke. The first three named are on the Western Shore, and are navigable, the Potomac about 125 m., the Patuxent 50 m., and the Patapsco on the estuary of which, forming its mouth, Baltimore is situated, about 25 m. The Susquehanna, which cuts the N. E. portion of the State, is navigable beyond the Maryland border. The Choptank, Chester, and Nanticoke are on the Eastern Shore. All the above-named streams flow into Chesapeake Bay. The extreme W. part of the State is drained by the Youghiogheny River, which flows into the Monongahela and so into the Ohio. Chesapeake Bay is the most important geographical feature of the State. It almost bisects Maryland, extending N. within 14 m. of the Pennsylvania border. At its mouth, between Capes Charles and Henry, it is 15 m. wide, its opening facing E., but, on penetrating the land, it extends N. and S. A little below the mouth of the Potomac, it is about 30 m. wide, but it narrows above to a width of from 10 m. to 20 m. This inland sea is a source of great wealth to the State. It is about 200 m. long.

Natural Resources.—The mineral riches of the State consist of iron, copper, coal, marble, sandstone, limestone, and marl, though none are important except coal and iron and marl. Both soil and climate are well adapted for the cereals and for tobacco. Fruit-farming, specially peach and strawberry, is successfully pursued. The fisheries of the State are of superior value, and employ many men and much capital.

Climate.—The climate is for the most part temperate and healthy. The mean annual temperature in the middle portion of the State is 56°, in the north 54°, in the highest part of the west 50°. The mean average at Baltimore in summer is from 75° to 80°, and in winter from 35° to 40°; rainfall, 45 in. to 50 in.

Principal Places.—Annapolis, the capital, and seat of the U. S. Naval Academy; Baltimore, the metropolis, one of the most important Atlantic ports, center of great commercial and manufacturing interests; Cumberland, manufacturing city; Frederick and Hagerstown, manufacturing and farming centers.

Population.—(U. S. census of 1880): Total, 934,943; male, 462,187; female, 472,756; native, 852,137; foreign, 82,806; white, 724,693; colored, 210,230; Chinese, 5; Indians, 15; slaves in 1860, 87,189. The leading cities are as follows: Annapolis, 6,642; Baltimore, 332,313; Cumberland, 10,693; Frederick, 8,659; Hagerstown, 6,627.

Commerce.—Baltimore is the fifth most important port in the country in imports, and the fourth in exports. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were, \$11,696,944; the domestic exports, \$35,844,829; and the foreign exports, \$2,959. There entered at the port 541 vessels, of 521,470 tonnage; and there cleared 626 vessels, of 607,868 tonnage. The chief exports are grain, tobacco, cotton, petroleum, canned goods, bacon, butter, cheese, and lard. The total number of vessels enrolled, registered, and licensed in the State was 2,233, of 144,881 tonnage.

Fisheries.—The latest detailed fishery report (U. S. census of 1880) shows the following exhibit: The sea-fisheries employed 305 hands, 206 vessels and boats, and a capital of \$43,825. The value to the fishermen was \$88,451. The river-fisheries employed 3,186 hands, 940 vessels and boats, and a capital of \$204,518; total value being \$402,788. In the oyster industry were employed 23,402 hands, 3,275 vessels and boats, and a capital of \$6,034,350. The oysters taken were 10,600,000 bushels, and rehandled 7,653,492 bushels. The total value as sold was \$4,730,476. The Governor's report for 1886 estimated that 26,072 men were engaged in taking oysters, and that the yield was over 9,000,000 bushels.

Railroads.—The mileage in 1885 was 1,189; 1,127 m. being operated. The capital stock was \$45,053,624; funded debt, \$55,556,748; total investment, \$151,826,844; cost of road-bed and equipment, \$105,310,705. The earnings from passengers were \$3,411,200; from freight, \$9,261,719; from all sources, \$12,760,742. The net earnings were \$4,884,235; the interest paid on bonds, \$2,891,114; and the dividend paid on stocks, \$1,649,715.



Finances.—The State debt in 1885 was \$10,970,363, funded at 5 and 6 per cent. As against this the State holds \$27,723,257 in unproductive, and \$4,518,799 in productive securities. The receipts for the fiscal year 1885 were \$2,942,494; and the expenditures, \$2,292,086. The amount raised by taxation was \$887,772. The amount of taxable property as assessed in 1885 was \$43,725,144, real and personal; corporation property, \$61,311,375. The estimated true valuation of property in 1880 was \$89,000,000, a per capita of \$929. There were 77,212 depositors in the savings-banks, with deposits of \$29,542,992.

Educational.—The number enrolled in the public schools in 1885 was 176,393, the average daily attendance being 92,962. The salaries of teachers were \$1,227,887, and the total expenses of the school system, \$1,745,258. Out of a population, over ten years, of 695,316, there were 111,397 who could not read, and 134,498 who could not write. The State had ten colleges, with 178 instructors, 1,363 students, and an income of \$234,610. The number of books in college libraries was 80,300; and the total value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., \$1,101,280. The most notable of these institutions are the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and the U. S. Naval College at Annapolis.

Agriculture.—The number of farms in 1880 was 25,591; the area of farming land, 5,185,221 acres; value, \$165,503,341. Out of 695,364 inhabitants over ten years old, 90,927 were engaged in agriculture. The average value per acre of cleared land was \$21.65; of woodland, \$35.50. The staple crops for 1885 were as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	726,336	15,990,000	\$7,359,540
Wheat	580,482	5,534,000	5,035,940
Oats	111,000	2,475,000	866,350
Rye	30,759	240,000	159,948
Barley	277	6,000	4,083
Buckwheat	11,106	144,000	86,627
Potatoes	29,378	1,528,000	748,892
Hay	286,355	Tons, 272,037	3,740,509
Tobacco	43,065	Pounds, 28,552,000	2,084,903

The total value of orchard and other fruit products is about \$2,500,000 annually. The number of animals on farms in 1885 was: Horses, 126,496, value \$10,324,641; oxen, 13,226, value \$1,430,626; milk-cows, 131,063, value \$3,951,549; mules and other cattle, 138,196, value \$3,406,107; sheep, 168,582, value \$519,739; hogs, 299,868, value \$1,785,115.

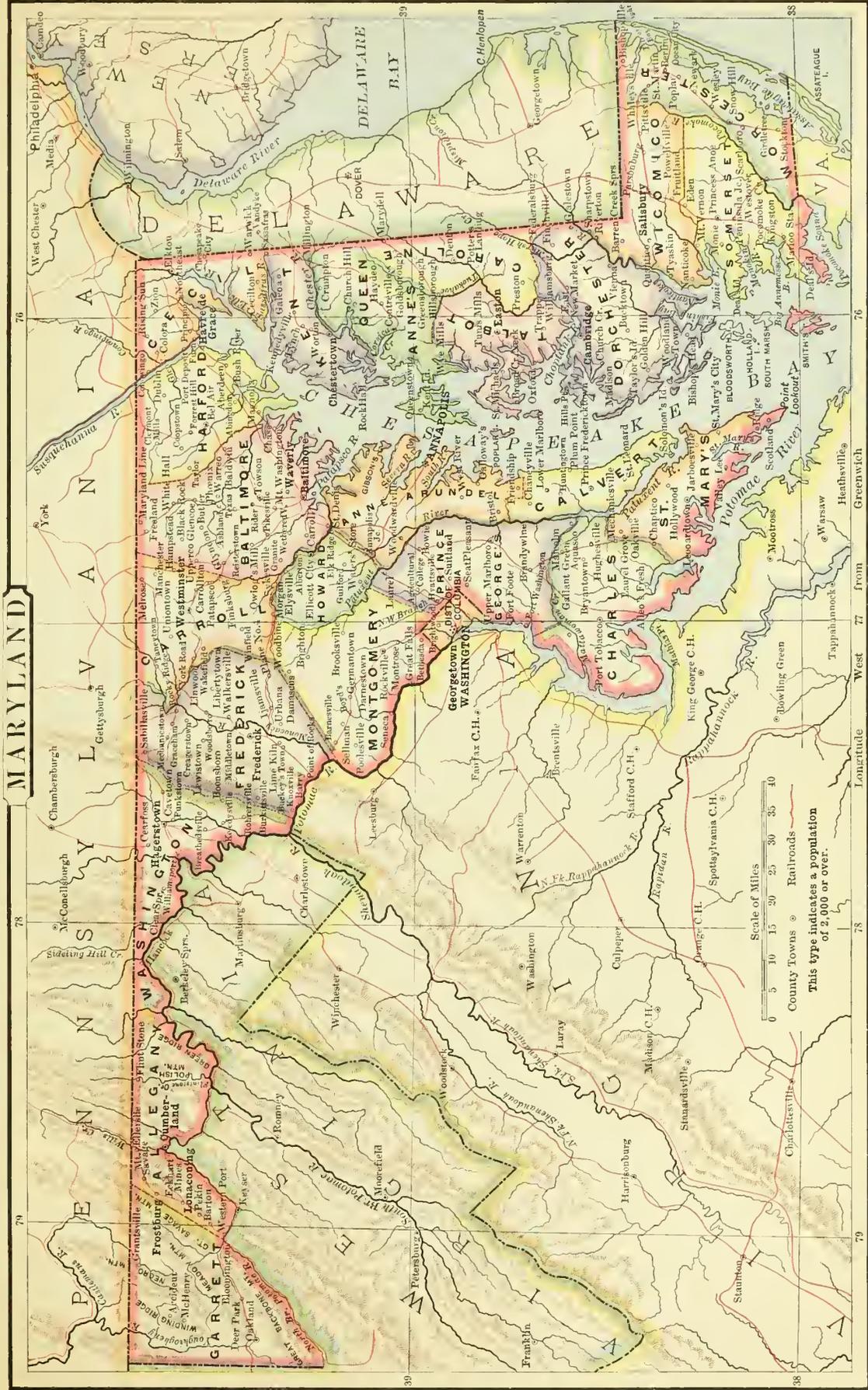
Manufactures and Mining.—The total manufacturing industries, by the U. S. census of 1880, amounted to 6,787 establishments, employing 74,942 hands, and \$58,735,684 capital. The amount of wages paid was \$18,904,065; the value of materials used, \$66,923,630; the total value of products, \$106,771,393. In detail the leading branches of manufactures show as follows:

CLASSES.	Capital invested.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Boots and shoes	\$977,912	\$984,620	\$1,748,920	\$3,683,626
Carpentering	1,176,052	769,266	2,140,351	3,626,189
Clothing, men's	3,894,943	1,851,938	6,089,052	9,579,066
Cotton goods	4,605,816	767,729	2,891,033	4,688,714
Fertilizers	4,271,870	354,192	3,813,758	5,770,198
Flour- and grist-mill products	3,145,520	219,705	6,965,298	7,954,004
Foundry and machine-shops	2,684,358	1,509,997	2,103,112	4,454,317
Fruits and vegetables canned	2,412,672	990,758	4,506,332	6,245,297
Iron and steel	4,962,125	905,090	2,888,574	4,470,050
Liquors, malt	2,145,590	200,291	1,001,766	1,820,303
Lumber, sawed	1,237,694	223,781	1,106,795	1,813,332
Ship-building	1,606,535	657,789	884,229	1,788,630
Slaughtering and meat-packing	865,000	100,000	3,163,802	3,377,605
Tin, copper, and iron ware	1,179,267	609,113	2,332,687	3,564,994

The yield of Maryland in coal in 1885 was 2,865,974 long tons; valued at the mines, at \$3,269,891; the mines being principally in Allegany County. The product of pig-iron was 17,299 short tons, a decline of more than 65 per cent since 1880. This metal is found in Allegany, Anne Arundel, Carroll, Baltimore, Frederick, and Prince George's Counties. The State also produced 300,000 short tons of mineral fertilizers.

Political.—State, congressional, and presidential elections occur on the Tuesday after first Monday in November. The numbers of Senators in the Assembly is 26, that of Representatives 91; the former elected for four, the latter for two years. The sessions are biennial in even-numbered years, beginning first Wednesday in January, and lasting 90 days. The number of electoral votes is 8, and the number of voters in 1880 was 232,106.

Relative Rank.—The State ranks twenty-fourth in population, thirtieth in area, is first in oyster-fisheries and canned goods, fifth in foreign commerce and tobacco, and eighth in coal.



MARYLAND

Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

County Towns • Railroads
This type indicates a population of 2,000 or over.

Longitude West 77 from Greenwich

Latitude 38

MASSACHUSETTS.

Historical.—Massachusetts was one of the thirteen original States. Though first visited by the English under Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602, the first permanent settlement was made by the Puritan colony, which landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth in 1620. The expedition commanded by John Endicott, which arrived in 1628, acting under the auspices of the Massachusetts Bay Company, which had received a royal charter, gradually planted settlements at Charlestown, Boston, Water-town, Dorchester, Roxbury, Salem, Mystic, Saugus (Lynn), and other places. The restoration of the Stuarts threatened the rights of the colonists, but their charter was finally confirmed in 1662. King Philip's War occurred in 1675-76, and put the colonists in great peril. In 1681 the Massachusetts charter was declared forfeited to the crown under James II, but it was restored at the accession of William and Mary. In 1692 the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth were consolidated. The province took active part in the various French and Indian wars, and contributed largely to the expedition which captured Louisburg in 1745. The Boston Massacre in 1770, the destruction of the tea in 1773, and the Port Bill in 1774 were important incidents preceding the Revolution. At Lexington and Concord, in 1775, Massachusetts made the final appeal to arms. At this time the population of the province was 352,000. The State Constitution, still essentially the organic law, was formed in 1780, and the Federal Constitution was ratified in 1788. The total expenditures of the State on account of the late civil war amounted to \$30,162,200.

Geographical.—The area of the State is 8,315 sq. m., and it is 160 m. N. E. and S. W., and from 47 to 100 m. in breadth. It has 14 counties, and is bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. by New York. From the W., for about 100 m., Massachusetts has the regular form of a parallelogram about 50 m. wide; thence it spreads out N. E. and S. E. on two sides of Massachusetts Bay, terminating S. E. in the long peninsula of Cape Cod, which, describing to the N. and slightly to the W. a segment of a circle, incloses Cape Cod Bay. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Islands, lying to the S. E., belong also to the State. Buzzard's Bay, on the S. coast, is 30 m. long and about 7 m. wide. There are many excellent harbors, the best being Boston and New Bedford. The Merrimack is the only navigable river which finds its outlet on the coast. This enters the State on the N. E., and, making an abrupt curve, runs N. E. to the sea. It is navigable only 18 m., but furnishes splendid water-power to the manufacturing towns on its banks. The Housatonic, rising in the W. portion of the State, and the Connecticut, which flows across it, both empty into Long Island Sound, and afford good water-power for mills. The other rivers are the Nashua, Taunton, Concord, Blackstone, and Charles. The surface of the State is highly diversified. The extreme west is mountainous, having two Green Mountain ranges, the Taconic and Hoosac ridges, which run nearly parallel to each other and into Connecticut. Saddle Mountain, in the N. W. corner, is 3,600 ft. high, and Mount Washington, in the S. W. corner, is 2,624 ft. high. Farther E. is the fertile valley of the Connecticut. In this region are detached members of the White Mountain system, Mt. Tom on the W., and Mt. Holyoke near Northampton, and Wachusett Mountain, W. of the middle of the State, 1,300 ft., 1,120 ft., and 2,018 ft., respectively. The E. and N. E. are hilly and broken, and the S. E. is generally low and sandy.

Natural Resources.—Iron is found in Berkshire County, but it is not now worked to any extent. Silver, lead, gold, and anthracite coal are known to exist in E. Massachusetts, but have no commercial value. Limestone, slate, marble, and granite quarries are profitably worked in different portions of the State. The river-valleys are fertile, but a large portion of the elevated lands and the sandy coast hardly repay cultivation. All the cereals are grown, and the hardier fruits such as the apple, plum, cherry, and pear, flourish. The fishery interests are of great value, surpassing those of any other State.

Climate.—The climate near the coast is very variable, with prevalent E. winds, especially in spring and early summer. The mean annual temperature is about 48°; spring, 43°; summer, 71°; autumn, 51°; winter, 21°. The annual rainfall will average about 55 in. In the interior the climate is more equable, and in the mountainous districts severe in winter.

Principal Places.—Boston, the capital, great commercial, railroad, and manufacturing center, most important city in New England; Cambridge, seat of Harvard College, the oldest institution in the country; Fall River, noted for its cotton manufactures; Gloucester, the most important fishing port in the country; Haverhill, seat of boot and shoe manufactures; Lawrence and Lowell, famous for their cotton, woolen, and paper mills; Holyoke, center of paper-manufactures; Lynn, seat of the largest boot and shoe manufactures; New Bedford, the leading whaling port; Pittsfield, capital of the Berkshire region; Salem, site of the first permanent settlement in the Massachusetts Colony; Springfield, important manufacturing city, seat of the leading U. S. arsenal; Taunton, a prosperous manufacturing center; Waltham, site of a great watch-making industry; and Worcester, a leading railway and manufacturing center, and the second most important city of the State.

Population.—(State census of 1885.) Total, 1,941,465; male, 932,429; female, 1,009,036; native, 1,459,982; foreign, 481,483; white, 1,920,428; colored, 20,361; Chinese, 229; Japanese, 8; Indians, 369. The U. S. census of 1880 made the population 1,783,085,



distributed among the principal cities as follows: Boston, 362,839; Cambridge, 52,609; Chelsea, 21,782; Fall River, 48,961; Gloucester, 19,329; Haverhill, 18,472; Holyoke, 21,915; Lawrence, 39,151; Lowell, 59,175; Lynn, 38,274; New Bedford, 26,845; Newburyport, 13,538; Northampton, 12,172; Pittsfield, 13,269; Salem, 27,563; Springfield, 22,340; Taunton, 21,213; Waltham, 11,712; Worcester, 58,291.

Commerce. Massachusetts has nine customs districts and eleven ports of entry, the immense bulk of business, of course, passing through Boston and Charlestown. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$58,430,707; the domestic exports, \$53,428,513; and the foreign exports, \$670,555. In the other customs districts of the State the aggregate imports were \$342,443, and the exports, \$134,025. There entered at the port of Boston 2,595 vessels, of 1,184,108 tonnage, and there cleared 2498 vessels, of 1,018,921 tonnage. The entrances at the other ports were 399 vessels, of 67,896 tonnage, and the clearances were 377 vessels, of 51,026 tonnage. The total number of vessels enrolled, licensed and registered was 166, of 70,425 tonnage.

Fisheries.—The Massachusetts fishing interests in 1880 aggregated the wholesale market value of \$10,117,187. There were 37,282 persons employed ashore and afloat, and 1,007 vessels and 6,749 boats, of a total tonnage of 81,081. The capital invested was \$14,334,450. The total value of fish as sold was \$5,054,900; that of lobsters, oysters, clams, etc., \$997,513; that of the whale-fishery, \$2,089,337; total first value of products, \$8,141,750. Gloucester ranks first among the fishing-ports, producing half the yield of the State; and then may be named New Bedford, Barnstable, and Boston. More than 100,000 people are dependent on the fishery interests for support. U. S. Treasury statistics for 1886 give Massachusetts 1,025 fishing-vessels, of 86,850 tonnage, and \$4,008,000 value, manned by 12,540 men.

Railroads.—The State mileage in 1885 was 1,998 m., but the length of lines operated was 3,040 m. The capital stock was \$103,844,659; the funded debt, \$83,832,093; the total investment, \$209,146,505; and the cost of road-bed and equipment, \$177,643,385. The gross receipts from passengers were \$1,956,977; from freight, \$16,065,010; from all sources, \$33,220,508. The net earnings were \$9,926,926; the interest paid on bonds, \$4,971,743; and the dividends paid on stock, \$4,614,902.

Manufactures and Mining.—The census statistics of 1880 show 14,352 manufacturing establishments, employing 352,255 operatives and a capital of \$303,806,185. The amount paid in wages during the year was \$128,315,362; the value of materials was \$386,972,655; and the value of products, \$631,135,284. Details about the principal branches are given herewith:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Boot and shoe cut stock.	\$1,190,600	\$700,432	\$5,861,084	\$7,307,734
Boots and shoes.	21,275,923	25,304,331	60,207,152	96,686,110
Bread and bakery products.	1,226,840	844,090	3,122,104	4,942,750
Carpentering.	2,243,222	7,895,930	6,213,344	10,973,421
Carriages and wagons.	2,027,250	1,273,986	1,952,237	4,048,141
Clothing, men's.	5,172,043	3,832,244	10,846,464	17,902,662
Cotton goods.	74,118,801	16,240,908	37,542,679	74,780,835
Dyeing and finishing textiles.	8,613,500	1,815,431	4,566,174	9,482,939
Flouring and grist-mill products.	2,881,365	290,070	7,814,583	8,774,049
Foundry and machine-shop products.	16,466,535	8,131,740	11,136,299	23,935,604
Furniture.	2,464,675	1,781,779	3,017,469	6,041,618
Hosiery and knit goods.	1,467,375	608,067	1,394,748	2,483,596
Iron and steel.	6,738,408	2,576,539	6,657,232	10,288,921
Jewelry.	1,936,800	1,464,993	1,681,034	4,265,525
Leather, curried.	4,308,169	1,939,122	19,547,978	23,282,775
Leather, tanned.	2,712,130	1,093,073	11,320,288	13,566,721
Liquors, malt.	3,285,400	563,547	2,855,046	5,112,227
Lumber, sawed.	2,480,340	461,612	1,904,105	3,120,184
Mixed textiles.	7,166,800	2,528,476	7,570,885	13,043,829
Paper.	11,722,046	2,467,359	9,213,321	15,188,196
Printing and publishing.	3,712,869	2,778,818	2,621,983	7,757,260
Rubber and elastic goods.	1,811,000	649,016	2,722,916	4,206,405
Silk and silk goods.	1,306,700	521,725	1,960,515	3,764,260
Ship-building.	1,765,450	804,571	1,173,640	2,281,666
Slaughtering and meat-packing.	2,904,440	653,149	20,657,330	22,951,782
Soap and candles.	2,005,325	306,539	3,942,604	4,489,555
Straw goods.	2,361,960	1,968,232	4,117,162	6,898,628
Sugar and molasses, refined.	1,979,500	288,860	21,482,704	22,880,439
Woolen goods.	24,680,782	7,457,115	27,839,583	45,009,203
Worsted goods.	6,195,247	1,870,030	6,465,467	10,466,616

The mineral wealth of Massachusetts is not great. Its yield of iron has decreased much of late years, having fallen from 19,017 short tons in 1880 to 869 tons in 1885. Its production of mineral fertilizers was 85,000 short tons during the latter-named year. It also yielded about 35,000 tons of iron pyrites.

Finances.—The amount of State debt Jan. 1, 1886, was \$31,432,680 funded at 5 per cent, and the amount in the sinking-fund was \$22,948,427. The State receipts for 1885, on account of reve-

MASSACHUSETTS.

nues, \$8,876,647; on account of funds, \$8,383,792. State expenditures for 1885 were \$9,187,069 on account of current expenditures; and \$8,238,768 on account of funds, loans, etc. The amount raised by taxation for State purposes was \$2,005,987. The total taxes raised in Massachusetts for State, county, city, and town purposes, including highway-tax, was \$25,850,317, or 13.31 per capita of the population; and of this, 91 per cent was levied for municipal purposes. The amount of taxable property as assessed was: Real, \$1,287,993,899; personal, \$194,355,244; total, \$1,782,349,143. The estimated true valuation of property, real and personal, in 1880, was \$2,795,000,000, or \$1,568 per capita. The total amount of poll-tax in 1885 was \$1,030,223. Rate of State tax for 1886, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on \$1,000. The net debts of towns and cities in Massachusetts amounted in 1885 to \$63,595,568. The internal revenue receipts from the State in 1886 were \$2,292,679.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections occur on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Legislature meets on the first Wednesday in January, and is without limit of session. The number of Senators is 40, and of Representatives 210; each class elected yearly. The Governor and other executive officers are also elected yearly. Payment of the poll-tax and ability to read are prerequisites of the exercise of the franchise. There are 14 electoral votes, and the number of voters (State census of 1885) is 544,192; of these, 353,347 were native white, 181,439 foreign white, and 6,046 colored.

Educational.—The Massachusetts school system has reached a high degree of efficiency, surpassed by no other. Every child between eight and fourteen years is required to be sent to school at least twenty weeks annually. Schools are supported by local taxation. The statistics of illiteracy for 1880 indicated that out of a population of 1,432,183 over ten years old, there were 75,635 who could not read, and 92,980 who could not write, about 90 per cent of the illiterates being foreigners. The number enrolled for 1885 was 339,174, and the average daily attendance was 253,955. The salaries paid to teachers were \$1,675,882, and the total expenses \$7,020,430. The State is famous for its higher institutions of learning. In 1885 the colleges, ten in number, had 171 instructors, 2,406 students, and an income of \$1,132,373. The total volumes in the

libraries were 313,895; and the aggregate value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., was \$1,686,000. The most noted of the colleges are as follows: Harvard College, at Cambridge, founded in 1638; Amherst College, at Amherst, founded in 1821; Williams College, at Williamstown; Tufts College, at Medford; Boston University, at Boston; and the Massachusetts School of Technology, at Boston.

Agriculture.—The number of farms in 1880 was 38,406, and the area 3,359,079 acres, valued at \$146,197,415. Of the population over ten years old, 64,973 people were engaged in agriculture. The average value per acre of cleared land was \$85; of woodland, \$13.25. The staple crops for 1885 are given below:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	57,668	1,961,000	\$1,372,700
Wheat	1,080	17,000	21,250
Oats	24,267	753,000	323,790
Rye	24,294	275,000	222,363
Barley	3,428	82,000	59,165
Buckwheat	5,334	59,000	32,271
Potatoes	34,255	3,426,000	1,952,535
Hay	629,597	661,077 Tons.	12,229,925
Tobacco	2,504	3,798,000 Pounds.	455,714

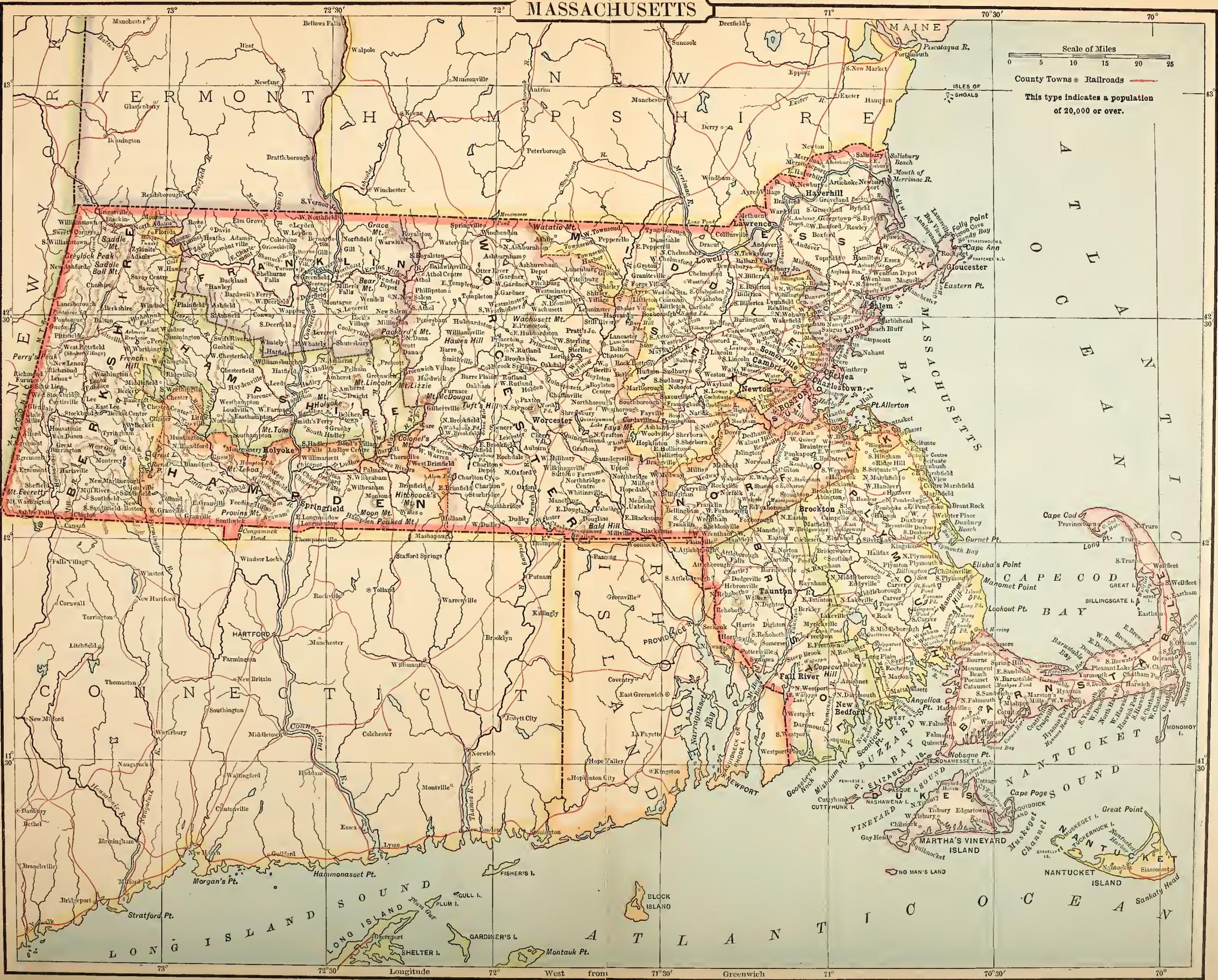
The number of animals on farms in 1885 was: Horses, 62,663 value \$6,463,534; milch-cows, 169,968, value \$5,506,963; oxen and other cattle, 108,382, value \$3,432,452; sheep, 64,561, value \$196,104; and swine, 76,616, value \$779,577. Some notion of the dairy products may be had from the census report of 1880: Milk, 29,662,953 galls.; butter, 9,655,587 lbs.; and cheese, 829,528 lbs.

Relative Rank.—The State ranks seventh in population and thirty-third in size. It is first in cotton, woolen, paper, and boot and shoe manufacturing, and in deep-sea fisheries; second in foreign commerce; third in general manufactures.



MAP OF THE PRINCIPAL NEW ENGLAND RAILWAYS.

MASSACHUSETTS



Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25

County Towns e Railroads

This type indicates a population of 20,000 or over.

Longitude West from Greenwich 73° 72°30' 72° 71°30' 71° 70°30' 70°

MICHIGAN.

Historical.—The name is derived from two Chippewa words, meaning "great lake." The State was the thirteenth admitted under the Federal Constitution. Though visited as early as 1610 by French missionaries and fur-traders, the first European settlement was made at Sault Ste. Marie by Father Marquette in 1668. Fort Michilimackinac, now Mackinaw, was established three years later. In 1701 Antoine Cadillac founded Detroit. With other French possessions it came into the ownership of England in 1763. This was followed by the conspiracy of Pontiac, and the massacre of the garrison at Michilimackinac. After the Revolutionary War, Michigan did not come into the possession of the United States till 1796, and it was then included in the government of the Northwest Territory. The Territory of Michigan was formed in 1805. In the War of 1812-'15 it was the scene of several bloody contests and butcheries perpetrated by the British and their Indian allies. Between 1819 and 1836 the Indians ceded their title to all of the Lower and part of the Upper Peninsula. In 1836 Congress passed a bill admitting Michigan as a State on condition that she gave up a claim made on a strip of Ohio, and accepted the whole region known as the Upper Peninsula instead.

Geographical.—The area of the State is 58,915 sq. m. The length of the Lower Peninsula from N. to S. is 277 m., its greatest breadth 250 m. The length of the Upper Peninsula from E. to W. is 318 m., and its width from 30 m. to 164 m. The whole length of its shore-line on the lakes is 1,620 m. Michigan is divided into 76 counties, and is bounded N. by Lake Superior; E. by St. Mary's River, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River, and Lake Erie; S. by Ohio and Indiana; and W. and S. W. by Lake Michigan and the Menominee and Montreal Rivers, with the chain of lakes lying between their head-waters. The boundary waters, except Lake Erie, separate it on the N. and E. from Canada; those on the W. and S. W. from Illinois and Wisconsin. The Upper Peninsula is separated from the Lower by the Straits of Mackinaw, which connect Lakes Huron and Michigan. It lies on Lake Superior, which washes the N. shore, and its surface is rugged and picturesque, covered with extensive pine and hard-wood forests, and dotted with lakes. The N. W. part of the Peninsula is occupied by the ranges which contain the extraordinary mineral wealth of the State. The surface of the Lower Peninsula is in direct contrast, being essentially a level and agricultural region. The principal islands belonging to the State are Marquette, Mackinaw, and Bois Blanc, in N. Lake Huron; Isle Royale and Grand Island in Lake Superior; and the Beaver, Fox, and Manitow groups in N. Lake Michigan. The rivers are small, mostly useful for lumbering purposes, only two or three of them being navigable for a short distance, but their number makes the State a splendidly watered region.

Natural Resources.—The Lower Peninsula is unsurpassed in fertility, and the cereals, potatoes, hay, and all the fruits of temperate latitudes yield luxuriantly. It has large forest tracts which produce fine hard-wood timber, and the lakes and rivers support valuable fisheries. The white-pine region of the Upper Peninsula is famous in the lumber-market, and produces a large share of the national supply. The mineral resources of the Upper Peninsula make Michigan one of the leading mining States. This is pre-eminently so in copper, and the iron, coal, and salt mines are also very important.

Climate.—The Michigan climate is one of extremes, much tempered, however, by proximity to the lakes. That of the Lower Peninsula is quite mild, while that of the Upper one is very severe in winter. The mean annual temperature at Detroit is 47°, while at Fort Brady, 4° to the N., the annual temperature averages about 40°. Generally throughout the Upper Peninsula the mean temperature will range a trifle less than 40°, with a rainfall of about 25 in.; while on the Lower Peninsula the average annual temperature is from 45° to 47° Fahr., with a rainfall of about 30 in.

Principal Places.—Detroit, the metropolis, an important commercial, manufacturing, and shipping port; Lansing, the capital; East Saginaw and Bay City, busy lumber and manufacturing cities; Grand Rapids, manufacturing city; Jackson, railway and manufacturing center; Muskegon, a thriving emporium on the Lake Michigan coast; Ann Arbor, seat of the University of Michigan; Marquette, emporium of the iron-region; Port Huron, important shipping port.

Population.—The State census of 1884 gave 1,856,100 souls. The U. S. census of 1880 fixed the population at 1,636,937; white, 1,614,500; colored, 22,377, including 7,249 Indians. The latter-named enumeration distributes population among leading cities and towns as follows: Adrian, 7,849; Ann Arbor, 8,091; Bay City, 20,693; Detroit, 116,340; East Saginaw, 19,016; Grand Rapids, 32,016; Jackson, 16,105; Lansing, 8,319; Muskegon, 11,262; Port Huron, 8,887; Saginaw, 10,525.

Commerce.—Detroit, Marquette, Port Huron, and Grand Haven are ports of entry. The total imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$4,975,653, and the exports were \$12,328,047. The entrances at Detroit were 2,901 vessels, of 221,360 tonnage, and at Port Huron there were 1,178 vessels, of 799,363 tons. The clearances at Detroit were 2,839 vessels, of 210,008 tonnage, and those at Port Huron 1,089 vessels, of 772,671 tonnage. There were 525 vessels of 116,448 tonnage registered, enrolled, and licensed at all the ports.

Railways.—The railroad mileage in 1885 was 5,629 m., the actual length operated 4,940 m. The capital was \$93,471,679; the funded debt, \$98,472,866; total investment, \$214,249,626; cost of road-bed and equipment, \$202,384,403. The total receipts from



passengers were \$7,044,474; from freight, \$15,845,342; total, \$23,842,902. The net earnings were \$6,202,974; the interest paid on bonds, \$4,943,569; and the dividend paid on stocks, \$261,994.

Finances.—The amount of the State debt on Oct. 1, 1886, was \$243,197.97, funded at 7 per cent., and the sinking-fund was \$231,000. The State receipts for the year ending Oct. 1, 1886, were \$3,046,999, the State expenditures \$2,895,252. The amount raised by taxation in 1886 was \$1,202,161, of which \$812,712 came from railway corporations. The amount of taxable property as assessed in 1886, real and personal, was \$849,921,063. The total value, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, was \$945,000,000. The estimated true valuation in 1880 was \$1,370,000,000. The State tax is 12.72 cents on \$100.

Political.—State, congressional, and presidential elections occur on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Legislature, which has no limit of session, consists of 32 Senators and 100 Representatives, elected for two years, and meets biennially on odd-numbered years on the first Wednesday in January. The electoral votes are 13, and voters in 1880 were 467,687.

Educational.—The pupils enrolled in the public schools in 1885 were 411,954. The salaries paid to teachers were \$2,784,324, and the total school expenditures \$4,728,941. The State had in 1885 eight colleges, with 165 instructors and 2,303 students. The income was \$181,598 from fees and fixed funds; the number of books in the college libraries, 95,425; and the total value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., \$1,550,531. The principal colleges are the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, and Olivet College at Olivet.

Agriculture.—The U. S. census of 1880 assigned the State 13,869,221 acres of farming land, valued at \$499,103,181, and employing the labor of 240,319 persons. Late State reports give the number of farms as 154,008; the value of cleared land per acre, \$34.39; and that of woodland, \$20.27. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported the staple crops of 1885 as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	938,682	30,706,000	\$10,440,040
Wheat	1,623,929	31,201,000	26,259,240
Oats	615,900	21,789,000	6,100,920
Rye	22,118	250,000	147,460
Barley	51,874	1,209,000	725,198
Buckwheat	33,826	493,000	251,124
Potatoes	148,048	12,880,000	4,379,260
Hay	1,256,027	Tons, 1,507,292	16,142,155

The horses reported for the same year were 428,650, value \$38,826,692; milch-cows, 430,362, value \$12,770,598; oxen and other cattle, 506,644, value \$12,929,152; sheep, 2,269,607, value \$4,788,871; swine, 840,682, value \$4,430,393.

Manufactures and Mining.—The number of manufacturing establishments in 1880 (U. S. census) was 8,873, employing 77,591 hands and \$92,930,950 capital. The amount paid in wages was \$25,318,682; value of material, \$92,852,969; and the value of products, \$150,692,025. The leading branches are exhibited in detail:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of products.
Agricultural implements.	\$2,488,287	\$650,192	\$1,337,945	\$3,102,638
Clothing, men's	1,407,625	631,163	1,851,037	3,029,478
Flouring and grist-mill products	7,704,464	726,289	20,668,615	23,546,875
Foundry and machine-shop products	5,558,197	1,558,560	2,469,754	5,271,142
Fruits and vegetables, canned	2,442,286	1,141,050	1,541,559	3,514,176
Iron and steel	4,175,386	922,597	3,279,420	4,591,613
Leather, tanned	1,081,489	222,228	1,450,559	2,029,653
Lumber, sawed	39,260,428	6,967,905	32,251,372	52,449,928
Salt	2,147,209	541,052	1,009,733	2,271,913
Sash, doors, and blinds	1,624,251	566,004	1,278,996	2,440,402
Ship-building	460,775	745,933	1,089,985	2,034,636
Slaughtering and meat-packing	573,000	89,527	1,712,479	2,065,634
Tobacco, cigars, etc.	694,392	541,727	968,410	2,146,089

The mineral productions of Michigan make it notable among the States. The copper-mines of Lake Superior are famous throughout the world. The yield in 1885 was 72,148,172 lbs., or about \$7,300,000 in value, and about 43 per cent of the total production of the United States. The State produced 143,121 short tons of pig-iron in 1885, besides shipping 2,222,959 long tons of iron-ore to other regions for treatment. The coal production for the same year was 45,178 long tons. The salt-mines yielded 3,297,403 bbls., valued at \$2,907,663. Other products were 3,000 short tons of mineral fertilizers, and 301,100 lbs. of bromine.

Relative Rank.—The State stands ninth in population (census of 1880); eleventh in size; first in copper, lumber, and salt; second in wheat; third in iron-ore; fourth in buckwheat; eighth in pig-iron, miles of railway, barley, and sheep; tenth in horses and milch-cows; and thirteenth in hay.

MINNESOTA.

Historical.—The name is derived from an Indian word, signifying "sky-colored water." Hennepin and La Salle visited the region as early as 1680. Within the present county Pike, Long, Keating, Nicolle, Schoeller, Owen, and others explored it thoroughly, but it was not until 1812 that the United States had any authority within its limits. Fort Snelling was established in 1819, and in 1837 lumbering industries began to attract immigration. The Territory established in 1849 embraced about twice the limits of the present State, the western limit extending to the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. In 1851 the Sioux ceded all their lands W. of the Mississippi to the Big Sioux Rivers. The State was admitted to the Union May 11, 1858. The portion of the State lying W. of the Mississippi originally belonged to the Louisiana purchase, and the E. portion was a part of what was known as the "Northwest Territory." Minnesota was the nineteenth State admitted.

Geographical.—The area of the State is 82,365 sq. m., the extreme length being 380 m.; breadth near the N. boundary, 337 m.; near the middle, 183; and on the S. line, 262 m. The State includes 79 counties, and is bounded N. by British America, the dividing line being formed W. of the Lake of the Woods by the 49th parallel and E. of that lake by Rainy Lake River, Rainy and other lakes, and Pigeon River; E. by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, from which it is separated by a line drawn due S. from the first rapids of the St. Louis River to the St. Croix River, and by the St. Croix and Mississippi; S. by Iowa; and W. by Dakota, from which it is divided by the Red River of the North, the Bois de Sioux River, Lake Traverse, and Big Stone Lake, and a line drawn directly S. from the outlet of the last-named lake to the Iowa boundary. The State lies near the center of the continent; is the most elevated plateau between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay; and is the water-shed of the three great river systems of North America; that of the Mississippi, which flows S. to the Gulf of Mexico; that of the St. Lawrence, which drains the great lakes and flows to the Atlantic; and the Red River of the North, which finds an outlet in Hudson Bay. The hills called Hauteurs des Terres, in N. E. Minnesota, rising 1,686 ft. above the sea-level, make the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Lake Superior. The surface of the State is generally an undulating plain, studded with lakes and groves, with frequent belts of timber. Two thirds of the surface slopes S. E. with the course of the Mississippi. The latter-named river rises in Lake Itasca, in the N. E. part of the State, and flows S. E. 797 m. through Minnesota, 134 m. forming the E. boundary. It is navigable 540 m. of its course. The Minnesota cuts the State N. E. and S. W. and is navigable 300 m. The Red River of the North forms the W. boundary for 379 m., and is navigable 250 m. The St. Croix, on the E. boundary, rises in Wisconsin, and is navigable for 53 m. The St. Louis River in the N. E. empties into Lake Superior, and is the first link in the chain of lakes and rivers making the St. Lawrence system. The navigable waters within the State are 1,532 m. long, with a shoreline of 2,746 m. The Mississippi and some of the other rivers are lined with lofty and picturesque bluffs. The State is noted for the number and beauty of its small lakes.

Natural Resources.—Copper abounds on the Lake Superior shore, and beds of good iron-ore are found on the Portage and Pigeon Rivers. Peat exists throughout the State, and salt-springs, slate, limestone, glass, sand, and brick-making and pottery clay are found. Gold and silver exist, but not in commercial quantities. The N. part of the State has extensive forests of white-pine, and hard-wood belts are found everywhere. The soil and climate are splendidly adapted for wheat, cattle, and dairy-farming.

Climate.—The winters are cold but dry, with slight snow-fall, and the summers warm but breezy. The average annual summer temperature is from 70° to 75°, that of winter from 12° to 15°, and the average total rainfall is about 35 in.

Principal Places.—St. Paul, the capital, port of delivery, and important railway and commercial center; Minneapolis, the metropolis, active, commercial, and manufacturing city, the most important flour-milling place in the world, and a great lumber depot; Winona and Stillwater, grain-shipping and lumber-distributing points; Red Wing, a thriving river-port; and Mankato and Faribault, grain emporiums and farming centers.

Population.—(Census, 1880.) Total, 780,773; white, 776,884; colored, 3,889; including 2,300 Indians and 24 Chinese. The leading cities show, by this enumeration, Faribault, 5,415; Mankato, 5,550; Minneapolis, 46,887; Red Wing, 5,876; Rochester, 5,103; St. Paul, 41,473; Stillwater, 9,055; and Winona, 10,208. According to the State census of 1885 the State had 1,117,198 population, and St. Paul and Minneapolis, 111,397 and 129,290, respectively.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections occur on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The General Assembly is constituted of 47 Senators elected quadrennially, and of 103 Representatives, elected biennially. The sessions are biennial in odd-numbered years, limited to 60 days, and meeting on the Tuesday after the first Monday in January. The Governor and all the executive officers serve a two years' term. The judiciary are elected by the popular vote. The number of electoral votes is 7, and that of voters, by the last State census of 1885, 306,435.

Educational.—The number of pupils enrolled in 1885 was 232,721, and the average daily attendance, 118,697. The total expenses of schools were \$2,587,544, and the salaries paid teachers were \$2,238,073. Out of a population in 1880 of 559,977, over ten years old, there were 20,551 who could not read, and 34,546 who could not write. Minnesota in 1885 had five colleges, with 80 instructors and 947 students. The income was \$56,620; the number



of volumes in the libraries, 29,640; and the total value of grounds, buildings, apparatus, etc., \$531,221. The most important of the colleges are the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, a State institution; St. John's College (Romanist), at St. Joseph's; and Macalester College at Minneapolis.

Commerce.—Minnesota has two ports of entry, Duluth on Lake Superior and Pembina on the Red River, and one port of delivery, St. Paul. The total imports of the State for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$1,135,253, and the total exports, \$2,204,765. There entered 176 vessels, of 86,826 tonnage, and there cleared 177 vessels, of 81,838 tonnage, at Duluth. The number of vessels enrolled, registered, and licensed at both ports was 81, of 8,832 tonnage.

Railways.—The length of road in the State in 1885 was 4,331 m., and the length of line operated was 6,194 m. The capital stock was \$176,714,755; the funded debt, \$155,395,291; the total investment, \$351,196,749; and the cost of road-bed and equipment, \$328,253,658. The gross earnings from passengers were \$6,489,679; the earnings from freights, \$20,692,523; from all sources, \$28,671,141; and the net earnings were \$12,690,693. The interest paid on bonds was \$8,973,391, and the dividends paid on stocks, \$2,316,773.

Agriculture.—Minnesota has a total land area of 50,591,200 acres (exclusive of towns), of which 30,000,000 acres are forest and uncultivated lands, and 7,300,000 farm area (U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, report of 1885). The State census of 1885, however, claims 16,000,000 of farm acreage. The same authority reports 140,000 farms. The number of people engaged in agriculture in 1880 was 131,535. The leading crops for 1885 were as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	648,913	18,431,000	\$5,897,920
Wheat.....	3,084,274	31,285,000	23,999,500
Oats.....	1,076,393	37,544,000	9,386,000
Rye.....	32,710	500,000	240,222
Barley.....	357,525	8,093,000	3,293,569
Buckwheat.....	6,539	73,000	51,266
Potatoes.....	61,923	5,263,000	2,105,382
Hay.....	2,047,500	2,457,000	11,425,050

It produced in 1883, 826,281 bushels of flaxseed. The animals on farms were: Horses, 334,588, value \$24,767,040; mules, 10,553, value \$1,065,689; milch-cows, 396,366, value \$10,768,020; oxen and other cattle, 448,695, value \$10,098,280; sheep, 278,162, value \$615,294; swine, 440,540, value \$2,056,000. The number of animals on farms in 1885 were: Horses, 343,588, value \$26,767,040; mules, 10,553, value \$1,065,689; milch-cows, 396,366, value \$10,768,020; oxen and other cattle, 448,695, value \$10,098,280; sheep, 278,162, value \$615,294; and swine, 440,540, value \$2,056,000.

Manufactures and Mining.—The census of 1880 credits the State with 3,493 manufacturing establishments, employing 21,212 hands, and \$31,004,811 capital. The total wages paid were \$8,613,194; the value of materials used, \$55,660,681; and the value of products, \$79,065,198. Leading branches are given below:

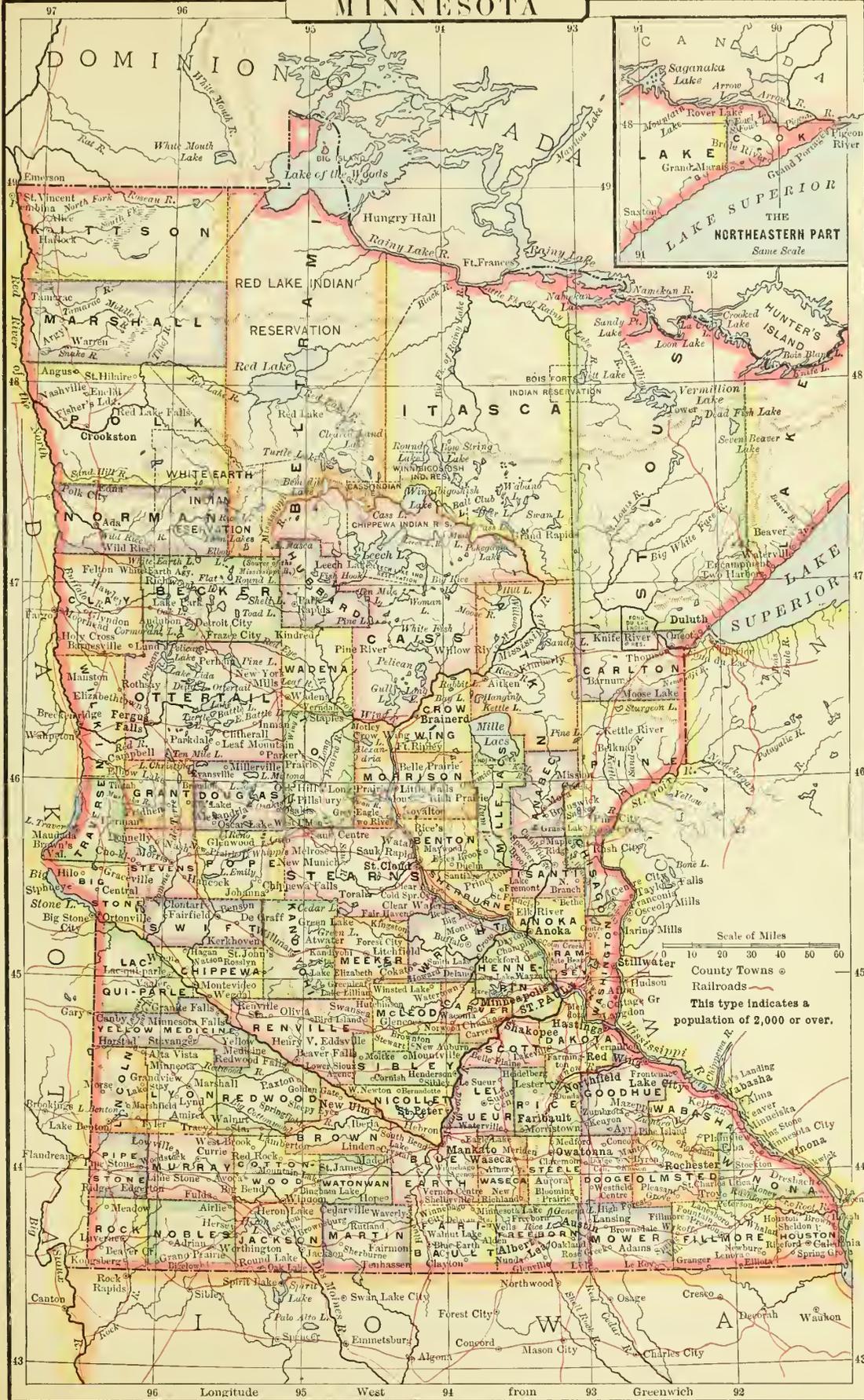
CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural imple-ments.....	\$2,315,222	\$507,085	\$975,890	\$2,340,288
Blacksmithing.....	371,000	182,100	265,767	765,807
Boots and shoes.....	681,046	334,637	768,117	1,422,053
Carpeting.....	234,575	436,657	985,797	1,722,877
Carriages and wagons.....	423,800	218,190	306,620	728,017
Clothing, men's.....	467,875	406,361	910,137	1,662,885
Cooperage.....	301,650	322,559	529,209	1,007,643
Flouring- and grist-mill-products.....	10,510,362	1,371,646	37,155,429	41,519,004
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	927,550	422,940	860,340	1,606,518
Liquors, malt.....	1,389,900	150,952	647,345	1,153,122
Lumber, planed.....	360,500	131,392	398,450	657,377
Lumber, sawed.....	6,771,145	924,473	4,529,055	7,366,088
Priuting and publish-ing.....	817,845	409,104	351,941	1,043,369
Sash, doors, and blinds.....	562,000	265,896	734,125	1,344,618
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	230,000	41,700	716,153	887,582

The State yielded in 1885, 225,484 long tons of iron-ore, but the copper-mines were not worked. Pig-iron also ceased to be a product. The iron interests are being extended with energy.

Finances.—The amount of State debt, July 31, 1886, was \$4,026,000, funded at 43 per cent. Of this, \$2,261,000 is held as a permanent investment by the school-fund. The State receipts for the year ending July 31, 1886, were \$3,134,718.94, and the State expenditures for the same time, \$2,816,719.23. The amount raised by State taxation was \$658,997.85. The amount of taxable property, as assessed in 1885, was, real, \$386,545,387; personal, \$79,304,827; total, \$465,752,214.

Relative Rank.—Minnesota is sixth in area; twenty-second in population; first in wheat- and flour-milling; fourth in barley; seventh in lumber; eighth in hay; eleventh in miles of railway; and sixteenth in general manufactures.

MINNESOTA



MISSISSIPPI.



Historical.—This region was first traversed by De Soto in 1542, and in 1682 La Salle descended the Mississippi (the name derived from Indian words meaning "Great Water"), took formal possession, and called the adjacent country Louisiana. Iberville built a fort on the Bay of Biloxi in 1699, and in 1716 Fort Rosalie was erected on the site of Natchez. After the cession of the E. portion of Louisiana (including what is now Mississippi) to Great Britain, in 1763, and until the Revolutionary War, immigration proceeded very slowly. The Territory of Mississippi was organized in 1798. In 1804 the boundaries were enlarged, and Mississippi was made to comprise the whole of the present States of Alabama and Mississippi N. of the 31st parallel. The region S. of that line between the Pearl and Perdido Rivers was added in 1812, though claimed by Spain. Alabama was organized as a Territory in 1817, and Mississippi was admitted as a State, the seventh under the Federal Constitution. A new Constitution was formed in 1832.

The ordinance of secession was passed Jan. 9, 1861. The principal military events within the State during the war of 1861-'65 were the battles of Iuka and Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg, which surrendered on July 4, 1863. The State was formally readmitted to the Union in 1870.

Geographical.—The area of the State, which is divided into 74 counties, is 46,810 sq. m.; the mean breadth being 142 m., the extreme breadth 189 m., and the extreme length 332 m. The Gulf frontage, including irregularities and islands, is 287 m. Mississippi is bounded N. by Tennessee; E. by Alabama; S. between the Alabama line and Pearl River by Gulf of Mexico, and from the Pearl to the Mississippi by Louisiana; and W. by Louisiana and Arkansas. The principal harbors are those of Pascagoula, Biloxi, Mississippi City, and Shieldsborough (on Bay St. Louis), but none of them admit large vessels. The Mississippi River forms the W. boundary for 500 m. by its windings, but the only two river-ports of importance are Vicksburg and Natchez. The principal affluents of the Mississippi from this State are the Homochitto, Bayou Pierre, the Big Black, and the Yazoo Rivers. N. of the Yazoo, the Great Swamp is interspersed by numerous streams, often running into each other, among which are the Sunflower, which leaves the Mississippi in the N. part of the State, and cutting through the swamp joins the Yazoo about 35 m. above its mouth; and the Cold Water, an affluent of the Tallahatchie, which is connected by an arm with the Mississippi just above the Sunflower. The Yazoo, which drains the N. W. part of the State, is formed by the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yalobusha Rivers, and joins the Mississippi a short distance from Vicksburg, being navigable the whole length. The Big Black rises in the N. central portion of the State, and is navigable for 50 m. above its mouth. The principal rivers entering the Gulf are the Pearl and the Pascagoula.

Natural Resources.—The State has no mineral wealth except in its beds of marls and phosphates. It had always stood first among the cotton-producing States, but within a few years it has had to take second rank. Indian corn is also a great staple, and sugar and rice are grown in the S., while wheat and other cereals are produced in the N. part of the State. All of the temperate and many of the sub-tropical fruits yield luxuriantly. The forests, both of the northern uplands and of the lower Pascagoula, are utilized for an important lumber and timber trade.

Climate.—The State is generally healthy except in the Mississippi bottoms; the summers are long and hot, and the winters somewhat colder than in the corresponding Atlantic latitude. The mean temperature of summer ranges from 80° to 85°; that of winter from 40° to 45°. The total annual rainfall ranges between 48 and 60 in.

Principal Places.—Jackson, the capital, and seat of most important public institutions; Meridian, an important railway center; Holly Springs, prominent for its educational institutions; Natchez, an active commercial city and the oldest in the State; and Vicksburg, the chief mart of the lower Mississippi next to New Orleans, and historically celebrated in the late war.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total, 1,131,597; male, 567,177; female, 564,420; native, 1,128,388; foreign, 9,209; white, 479,398; colored, 650,291; Chinese, 51; Indians, 1,857; slaves, in 1860, 436,631. The leading cities were as follows: Jackson, 5,204; Meridian, 4,008; Natchez, 7,058; Vicksburg, 11,814.

Railroads.—The mileage in Mississippi in 1885 was 1,920 m., and the length of line operated, 343 m. The capital stock is \$9,131,977; the funded debt, \$9,754,541; the total investment, \$20,278,217; the cost of road-bed and equipment, \$18,424,599. The receipts from passengers were \$334,192; from freight, \$795,444; total, \$1,187,122. The net earnings were \$239,768, and the interest paid on bonds was \$307,599.

Commerce.—The foreign trade is mostly through Mobile and New Orleans; what is direct comes through Shieldsborough (Pearl River district), the other ports of entry being Natchez and Vicksburg. Cotton and lumber are the chief exports. The total value of direct foreign exports for 1885 was \$442,000, and of imports, \$1,007. The entire State commerce for the same year was estimated at \$47,915,272. The entrances of vessels in the foreign and coasting trade were 117, of 48,584 tonnage; the clearances, 128, of 50,426 tonnage; the number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed in Mississippi was 184, of 8,811 tonnage.

Finances.—The amount of State debt, January 1, 1886, was \$3,178,693.61. A portion of this constitutes the school-fund. The Treasurer of the State reports the net State debt to be \$773,166.93. The State receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1886, were \$902,494.79; and the State expenditures were \$904,494.79. The amount raised

by taxation the same year was \$605,641.09. The amount of taxable property as assessed in 1886 was: Real, \$87,282,454; personal, \$38,454,381; total, \$125,736,835. Rate of State tax is 25 cents on \$100. Of the State taxes collected \$71,995.53 was from tax on railroads and express, telegraph, insurance, and banking companies; \$129,050 from licenses to sell liquor; and \$26,418 from a privilege-tax on merchants, lawyers, banks, hotels, shows, etc. A dollar poll-tax is imposed on adults under fifty-five years which in 1885 produced \$193,260 for the school-fund. The estimated true valuation of property, real and personal in 1860 was \$321,000,000, a per capita rate of \$26. The internal-revenue receipts in 1886 for the State were \$17,062. Legal interest is 6 per cent. by contract 10.

Political.—The Governor and other executive officers are elected quadrennially, and the Legislature biennially. State, congressional, and presidential elections on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Legislature meets biennially on even-numbered years on the first Monday in January, and is without legal limit of session. The Senators number 37, the Representatives 120, the term of the former being four years, that of the latter two.

Agriculture.—The estimate of the last U. S. census gives the State 15,883,251 acreage of farming-lands, valued at \$92,844,915; divided into 101,772 farms, and employing 339,938 persons, about 46 per cent of the working population. The U. S. Agricultural Department reports for 1885 show the following figures of yield for the staple crops:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels	Value.
Corn.....	1,927,392	25,765,000	\$13,913,100
Wheat.....	38,448	190,000	197,600
Oats.....	355,001	3,962,000	2,179,100
Potatoes.....	8,471	576,000	489,624
Hay.....	11,069	11,069 Tons.	130,061
Cottou.....	2,535,994	1,019,170 Bales.	41,854,341

Other products for the year 1884 were rice, 52,077,515 lbs.; tobacco, 45,362 lbs.; wool, 734,643 lbs.; sweet-potatoes, 5,000,000 bu.; butter, 10,000,000 lbs.; molasses, 536,625 galls. The animals on farms in the State in 1885 were: Horses, 125,154, value \$8,688,875; mules, 147,512, value \$13,064,504; milch-cows, 277,523, value \$4,429,267; oxen and other cattle, 420,457, value \$4,158,822; sheep, 276,103, value \$43,878; swine, 1,212,144, value \$3,685,645.

Manufactures and Mining.—According to the U. S. census of 1880, the State had 1,479 establishments, employing 5,827 hands, and \$4,727,600 capital. The amount of wages paid was \$1,192,645; the value of materials, \$4,669,658; and the value of products, \$7,495,802. Some of the leading branches are appended:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Blacksmithing.....	\$62,925	\$43,173	\$53,650	\$166,291
Boots and shoes.....	61,975	49,245	86,643	192,312
Brick and tile.....	106,125	89,053	42,979	194,870
Carpentering.....	23,175	39,642	91,400	170,316
Carrriages and wagons..	129,500	57,812	75,520	191,500
Cotton goods.....	1,180,640	136,904	345,649	691,415
Leather.....	63,990	19,548	141,098	208,636
Lumber, sawed.....	922,595	197,867	1,219,116	1,920,335
Flouring and grist-mill products.....	889,950	96,423	1,535,602	1,762,523
Foundry and machine-shops.....	190,500	59,468	70,426	172,200
Oil, cotton-seed, and cake	450,000	94,860	371,080	560,363
Printing and publishing..	96,500	58,271	38,661	138,500
Woolen goods.....	331,500	53,100	211,646	299,605

The only mineral deposits of any value are cretaceous marls, which are just beginning to be manufactured into fertilizers.

Educational.—The school system is under the charge of a State Superintendent, who, with the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General, constitutes the Board of Education. Each county and each incorporated city of more than 3,000 inhabitants makes a school district. The statistics of illiteracy in 1880 showed that out of a population over ten years of 753,693 people, 315,612 could not read, and 373,201 could not write. Of these illiterates nearly all were colored. The number of scholars enrolled in 1885 was 279,020, and the average daily attendance was 184,421. The total expenses of the schools were \$872,320. There were three colleges in the State, with 28 instructors and 763 students. The total income was \$39,745; the number of volumes in the libraries was 11,000; and the value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus was \$175,000. The principal institutions are the University of Mississippi at Oxford; Alcorn University at Oakland, being a State institution, and having agricultural and mechanical departments; and Tougaloo University. Shaw University, at Holly Springs, is designed for the training of colored students.

Relative Rank.—The State is eighteenth in population and twentieth in area. It ranks second in cottou, fifth in rice, sixth in molasses, and seventh in sugar.

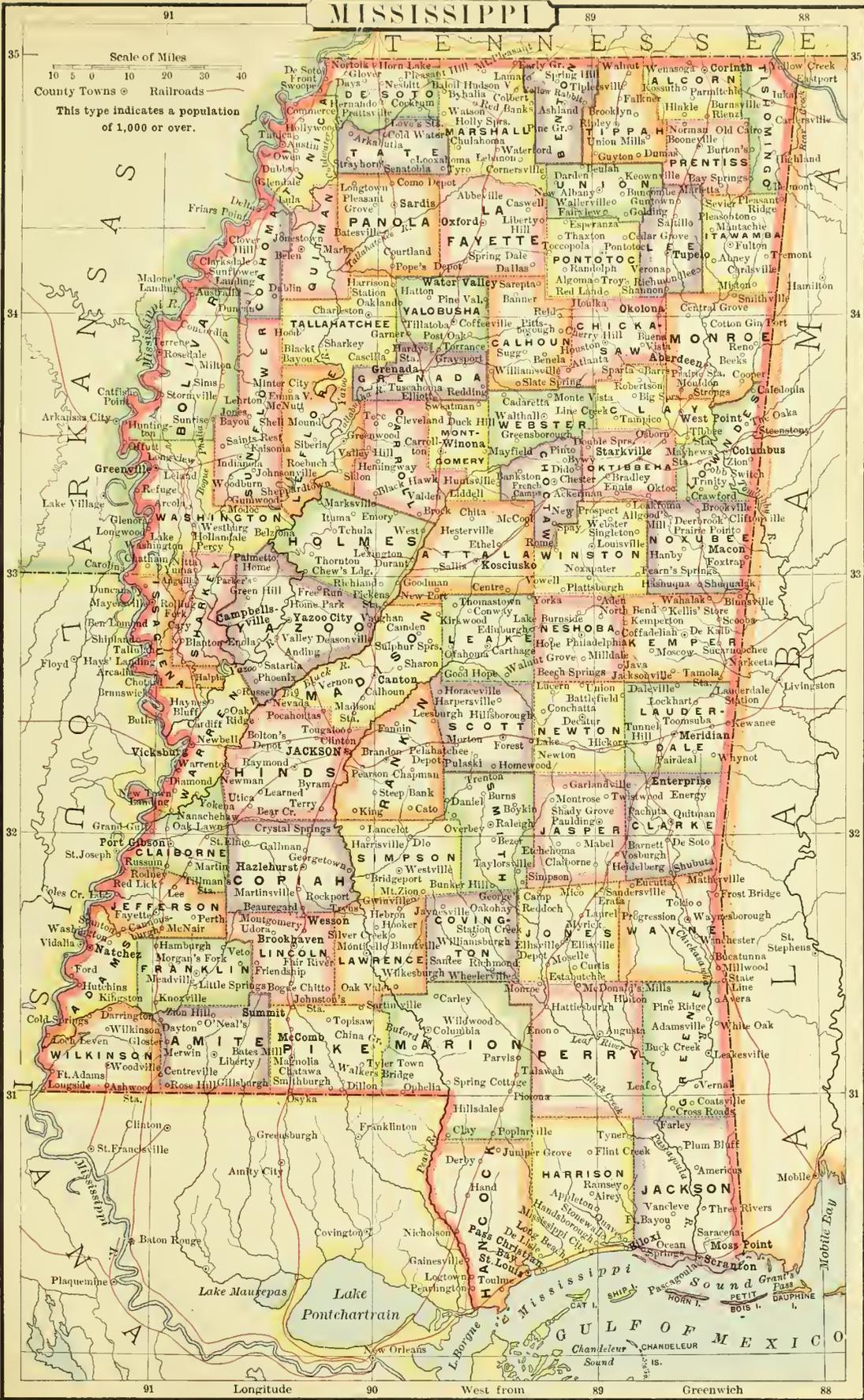
MISSISSIPPI

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Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30 40
County Towns • Railroads
This type indicates a population
of 1,000 or over.



91

Longitude

90

West from

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Greenwich

88

MISSOURI.

Historical.—The name of the State signifies "Mud River." The settlement and progress of Missouri were at first slower than in the lower portions of French Louisiana. Its oldest town, Ste. Genevieve, was founded in 1755. In 1762 France ceded to Spain the portion W. of the Mississippi, and to England the section E. of the river. Numbers of Canadian French had settled along the whole line of the river, and an active trade being carried on between upper and lower Louisiana. With liberal grants of lands to colonists, immigrants flocked hither from Spain. In 1775, St. Louis, originally a depot of the fur-trade, contained 800 inhabitants, while Ste. Genevieve had only 460. Spain sided with the colonists during the Revolution, and her arms were successful in lower Louisiana and Florida. In 1780, however, St. Louis was attacked by a force of English and Indians from Michilimackinac, and was only relieved by the arrival of Gen. Clarke from Kaskaskia with American assistance. With the retrocession of Louisiana to France in 1800, and its subsequent sale to the United States by Napoleon three years later, its political ownership became fixed. Missouri was included in the Territory of Louisiana, which had been set off in 1805, with St. Louis as the seat of Territorial government. In 1812, with the admission of the present State of Louisiana into the Union, the name of the Territory was changed to Missouri. With rapid immigration the population had swelled in 1817 to 60,000. In 1820, by the celebrated compromise, Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slaveholding State, on condition that slavery should never exist N. of lat. 36° 30', in lands farther W., out of which new States should be formed. During the late civil war repeated efforts were made to force secession on Missouri, but unsuccessfully. Though no great battles were fought within the State limits, it was the field of active military operations and, in many sections, of bloody guerrilla-fighting. The battle of Wilson's Creek, on Aug. 10, 1861, where Gen. Lyon, the Federal commander, was killed, and the capture of Lexington by the Confederate general, Sterling Price, on Sept. 20, 1861, were the most important events of the first year of the conflict. Several times Gen. Price held more than half the State in his hands, and it was not till 1864 that the Confederates were finally expelled. In June, 1865, a new Constitution was ratified by the people. The fiftieth amendment to the Constitution was adopted by the Legislature in 1869. Missouri was the eleventh State admitted under the Federal Constitution.

Geographical.—The area of the State is more than that of all New England, being 69,415 sq. m. Its length N. and S. is 277 m., its average breadth is 245 m., varying from 208 m. in the N. to 312 m. in the S. There is a narrow strip between the Mississippi and the St. Francis Rivers, extending about 35 m. southward beyond the general body of the State between Arkansas and Tennessee. There are 115 counties in Missouri, and it is bounded N. by Iowa; E. by Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, from which the Mississippi River divides it; S. by Arkansas; and W. by Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska, from which it is divided by a N. and S. line on the meridian of the mouth of the Kansas River, and thence N. by the main channel of the Missouri River. The Mississippi River (troutage on the E. boundary is 500 m. long. The Missouri River divides the State into two distinct parts. The S. part is undulating, rising into mountains as it approaches the Ozark range. The other division is more level. Extensive bottom-lands lie along the Mississippi, inclusive of many cypress swamps, small lakes, and lagoons. The highlands along the same river begin at Cape Girardeau and extend to the mouth of the Missouri. In this section bluffs of solid limestone rise to the height occasionally of 360 ft. This elevated region crosses the breadth of the State to the vicinity of the Osage River, and is a very picturesque portion of Missouri. Between the Gasconade and Osage, both affluents of the Missouri, a range of low hills approaches that river, rising about 150 ft. above the mean level, and constituting the N. spur of the Ozark Mountains. This elevated tract covers more than half the region S. of the Missouri. Hills, rising from 500 to 1,000 ft. above their bases, are very numerous, and are divided into knobs or peaks, with round summits and precipitous sides of sandstone, but do not occur in an extended range. W. of this region the country is a rolling prairie, and to the N., along both banks of the Missouri, extend rich alluvial bottoms. N. of the Missouri the country, which is about one third of the State, is rolling or level prairie. Between the Mississippi and the Missouri are the broad valleys of subsidiary streams and intervening tracts of rolling uplands. The forests occur along the margins of streams. The two principal streams traversing the State are the Missouri and the Osage. The Missouri, forming the N. W. boundary, makes a bend at Kansas City, and flows E., S., and E., across the State to the Mississippi. It is navigable throughout for large steamers. The Osage, flowing through the W. part of the State and emptying into the Missouri, is navigable for small steamboats. The next most important streams are the St. Francis, White, Black, Current, Gasconade, Grand, and Chariton, all navigable for small boats during early summer.

Climate.—The climate is variable, characterized by frequently extreme winters and hot summers, with rapid changes of temperature, trying to weak constitutions. At St. Louis the mean temperature for a series of years in January was from 26° to 30°; in April, from 55° to 58°; in July, 78° to 82°; and in October, from 58° to 62°. The rainfall is from 30 to 35 in.

Natural Resources.—The soil and climate are suited to a great variety of crops. Corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco are the staple products, while cotton, hemp, and flax are raised in the southern counties. Fruits are extensively cultivated, and the



grape and wine industry is growing in importance. Cattle, sheep, and dairy-farming are of great value. Abundant water-power gives superior advantage for manufacturing. Its mineral wealth places the State in the front rank. Its bituminous coal-fields embrace 23,100 sq. m. Extensive and valuable iron and limestone beds are found, and Iron Mountain is one of the most wonderful deposits of iron-ore, almost pure, in the world. The lead-mines are also important, and both copper and zinc have been extensively worked.

Principal Places.—Jefferson City, the capital, on the Missouri River, seat of important public institutions; St. Louis, largest city W. of the Mississippi, port of entry, and great commercial and manufacturing center; Kansas City, on the Missouri River, important commercial and manufacturing point, second city of the State, sometimes called the "second Chicago"; St. Joseph, railway center and thriving commercial city; Hannibal, manufacturing and commercial city, on the Mississippi; Sedalia, railroad center and manufacturing town; Springfield, emporium of S. W. Missouri.

Population.—(U. S. census of 1880) Total, 2,168,280; male, 1,127,187; female, 1,041,193; native, 1,956,802; foreign, 211,578; white, 2,022,826; colored, 145,350; Chinese, 71; Indians, 113. Population of leading cities as follows: Hannibal, 11,074; Jefferson City, 5,271; Kansas City, 55,785; Moberly, 6,070; St. Joseph, 32,431; St. Louis, 350,518; Sedalia, 9,561; Springfield, 6,522.

Manufactures and Mining.—The number of manufacturing establishments in 1880 was 8,592, and they employed 63,395 hands and \$72,507,844 capital. The total wages paid were \$24,309,716; the value of material used, \$110,698,392; and the value of products, \$165,384,005. The principal branches are shown in the accompanying table:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural implements.....	\$645,722	\$276,536	\$309,015	\$1,141,822
Bags and bagging.....	945,000	232,216	2,011,900	2,597,395
Blacksmithing.....	827,105	510,800	727,585	2,122,068
Boots and shoes.....	1,063,615	678,324	1,586,222	2,938,557
Bread and other bakery products.....	864,520	405,064	2,150,908	3,250,192
Brick and tile.....	989,415	705,975	388,364	1,602,522
Carpenetry.....	569,050	1,172,400	677,721	3,027,011
Carriages and wagons.....	1,054,050	699,892	1,183,478	2,489,738
Cars, railroad and street, etc.....	424,200	411,591	1,405,460	1,931,609
Clothing, men's.....	1,450,254	882,726	2,104,667	3,822,177
Confectionery.....	319,260	174,574	835,540	1,247,235
Cooperage.....	609,260	510,654	1,017,617	1,904,822
Drugs and chemicals.....	722,450	130,475	680,545	1,220,211
Flour and grist-mill products.....	7,883,675	1,300,493	28,202,782	32,438,831
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	4,027,163	2,093,224	3,147,187	6,798,832
Furniture.....	1,178,682	642,476	1,219,165	2,380,563
Gold and silver refining.....	350,000	67,747	4,038,295	4,158,606
Iron and steel.....	9,152,472	734,575	3,249,558	4,660,530
Liquors, malt.....	4,942,710	639,016	2,852,226	5,048,077
Lumber, sawed.....	2,867,970	669,664	3,215,292	5,265,617
Paints.....	1,808,530	270,532	2,186,980	2,825,860
Printing and publishing.....	2,949,660	1,538,564	1,155,048	4,452,962
Saddlery and harness.....	1,898,723	793,536	2,345,485	3,976,175
Sash, doors, and blinds.....	600,975	279,911	696,671	1,232,670
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	2,327,500	657,918	12,352,907	14,628,630
Sugar and molasses, refined.....	840,000	112,270	4,173,100	4,475,740
Tin-ware, copper-ware, etc.....	656,860	338,597	864,643	1,687,320
Tobacco and cigars, etc.....	1,883,762	917,922	4,856,004	6,810,719

The mining industries of Missouri are of great value, and promise to increase her proportionate place as a producer rapidly. The following statistics are for the yield of 1885, except where otherwise stated: The coal produced was 2,750,000 long tons, value \$3,850,000; pig-iron, 51,408 short tons; iron-ore, 234,162 long tons; copper, 230,000 lbs. (1884); lead, 13,863 short tons; zinc, 4,677 short tons; barytes, 4,000 long tons; mineral fertilizers, 5,000 short tons.

Finances.—The amount of the State debt on Nov. 9, 1885, was \$1,309,000, bearing 6 per cent interest. Besides this the State has \$3,000,000 of State bonds advanced to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, the interest of which is paid by the railroad company. The State receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1885, were \$2,928,356; the State expenditures for the year were \$2,730,998; and the amount raised by taxation for year ending Dec. 1, 1886, was \$2,839,523. The amount of taxable property as assessed in 1884 was as follows: Real, \$496,730,663; personal, \$187,145,151; railroad and telegraph property, \$41,898,845; total, \$725,775,529. The rate of State tax is 4 mills on \$1. The estimated real valuation of property, real and personal, in 1880, was \$1,530,000, a per capita rate of \$706. The internal revenue receipts to the Government from Missouri in 1886 were \$7,060,652. The internal improvement expenditures of the United States on Missouri from 1789 to 1883 were \$7,698,800.

Political.—The Governor and other executive officers of the State are elected quadrennially, and the Legislature every two

MISSOURI.

years. There are 31 Senators, elected for four years (half every two years), and 141 Representatives, elected for two years. The legislative sessions are biennial, in odd-numbered years, with a limit of seventy days, and meeting on the Wednesday after Jan. 1st. All elections are held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The number of electoral votes is 16.

Educational.—The supervision and management of the free-school system are vested in a Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General. The number enrolled in the public schools in 1884-'85 was 544,147, and the average daily attendance was 371,896. The total expenses of the school system for the same period were \$1,261,572, out of which \$2,906,539 were teachers' salaries. There were in 1884-'85 eighteen colleges and universities in the State with 221 instructors, 2,855 students, and an income of \$176,349 from fixed funds and tuition fees. The most notable are the State University, at Columbia, having five colleges; Washington University and St. Louis University, at St. Louis.

Railroads.—The State mileage in 1885 was 4,969, and the length of line operated 5,874 m. The capital stock was \$194,038,905; the funded debt, \$183,404,089; the total investment, \$390,450,070; and the cost of road-bed and equipment, \$327,237,333. The gross earnings from passengers were \$7,923,505; from freights, \$24,431,622; from all sources, \$35,316,629; net earnings, \$14,583,092. The dividends paid on stock were \$3,201,833.

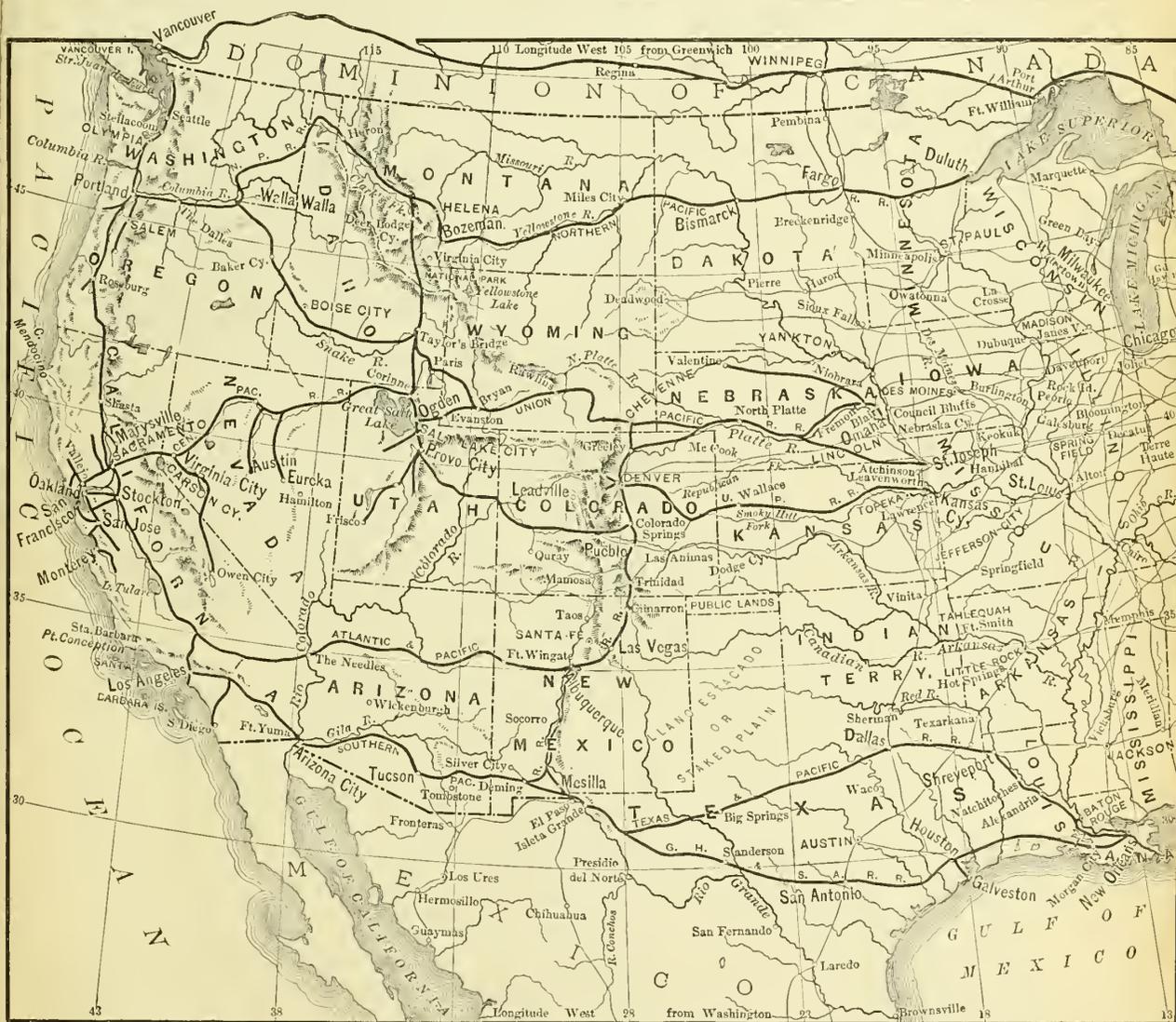
Commerce.—The domestic commerce of the State is important, carrying a large portion of the produce of the Northwest and the Southwest. St. Louis is the great depot of the upper Missis-

siippi Valley, and Kansas City is the emporium of the Southwestern cattle and grain business. The value of the imports at St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, for the year ending June 30, 1886, was \$2,505,005. The number of vessels registered in 1886 was 146, of 51,585 tonnage.

Agriculture.—The farming area in 1880 was 28,177,990 acres, valuation \$375,633,307. The number of people employed in agriculture was 355,297, and of farms 215,575. The staple crops for 1885 were as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	6,295,728	196,861,000	\$49,215,250
Wheat	1,517,598	11,275,000	8,681,750
Oats	1,267,849	28,312,000	7,361,120
Rye	48,552	505,000	282,767
Potatoes	78,275	6,653,000	2,594,816
Hay	1,312,500	1,575,000	11,418,750
Cotton	74,466	32,765	1,336,812
Tobacco	16,493	14,514,000	1,015,969

Relative Rank.—Missouri is fifth in population and ninth in area. She ranks second in swine; third in corn; sixth in coal and iron-ore; ninth in wheat, tobacco, and wool.



MAP OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

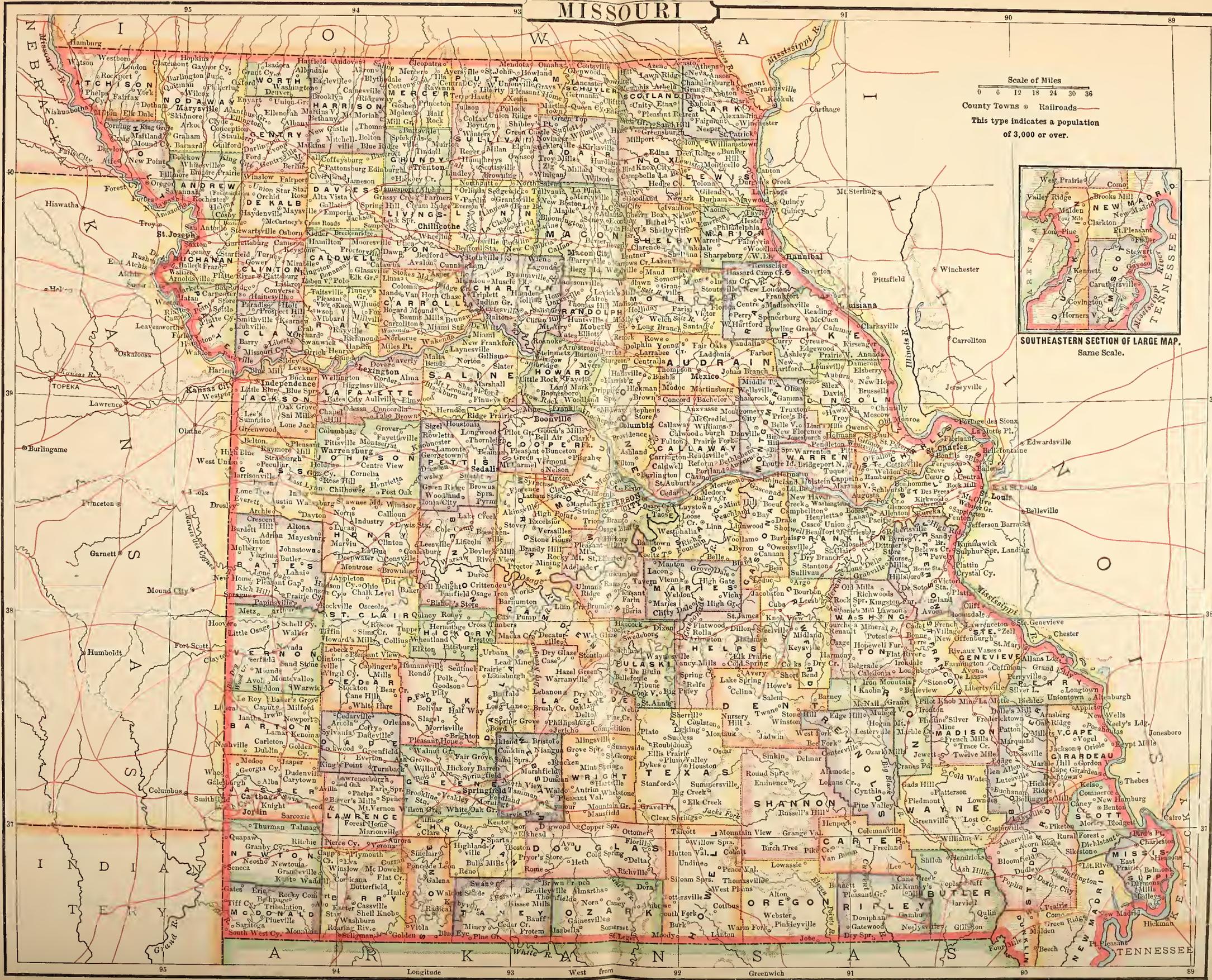


MISSOURI

Scale of Miles
0 6 12 18 24 30 36
County Towns ● Railroads
This type indicates a population of 3,000 or over.



SOUTHEASTERN SECTION OF LARGE MAP.
Same Scale.



NEBRASKA.

Historical.—The name first applied to the river is of Indian origin, and signifies "Shallow Water." When originally organized as a Territory in 1851, it extended from lat. 40° N. to the northern national boundary and W. to the crest of the Rocky Mountains. The Territory of Colorado was set off from this on Feb. 23, 1861, and that of Dakota a few months later. At the same time Nebraska received from Utah and Washington Territories a tract of 15,378 sq. m., lying on the S. W. slope of the Rocky Mountains, which, however, was taken from her with an additional portion in 1863 to form the Territory of Idaho. Nebraska was thus cut down to its present limits. Measures to form a State government were made in 1860 and in 1861, but the first was defeated by the popular vote, and the second (being an enabling act of Congress) was not acted on. The civil war and Indian hostilities checked the growth of the Territory during 1861-'65. In 1866 a Constitution was framed and ratified by popular vote, and in 1867 Nebraska was admitted as a State, being the twenty-fourth under the Constitution.

Geographical.—Nebraska has an area of 76,855 sq. m. The width from N. to S. is about 210 m., and the length in the central part about 420 m. It is divided into 74 counties, much of the N. W. part being still unorganized. It is bounded N. by Dakota, from which it is separated in part by the Missouri; E. by Iowa and Missouri, from which it is separated by the Missouri River; S. by Kansas and Colorado; and W. by Colorado and Wyoming. The general surface of the State may be considered a vast plain, rising gradually from the Missouri River to the mountains. The bottom-lands are level; and the prairies, which mostly constitute the surface, are either gently undulating or broken into low hills and ridges. There are no mountains except in the west and north-west, where the land rises into the Black Hills and Rocky Mountains. No large lakes are found, but there are numerous lakelets, rivers, and streams, which, on the whole, make Nebraska a well-watered State. The only navigable river is the Missouri, constituting the E. and N. E. boundary-line. The Niobrara enters the State near the N. W. corner, and flowing E. empties into the Missouri. The principal river within the State is the Platte, which, rising in the Rocky Mountains, the N. fork in Wyoming and the S. fork in Colorado, flows E. through the center of the State and empties into the Missouri. The river is wide, rapid, and shallow, and its valley, which is from 8 to 10 m. in width, is of notable fertility for 200 m. W. of Omaha; of the numerous affluents, the chief are the Wood, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Rivers, all flowing in from the N. The S. part of the State is well watered by streams, flowing into Kansas, the main ones being the Republican, the Little Blue, West Blue, and Big Blue Rivers.

Natural Resources.—E. Nebraska is a rich agricultural section, while the W. portion is well adapted to grazing, the herbage consisting of the sweet and nutritious buffalo-grass. Wheat, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, flax, hemp, and all vegetables flourish; and sweet-potatoes in the S. portion of the State. Tobacco finds an excellent soil and climate, and all the fruits, large and small, adapted to the temperate zone are prolific. The grazing-lands of the W. are being utilized for sheep and cattle raising; and large numbers of cattle from Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas, are fattened on the nutritious grasses of Nebraska preparatory to sale. The mineral wealth of the State is not important. The coal deposits are insignificant, but extensive beds of peat are found in some parts of the State. Good building-stone, limestone, freestone, and gray sandstone, occur in numerous quarries. Good brick and potter's clay is abundant, and in the S. E. portion are extensive saline deposits, the springs yielding a remarkably pure salt. Alum-beds are also found, and are worked commercially.

Climate.—The air is dry and exhilarating, and the extremes of temperature not great. The mean winter temperature is about 24°, and that of summer 72°. The summer heat is tempered by continual prairie-breezes, and the nights are cool. According to the U. S. Signal-Service observations, the annual mean thermometer is 48° 1', and the total rainfall, including snow, 34 1/8 in. Rain falls chiefly in May and June.

Principal Places.—Lincoln, the capital, and mart of a prosperous agricultural region, seat of the State University; Omaha, the metropolis, important railway center, true E. terminus of the Union Pacific R. R. thriving trade and manufacturing city; Plattsmouth, at the mouth of the Platte River, and Nebraska City, river towns of growing importance.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total, 452,402; male, 249,241; female, 203,161; native, 354,988; foreign, 97,414; white, 449,764; colored, 2,385; Chinese, 18; Indians, 235. The leading cities are as follows by the same enumeration: Lincoln, 13,003; Nebraska City, 4,183; Omaha, 30,518; Plattsmouth, 4,175. By the State census of June, 1885, Nebraska numbered 740,645 inhabitants.

Finances.—The amount of the State debt on Dec. 1, 1886, was \$419,267.35, drawing 8 per cent interest, besides \$50,000 to relieve grasshopper sufferers, drawing 10 per cent. The amount in the sinking-fund is \$64,781.87. The State receipts for the year ending Dec. 1, 1886, were \$3,323,844.10; and the expenditures for the same year, \$2,822,308.33. The amount raised by taxation for the year ending Dec. 1, 1886, was \$1,117,934.58. The amount of taxable property assessed in 1886 was real and personal, \$149,932,570; railroads, \$19,567,298; total \$163,499,868.

Political.—The elections, State, congressional, and presidential, occur on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Legislature, consisting of 33 Senators and 100 Representatives, elects each class for two years, meets every other year in odd-numbered years on the first Tuesday in January, and holds a



session of 40 days or less. The Governor and other principal executive officers are elected for two years, and the Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief-Justice and two associates, for six years. The number of electoral votes is 5; and the number of voters (census of 1880), 129,042. The State tax is 75 1/4 cents on \$100; and poll-tax, \$3 on males between twenty-one and fifty. Soldiers, idiots, and convicts are excluded from voting.

Commerce.—Nebraska has no port of entry, Omaha being merely a port of delivery. The State, therefore, has no foreign commerce, but the domestic commerce of Omaha is large. The number of vessels enrolled and licensed for the river-trade in 1886 was 22, of 3,636 tonnage.

Railways.—The statistics of railway mileage in Nebraska in 1885 give 2,988 m., and 2,516 m. operated. The capital stock was \$65,497,000; the funded debt, \$128,996,194; total investment, \$251,410,839; cost of road-bed and equipment, \$177,457,960. The gross earnings from passengers were \$1,421,703; from freight, \$13,217,078; from all sources, \$19,121,413; net earnings, \$8,821,494.

Agriculture.—The farming area of Nebraska by the census of 1880 was 9,944,826 acres, valuation \$105,932,541. Out of a population of 318,271 over ten years old, there were 90,537 devoted to agricultural pursuits. The number of farms reported was 63,387, the average value of cleared lands per acre being \$8.93; and that of woodland, \$25.85. The reports of staple crops for 1885 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	3,526,475	129,426,000	\$21,590,540
Wheat.....	1,755,252	19,828,000	11,301,960
Rye.....	63,407	923,000	304,627
Oats.....	700,048	24,028,000	4,565,320
Barley.....	177,150	3,862,000	1,274,417
Buckwheat.....	2,237	28,000	18,407
Potatoes.....	48,777	3,951,000	1,422,337
Hay.....	1,994,750	2,593,175	9,102,044

The dairy interests of the State are indicated by the following figures of the production of 1880: 625,783 galls. of milk; 9,275,198 lbs. of butter; and 230,819 lbs. of cheese. The number of animals on farms in 1885 are given: Horses, 341,419, value \$25,435,716; mules, 28,827, value \$2,723,641; milch-cows, 309,106, value \$9,520,465; oxen and other cattle, 1,535,457, value \$37,916,528; sheep, 448,673, value \$965,993; swine, 2,312,784, value \$11,748,943.

Manufactures and Mining.—The number of manufacturing establishments in the State in 1880 was 1,403, employing 4,793 hands, and a capital of \$4,881,150. The amount of wages paid was \$1,743,311; the value of materials used, \$8,208,478; the value of products, \$12,627,336. The principal kinds of manufactures are shown in the appended table:

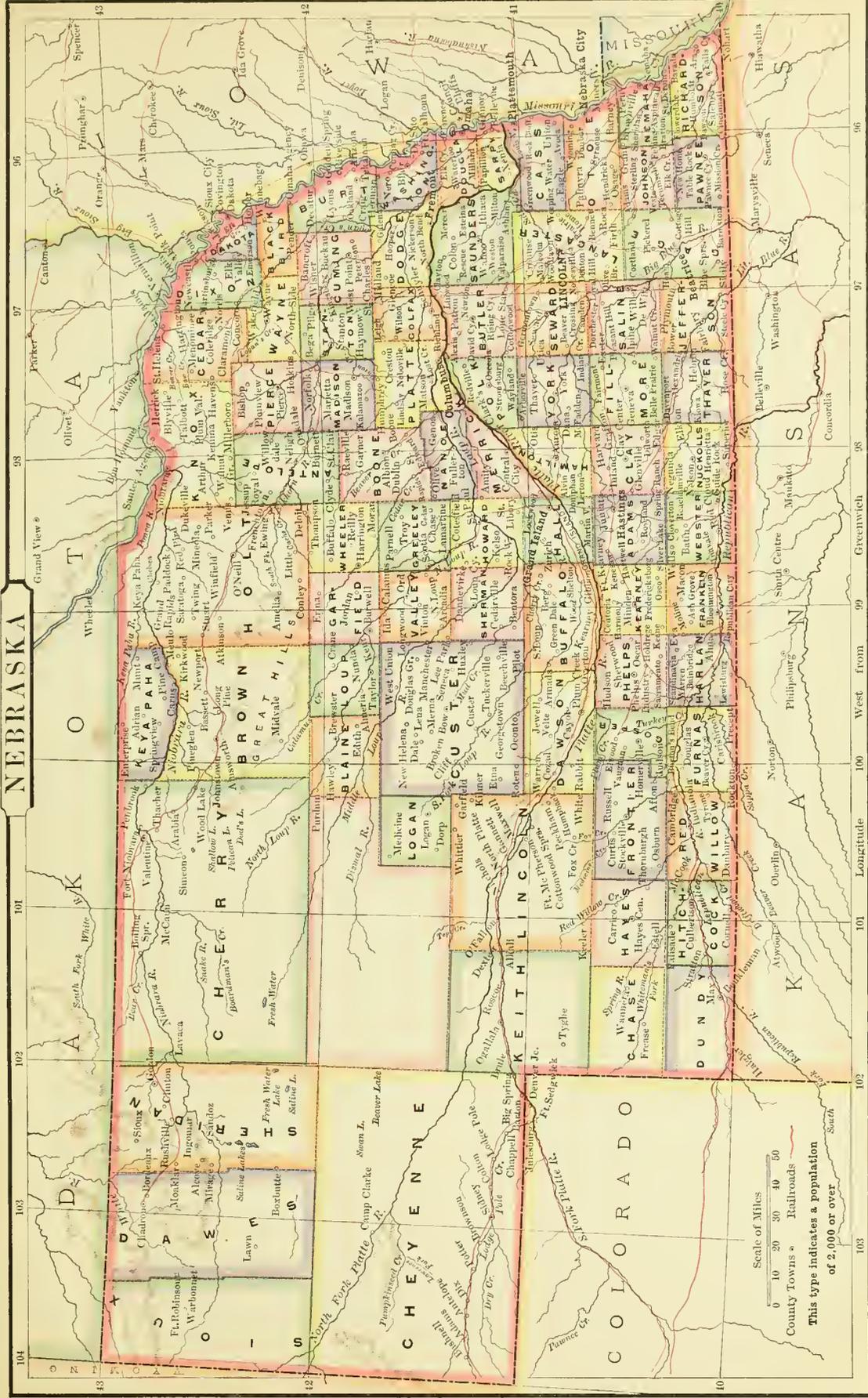
CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Blacksmithing.....	\$159,595	\$98,867	\$121,740	\$393,509
Brick and tile.....	130,749	150,189	102,078	349,478
Carpentering.....	76,105	178,605	556,467	968,402
Flouring- and grist-mill products.....	1,615,070	168,085	3,532,942	4,193,086
Liquors, distilled.....	300,000	17,775	150,000	225,000
Liquors, malt.....	427,000	56,663	210,109	393,870
Lumber, sawed.....	93,375	29,313	164,878	265,062
Paints.....	100,000	17,000	200,000	350,000
Printing and publishing.....	191,250	167,438	167,860	419,461
Saddlery and harness.....	214,230	89,039	276,464	477,364
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	330,700	64,717	1,097,839	1,359,397
Tin, copper-ware, and sheet-iron.....	132,675	64,228	165,050	320,680

The development of mining interests is too insignificant at present for notice. The product of the salt-works which is not large, though capable of great increase, is used entirely in local consumption.

Educational.—The school fund is based on the value of sales, leases, etc., of 2,500,000 acres, originally set apart for the purpose. A general 2-mill tax is also imposed, and the proceeds of licenses, fines, and dog-tax, swell the amount. The Superintendent is elected for four years. The statistics of illiteracy in 1880 showed 7,830 who could not read, and 11,528 who could not write out of a population of 318,271 persons over ten years old. The number of scholars enrolled in 1884-'85 was 161,918. The total expenses of the schools were 2,918,157; and the salaries of teachers, \$1,492,346. There were in the year above mentioned 1,092 students at the six colleges, which had 81 instructors, an income of \$29,484, and 15,379 volumes in their libraries. The value of grounds, buildings, apparatus, etc., was \$434,000. The principal colleges are the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, a State institution, which includes Departments of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts; Nebraska College, at Nebraska City; and Doane College, at Crete.

Relative Rank.—Nebraska is eighth in area, and thirtieth in population. Its products in 1885 ranked it third in cattle, sixth in barley, seventh in hay and swine, eighth in corn and rye.

NEBRASKA



Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
County Towns Railroads
This type indicates a population
of 2,000 or over

NEVADA.

Historical.—The region within the limits of Nevada forms part of the Mexican cession of 1848. It was organized by act of Congress as a Territory in 1861, from a portion of Utah, and embraced the region bounded N. by the present boundary of the State, E. by the 116th meridian, S. by the 37th parallel, and W. by California. A portion of California which had been included, the latter-named State refused to transfer, and by an additional act of Congress, in 1861, a further portion of Utah was added, extending the E. boundary the distance of one degree. Nevada became a State October 31, 1864. In 1866 a third portion of Utah was added, extending the E. boundary to the 114th meridian, and at the same time the portion of the State S. of the 37th parallel was added from Arizona. The earliest settlements were made by the Mormons in 1848. Gold was discovered in 1849; but the rapid advance in population dates from the discovery of silver in 1859. Among the earliest discoveries was that of the world-renowned Comstock lode. The State was the twenty-fifth admitted under the Constitution.

Geographical.—The area of the State is 110,700 sq. m. The extreme length N. and S. in the E. part of the State is 485 m., and on the W. boundary 210 m. The greatest breadth on the 39th parallel is 320 m., N. of which it contracts to about 310 m., and S. of which it contracts to a point. There are 17 counties in the State, and it is bounded N. by Oregon and Idaho; E. by Utah and Arizona, from the latter of which it is separated by the Colorado River; and S. W. and W. by California. Excepting the S. E. portion, which belongs to the basin of the Colorado River, and a portion in the N. E. drained by tributaries of the Snake River, Nevada forms part of the plateau between the Wahsatch Mountains and Sierra Nevada known as the Great Basin. The general altitude of this table-land is 4,500 ft., traversed by parallel ranges of mountains rising from 1,000 to 8,000 ft., running N. and S. and separated by valleys from 5 to 20 m. wide. The Sierra Nevada, forming a portion of the W. boundary, reaches an elevation of from 7,000 to 13,000 ft. in height above the sea. The rivers of Nevada are small and unnavigable, and only a few of them have outlets to the ocean, some emptying into lakes, and others disappearing in sinks or sloughs. The longest river in the State, the Humboldt, rises in the N. E., flows W. and S. W. for 300 m., and empties into Humboldt Sink. The Truckee flows from Lake Tahoe into Pyramid Lake, a distance of 60 m. Carson River rises in the Sierra Nevada near Lake Tahoe, and flows N. E. to the Carson Lakes. Many of the lakes are unique and picturesque. Lake Tahoe is on the W. boundary, and about a third of it belongs to Nevada. It is 6,000 ft. above the sea, 21 m. long by 10 m. wide, and 1,500 ft. in depth. Pyramid Lake and Walker Lake are also very deep, and the waters, which are cold and pure, abound in trout and other fish. In most of the rivers, and in the shallower lakes or sinks, the waters are brackish and alkaline. Lower Carson, Humboldt, Ruby, Franklin, Snow-Water, and Winnemucca, are lakes of this type. Many of the valleys and plains in the wet season become converted into shallow lakes, which are almost impassable, and are known as "mud-lakes," and, when they are dry, as alkaline flats. These occur extensively in the N. W., central, and S. portions of the State.

Natural Resources.—Though much of the State is comparatively barren, there is little of it which might not be made productive by irrigation. Agriculture is for the most part carried on in the fertile river-bottoms, and where the mountain-streams afford easy irrigation. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, and most of the vegetables and fruits, yield good crops, and in the valleys of the extreme S., corn, tobacco, cotton, sorghum, and the semi-tropical fruits flourish. Mineral wealth is the more important feature of the State. In the precious metals it only yields place to Colorado, California, and Montana. It also produces copper, lead, manganese, salt, borax, cobalt, sulphur, and mineral pigments.

Climate.—The summers are not warmer and the winters are milder than in the same latitudes on the Atlantic coast. Little snow falls except on the mountains. In the N. part and in the interior, the average summer temperature at noon is 90°, falling to 70° at night. In the S. E., frosts are rare in the valleys, and in May and June the thermometer ranges from 95° to 115°. The rainfall is slight, the wet season lasting from January to May.

Principal Places.—Carson City, the capital and seat of a branch U. S. Mint; Virginia City, metropolis and chief commercial city, site of the celebrated Comstock lode, which also extends to Gold Hill; Eureka, emporium of a rich mining region, seat of the Eureka mine; Gold Hill, a rich mining town.

Population.—(Census of 1880) Total, 62,266; male, 42,019; female, 20,247; native, 36,613; foreign, 25,653; white, 53,556; colored, 448; Chinese, 5,416; Indians, 2,803. Population of leading cities is as follows: Carson City, 4,229; Eureka, 4,207; Gold Hill, 4,531; Virginia City, 10,917.

Finances.—The amount of State debt at the end of 1886 was \$309,893, funded at 4 per cent. The State receipts for the year ending Jan. 1 were \$465,769, and the State expenditures for the same time, \$516,861. The amount raised by taxation was \$274,026, the rate of State tax being 90 cents on \$100. The amount of taxable property, as assessed in 1885 was, real and personal, \$43,526,233. The estimated true valuation of property in 1880 was \$69,000,000, nearly double the valuation in 1870. A poll-tax of \$2 is exacted from all citizens between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, and payment is made a prerequisite of voting.

Political.—The Legislature is elected biennially, and the Gov-



ernor and other State officers every four years. State, congressional, and presidential elections on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting first Monday in January, and the session is limited to sixty days. The number of Senators is 20, elected for four years, and half retiring biennially; and the number of Representatives 40, elected for two years. The number of electoral votes is 3, and the number of voters 31,255, of whom the native white are 11,442, the foreign white 14,191, and the colored 5,622. Idiots, convicts, and the insane, are excluded from voting.

Educational.—The latest attainable statistics (1883-'84) give the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools as 7,688, with an average daily attendance of 5,227. The total expenses of the school system were \$162,012, and the salaries of the teachers \$133,318. The State had in 1885 one college, with two instructors and thirty-three students. An act of the General Assembly has been passed providing for an Agricultural College, Colleges of Arts and Mines, and for a Normal School.

Agriculture.—The area of farming-lands, in 1880, in Nevada, was 530,862 acres, valuation \$5,408,325, but of the whole population over ten years old (50,666), the number engaged in agriculture was 4,180—less than 7 per cent. The staple crops of 1885 were as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	842	21,000	\$15,750
Wheat.....	5,570	103,000	94,760
Oats.....	7,858	271,000	127,370
Barley.....	23,272	465,000	377,006
Potatoes.....	4,733	355,000	230,734
Hay.....	150,000	135,000 Tons.	978,750

The number of animals on farms in 1885 was 42,126 horses, value \$2,574,968; mules, 1,563, value \$125,052; milch-cows, 16,841, value \$656,799; oxen and other cattle, 288,225, value \$6,788,320; sheep, 661,261, value \$1,145,436; swine, 14,399, value \$65,517.

Railroads.—The mileage of Nevada in 1885 was 945 m., and the length of road operated, 147 m. The capital stock was \$12,052,284; funded debt, \$5,355,000; total investment, \$17,610,221; cost of road-bed and equipment, \$14,778,729. The gross earnings from passengers were \$38,813; from freights, \$569,405; total, \$667,211; net earnings, \$299,129. The interest paid on bonds was \$47,500; and the dividends paid on stocks, \$180,000.

Manufactures and Mining.—The number of manufacturing establishments in the State, in 1880, was 184, employing 577 hands and \$1,323,000 capital. The total amount paid in wages was \$461,807; the value of materials, \$1,049,794; and the value of products, \$2,179,626. Some of the leading branches are appended in a table:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Blacksmithing.....	\$57,300	\$71,227	\$82,418	\$90,595
Boots and shoes.....	16,840	17,670	22,410	61,677
Drugs and chemicals.....	124,000	22,230	35,175	207,160
Flouring and grist-mill products.....	163,000	9,975	369,117	405,089
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	237,225	129,309	109,922	320,955
Liquors, malt.....	186,170	23,363	88,488	157,531
Lumber, sawed.....	132,000	9,892	162,810	243,200
Printing and publishing.....	73,500	84,340	5,250	108,012
Salt.....	45,300	9,688	5,800	92,640
Tin, copper-ware, and sheet-iron ware.....	154,300	16,900	69,000	107,800

The yield of precious metals is the most prominent feature in the productive wealth of the State, and its industries are largely dependent on mining. About a quarter of the working-population is directly interested in this branch of labor. The production of gold in 1885 was \$3,100,000; that of silver, \$6,000,000; total, \$9,100,000. Though Nevada has fallen off in ratio of production as compared with other States and Territories, it is still very large, and fresh developments are from time to time being made. The production of the great Comstock lode is the most striking fact in the mining history of the State. In 1875, the height of its production, the different mines on the lode produced \$26,023,036 in gold and silver; and the total amount of production since 1860, when the great wealth of the lode was discovered, up to that date, had been \$199,824,364, an output unparalleled in the history of the world, and more than half of the total yield of the State. The production of the lode is now comparatively small. The output of copper in 1885 was 8,871 lbs.; lead, 3,500 short tons; cobalt, 200 long tons; and manganese, 200 long tons. The coal and iron deposits are insignificant.

Relative Rank.—Nevada ranks third in size and, by the census of 1880, thirty-eighth in population. It is according to the statistics of 1885, fourth in silver and total yield of precious metals, and fifth in gold.

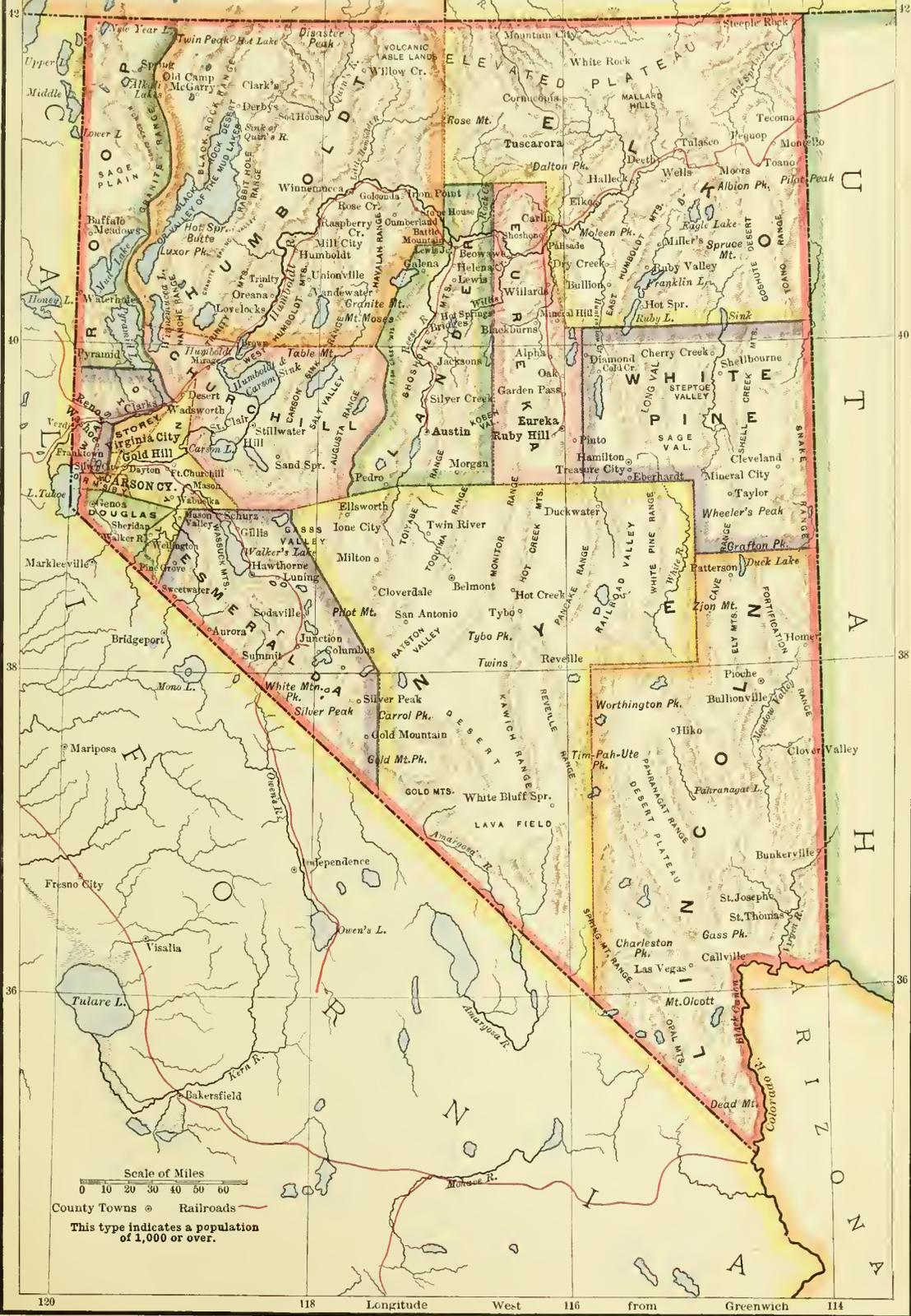
NEVADA

120

118

114

O R E G O N I D A H O



Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 60

County Towns ● Railroads

This type indicates a population of 1,000 or over.

120

118

Longitude

West

116

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Greenwich

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Historical.—One of the thirteen original States, the first settlements were made within the limits of New Hampshire at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623. The district was annexed to Massachusetts in 1641, became a royal province in 1679, and was again annexed to Massachusetts in 1689. It became a separate province in 1741 and remained so till the Revolution. Indian atrocities were frequent till the English conquered Canada. It was supposed till 1761 that the present State of Vermont was included in the province. The territory, however, was claimed by New York; the controversy lasted till the independence of Vermont was acknowledged in 1790. In 1776 New Hampshire declared its independence and established a temporary government of its own. It took an active part in the Revolutionary War, and the battle of Bennington was fought within its limits. The Constitution of the United States was ratified in 1788.

Geographical.—The area of the State is 9,305 sq. m. The length from N. to S. is 180 m., the extreme breadth 93 m., the average breadth 50 m. It is divided into ten counties, and is bounded N. by the Province of Quebec, Canada; E. by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by Vermont, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River. The State has a sea-coast of 18 m., and one large harbor, Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Piscataqua. The characteristic topographical feature of the State is the mountainous ridge, known as the White Mountains, extending through the State in a direction E. of N. and parallel to the W. border. On the W. side of this range is the Connecticut River Valley; on the other side, the valleys of the Androscoggin, Saco, and Merrimac Rivers. The range really divides itself into two groups, the Franconia on the W. and the White Mountains proper on the E., a table-land of from 10 to 20 m. in breadth, dividing them. The principal summits are Lafayette (5,259 ft.), Washington (6,293 ft.), Adams (5,744 ft.), Jefferson (5,714 ft.), Madison (5,365 ft.), Monroe (5,384 ft.), Franklin (4,904 ft.), Pleasant (4,764 ft.), Clay (5,553 ft.), Twins (4,930 ft.), Moosilauke (4,811 ft.), Haystack (4,500 ft.), and Blue (4,370 ft.). Other summits of great beauty, though less high, are Monadnock (3,186 ft.) and Kearsarge (1,943 ft.). The mountains cover an area of 1,270 sq. m., and the average elevation of the State is 1,200 ft. The largest river, the Connecticut, rises in the N. part of the State, receives many tributaries, and is the W. boundary. The Merrimac, formed by the junction of the Pemigewasset and the Winnepesaukee, runs through the center of the State into Massachusetts. The Piscataqua River is formed by the union of the Cochecho and Salmon Falls Rivers, and empties into the sea at Portsmouth. The Androscoggin in the N. E. and the Saco in the S. E., pass into Maine. About one sixteenth of the State is covered by water, embracing about 1,500 streams and numerous lakes.

Natural Resources.—Though the soil is not naturally fertile and the climate is severe, most of the cereals, hay, vegetables, the harder fruits, and dairy products, afford a good yield. The numerous rivers, particularly the Merrimac, broken by cataracts and waterfalls, furnish unsurpassed water-power, and have stimulated manufactures into great prosperity. The lumber industry and the fishery interests are of some value.

Climate.—The temperature is colder than that of Maine, but more steady. The average temperature at Concord and Portsmouth is 49°; at Hanover, 43°; and at Manchester, 49°. Difference of elevation causes a great variety of climate, as much as 25° between the valleys and higher elevations. In summer the heat sometimes reaches 100°, and in winter the mercury in the thermometer is occasionally frozen. The rainfall is from 40 to 50 in., according to elevation.

Principal Places.—Concord, the capital, seat of carriage-manufactures and stone-quarries; Manchester, principal city, notable for its print-works; Dover, Nashua, and Keene, centers of extensive and varied manufacturing; Portsmouth, seat of a U. S. Navy-Yard and of ship-building industries.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total, 346,991; male, 170,256; female, 176,465; native, 300,697; foreign, 46,294; white, 346,229; colored, 685; Chinese, 14; Indians, 68. Population of leading towns is as follows: Claremont, 4,704; Concord, 13,845; Dover, 11,687; Keene, 6,784; Manchester, 32,630; Nashua, 13,397; Portsmouth, 9,600; Rochester, 5,784; Somersworth, 5,586.

Railroads.—The mileage of the State in 1885 was 1,004 m., of which 303 are operated. The capital stock was \$16,509,500; the funded debt, \$5,666,600; the total investment, \$27,537,414; and the cost of roads and equipment, \$33,662,842. The gross earnings from passengers were \$766,984; from freight, \$1,345,257; from all sources, \$2,274,863; and the net earnings, \$766,438. The interest paid on bonds was \$362,810, and the dividends paid on stocks, \$849,880.

Finances.—The amount of the State debt on June 1, 1886, was \$2,926,600, funded at 6 per cent. The State receipts for the year preceding the above-named date were \$500,196.97; and the State expenditures were \$474,990.54. The amount raised by taxation during the year was \$400,000. The amount of taxable property as assessed in 1885 was, real, \$130,298,843; personal, \$87,823,711; railroad, \$13,536,711; total, \$231,659,265. The estimated true valuation of property in the State in 1880 was \$328,000,000, a per capita ratio of \$945.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections are held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The General Assembly consists of 24 Senators, and of 321 Representatives, both classes elected for two years. The legislative sessions are biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting on the first Wednesday in June. There is no limit of session. The Governor



and most of the State officers are elected for two years. The Supreme Court Judges are appointed by the Governor and his Council; term, till seventy years of age. The number of electoral votes is 4, and the number of voters, 165,135. Paupers and the inmates of asylums and prisons are excluded from the franchise.

Educational.—Public schools are supported by local taxation and a tax on the savings-banks, while some towns have permanent funds. The attendance is compulsory. The number of pupils enrolled in 1884-'85 was 63,656, the average daily attendance being 45,160. The total expenses were \$613,199, out of which \$446,841 was paid for teachers' salaries. Out of 286,188 over ten years in 1880, the State had 11,982 who could not read and 14,392 who could not write. The only college is Dartmouth, located at Hanover, which also includes the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. In 1884-'85 it had 15 instructors, 232 students, an income of \$14,000, and 55,000 volumes in the Library.

Agriculture.—The last U. S. census gave New Hampshire 3,721,173 acres of farm area; valuation, \$75,841,389. The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits was 44,490, about 14 per cent of the working population. The number of farms was 38,121; the average value per acre of cleared land, \$15; and that of woodland, \$32. The yield of staple crops in 1885 was as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	38,886	1,299,000	\$922,290
Wheat.....	11,367	174,000	215,760
Oats.....	31,506	1,002,000	458,640
Rye.....	3,280	11,000	34,030
Barley.....	3,475	84,000	58,141
Buckwheat.....	4,737	95,000	51,160
Potatoes.....	27,304	2,785,000	1,225,404
Hay.....	659,961	527,169	6,721,445

The number of animals on farms in 1885 was 49,138 horses, value \$1,074,211; milch-cows, 97,070, value \$2,805,598; oxen and other cattle, 136,169, value \$4,264,412; sheep, 195,260, value \$478,387; swine, 54,504, value \$567,725.

Manufactures and Mining.—The number of manufacturing establishments in 1880 was 3,181, employing 48,831 hands, and \$51,112,263 capital. The wages paid were \$14,814,793; the value of materials used, \$43,552,492; and the value of proceeds, \$3,798,028. The principal lines of manufacturing are shown below:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural imple- ments.....	\$196,170	\$75,068	\$91,476	\$212,850
Boots and shoes.....	1,758,290	1,882,951	4,092,400	7,619,921
Carpening.....	223,228	182,238	439,657	855,372
Carrriages and wagons	618,857	196,337	253,275	555,932
Cotton goods.....	19,993,584	4,322,622	10,329,184	18,226,573
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2,987,085	372,873	795,553	1,568,100
Flouring- and grist- mill products.....	712,555	78,284	2,259,718	2,542,784
Foundry and machine- shop products.....	1,260,635	567,825	1,010,495	2,024,656
Hosiery and knit goods	1,224,000	536,117	1,249,600	2,362,070
Leather, curried.....	351,850	114,679	1,824,797	2,161,734
Leather, tanned.....	603,450	199,146	1,732,564	2,315,616
Liquors, malt.....	845,000	138,719	701,523	1,265,477
Lumber, sawed.....	3,745,790	548,556	2,372,991	3,842,012
Mixed textiles.....	1,321,400	494,945	1,456,647	2,703,281
Paper.....	1,197,000	249,612	1,131,425	1,731,170
Stationery goods.....	204,800	37,050	266,807	355,015
Woolen goods.....	4,510,271	1,181,738	4,993,709	8,113,839
Worsted goods.....	2,628,504	512,881	1,582,226	2,694,232

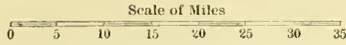
The granite-quarries are extensive and productive, the principal ones being located at Concord, Plymouth, Manchester, Milford, Fitzwilliam, Farmington, and Marlborough. In 1884 Maine and New Hampshire together produced 379,018 lbs. of copper, but the yield has fallen off very much.

Commerce.—The business of the State is for the most part domestic. Import goods are largely received from Boston and Portland. Portsmouth is a port of entry, and it received in imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, \$40,117. The exports were trifling. There entered for the same period 79 vessels, of 8,375 tonnage, and cleared 69, of 8,049 tonnage. The number of vessels enrolled and licensed was 7, of 388 tonnage.

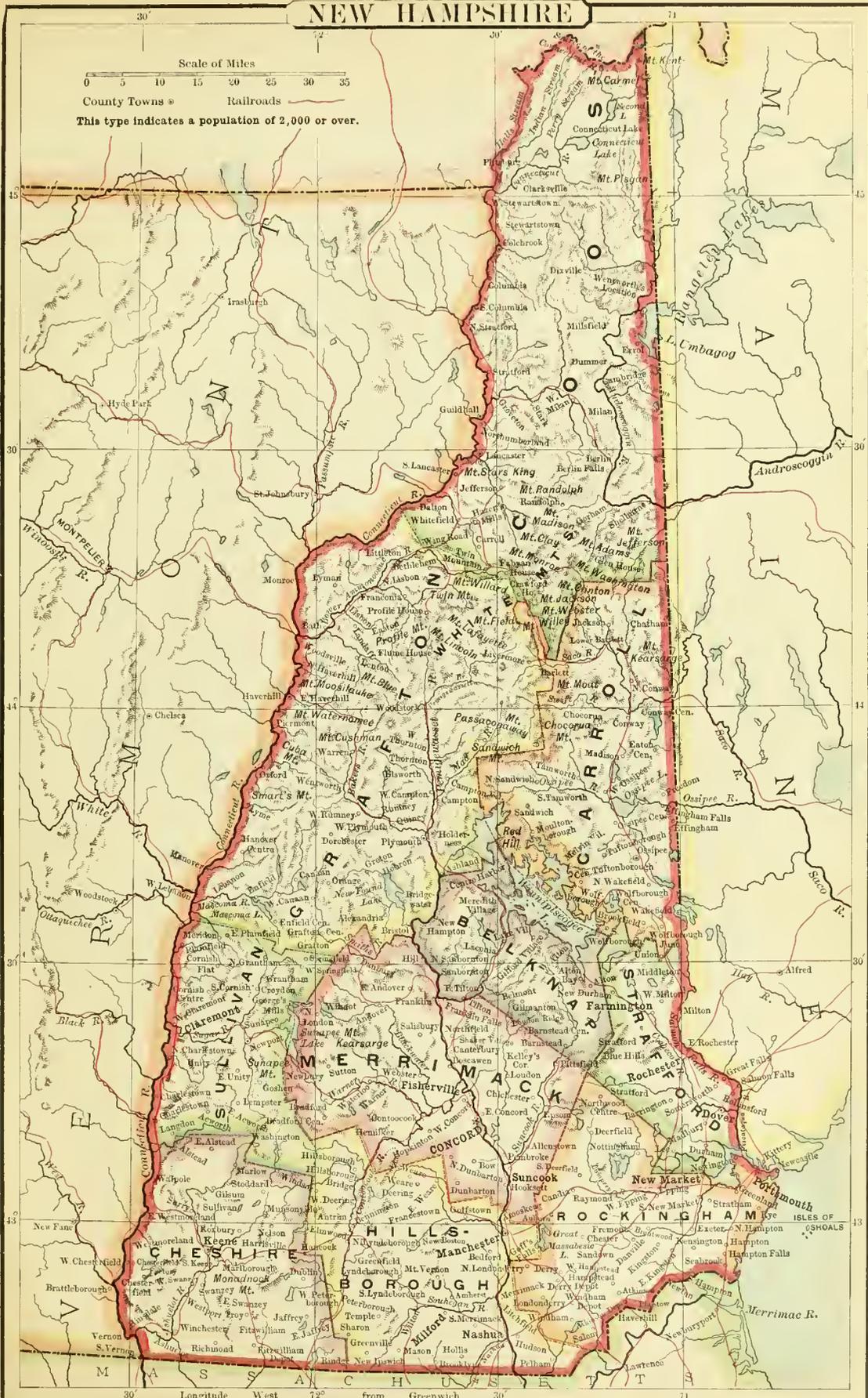
Fisheries.—In 1880 the State had 414 persons employed in the deep-sea fishing, and the capital invested in vessels, boats, nets, wharves, etc., was \$260,465. The value of products was \$175,684. The latest statistics (1886) give 20 boats, of 600 tonnage, valued at \$30,000, and employing 120 hands.

Relative Rank.—New Hampshire stands thirty-second in area, and thirty-first in population. As a manufacturing State she ranks third in cotton goods, and eighteenth in general manufactures (census of 1880).

NEW HAMPSHIRE



County Towns * Railroads
This type indicates a population of 2,000 or over.



NEW JERSEY.

Historical.—The State of New Jersey, one of the thirteen original States, was originally a part of New York, and was first settled about 1629 by the Dutch. A patent granted by Charles II of England, to his brother the Duke of York, in 1664, gave the latter a claim on all the country between the Delaware and Connecticut Rivers. An expedition under Colonel Nicholls conquered the whole territory. The portion of the province now named New Jersey received its name from Sir George Carteret, to whom the Duke of York had sold his claim, in memory of the Island of Jersey of which the former had been governor. A constitution was formed for it in 1665 as a separate colony. In 1776 a State Constitution was formed, and during the Revolution the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Millstone, Red Bank, and Monmouth were fought within the State limits. The Federal Constitution was ratified Dec. 18, 1787, the State capital established at Trenton in 1790, and the present Constitution Aug. 13, 1844.

Geographical.—The State is bounded N. by New York, E. by the Hudson River, separating it in part from New York, and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay, and W. by the Delaware River separating it from Pennsylvania. The extreme length is 167 m., the average breadth 50 m., and the area 7,815 sq. m. New Jersey has a direct coast-line, exclusive of Delaware and Raritan Bays, of 120 m. From Sandy Hook to Cape May, the extreme southerly point, there is a narrow, sandy beach, intersected at a few points by inlets, and separated from the mainland by long and narrow bays, which form an internal water route for light-draught vessels. The Hudson River flows on the upper portion of its E. line, separating it from New York, and on the W. the Delaware River divides it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. The latter-named river flows into Delaware Bay on the S. The river system of the State is a good one, partly flowing E. into the bays and the Atlantic, partly flowing W. into Delaware River and Bay. The Wallkill runs N. E. into the Hudson; the Hackensack and Passaic flow into the N. end of Newark Bay; the Raritan into the bay of the same name; the Navesink into Sandy Hook Bay; and the Little Egg Harbor or Mullica River and the Great Egg Harbor River into the Atlantic Ocean. The largest river of Southern New Jersey is the Maurice, emptying into Delaware Bay. The streams that flow into the Delaware S. of Trenton are navigable for distances of from 10 to 20 m. The surface of the State in the N. W. portion is mountainous; in the N. E. and central parts hilly; in the S. portion gently undulating or flat. The mountains in the N. consist of two main ranges, both belonging to the Appalachian system; the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain, near the Delaware River, known in New York as the Shawangunk, and the Highland range.

Natural Resources.—The soil and climate are admirably adapted for fruit and vegetables. All the cereal crops, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and hay are highly productive, and dairy-farming is profitably pursued. The fishery industry is of notable importance, employing many men and much capital. The mineral wealth of New Jersey is considerable. Many important mines of rich iron-ore are found in the N. W. part of the State.

Climate.—The elevated region in the N. part of the State is much colder than in the S., where the influence of the ocean and a low situation are felt. In the S., the annual mean of temperature will range between 53° and 55°; in the N., between 48° and 50°. The annual rainfall is about 44 in.

Principal Places.—Trenton, the capital, notable for its potteries; Camden, a suburb of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, a beautiful residence city; Jersey City and Hoboken, both suburbs of New York City; Newark, the metropolis of the State, noted for general manufactures; New Brunswick, a thriving manufacturing center; Orange, a charming residence city of suburban homes; Paterson, the second manufacturing city of the State; Atlantic City, a watering-place.

Population.—(U. S. census of 1880): Total, 1,131,116; male, 559,922; female, 571,194; native, 909,416; foreign, 221,700; white, 1,092,017; colored, 38,853; Chinese, 172; Indians, 74. Population of leading cities (State census of 1885): Atlantic City, 5,477; Bayonne, 13,080; Burlington, 6,990; Camden, 52,884; Elizabeth, 32,119; Hoboken, 32,271; Jersey City, 153,573; Morristown, 8,700; Newark, 152,988; New Brunswick, 18,258; Orange, 15,231; Paterson, 63,273; Trenton, 34,856. The State census of 1885 gives the State 1,278,033 inhabitants.

Commerce.—There are six customs districts, of which the ports are Newark, Perth Amboy, Tuckerton, Great Egg Harbor, Bridgeton, and Lambertton. The foreign trade for the most part passes indirectly through New York and Philadelphia. The direct imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$83,663, the exports \$377,654.

Fisheries.—The latest attainable statistics (census of 1880) present the following figures: Sea-fisheries, persons employed, 4,481; vessels and boats, 3,304; capital invested, \$456,684; value of product, \$1,004,529. River and lake fisheries: persons employed, 342; vessels and boats, 106; capital invested, \$80,168; value, \$91,435. Oyster-fisheries: persons employed, 2,917; vessels, 1,975; capital invested, \$1,037,000; bushels of oysters, 1,975,000; value, \$2,080,625; grand total, \$3,176,589.

Railways.—The State mileage in 1885 was 1,920 m., of which 1,372 m. were operated. The capital stock was \$122,505,704; the funded debt, \$135,867,635; total investment, \$271,824,774; cost of roads and equipment, \$226,190,476. The earnings from passengers were \$9,063,637; from freights, \$12,177,181; from all sources, \$22,282,576; net earnings, \$6,999,850.



Finances.—The State debt contracted during the late war amounts, according to the report of 1885, to \$1,591,300, bonds bearing 6 per cent. About \$100,000 falls due annually. The State receipts for the year ending Nov. 1, 1885, were \$1,171,813.23, and the State expenditures \$1,168,900.46. The amount raised by taxation for the above-named period was \$1,016,871.99. The taxable valuation of property in 1885, real and personal, was \$565,537,956. The estimated true valuation of property in New Jersey in 1880 was \$1,463,000,000, a per capita rate of \$1.267. The rate of State tax is 25 cents on \$100. A poll-tax of \$1 is levied on all citizens.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections are held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, the first named being annual. The General Assembly consists of 21 Senators, elected for three years, and of 60 Representatives, elected for one year. The meetings are on the second Tuesday in January, with no limit of session. The Governor is elected for three years. The Chancellor and Supreme Court judges are appointed by the Governor and the Senate for seven years. There are 9 electoral votes and 300,625 voters.

Agriculture. The farming area of New Jersey in 1880 was 2,929,773 acres, valuation \$190,895,833. The number of people engaged was 59,214. The staple crops for 1885 were as follows:

CROPS.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	350,370	11,212,000	\$5,912,360
Wheat	143,067	1,395,000	1,325,250
Oats	133,451	3,556,000	1,315,720
Rye	105,588	1,140,000	741,228
Barley	257	5,000	3,752
Buckwheat	35,376	478,000	285,546
Potatoes	40,916	3,069,000	1,657,008
		Tons.	
Hay	519,241	493,279	8,139,104

The whole of Central New Jersey is a great market-garden, celebrated for its fruit and vegetables, and Burlington, Ocean, and Atlantic Counties are specially notable for cranberries. The animals on farms in 1885 were: Horses, 90,741, value \$9,395,110; mules, 9,407, value \$1,123,900; milch-cows, 171,214, value \$5,882,913; oxen and other cattle, 69,248, value \$2,399,115; sheep, 107,413, value \$403,851; swine, 193,795, value \$1,618,574.

Manufactures and Mining.—In 1880 New Jersey had 7,128 manufacturing establishments, which employed 126,028 hands and \$106,226,593. The total wages paid were \$46,083,045; value of material, \$165,280,179; and the value of products was \$254,375,236. The leading branches are shown in the subjoined table:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Boots and shoes	\$1,153,390	\$1,422,681	\$3,069,894	\$5,262,671
Boots and shoes, rubber	600,000	275,997	1,419,849	2,306,465
Carpentering	750,865	1,227,686	2,135,190	3,965,361
Cotton goods	3,961,145	1,309,997	2,284,819	5,039,519
Drugs and chemicals	3,830,750	598,743	3,528,204	4,993,365
Fertilizers	1,045,500	338,045	1,853,700	2,423,805
Foundry and machine-shop products	7,431,421	3,492,453	6,138,852	11,282,748
Hats and caps	1,343,900	2,113,581	2,103,082	6,152,147
Iron and steel	9,009,050	1,808,448	6,556,283	10,341,896
Leather, curried	1,983,746	762,697	7,060,270	8,727,128
Leather, tanned	1,810,050	716,599	5,262,747	6,748,064
Paper	1,830,500	472,936	1,286,282	2,015,569
Sewing-machines, etc.	1,132,755	1,519,947	1,484,982	4,640,852
Silk and silk goods	6,952,325	4,177,745	9,678,536	17,122,230
Slaughtering and meat-packing	1,775,200	374,278	19,349,435	30,719,640
Smelting and refining	151,800	156,000	8,137,500	8,370,100
Sugar and molasses, refined	2,110,000	476,216	30,794,961	22,841,258

The iron products of New Jersey in 1885 were 330,000 long tons of iron-ore, and 73,667 short tons of pig. Zinc-ores are mined in Sussex County, and are treated at smelting-works in Newark and Jersey City. The brick produced were 250,000,000.

Educational.—The receipts from the school fund, including the school-tax in 1885, were \$2,166,453. Additional appropriations raised this amount to \$2,449,015. The enrollment in the schools was 222,317, and the average attendance 132,017. There were 3,816 teachers, and the amount paid them in salaries was \$1,836,756. The total valuation of school property was \$6,832,926. The State has three colleges, which in 1885 had 61 instructors, 622 students, an income of \$121,410, 75,000 volumes in their libraries, and property amounting to \$1,200,000. These are the College of New Jersey at Princeton (one of the five principal American colleges), Rutgers College at New Brunswick, and Burlington College at Burlington.

Relative Rank.—The State stands thirty-fourth in area and nineteenth in population by the last United States census. She ranks first in fertilizing marl and silk-manufactures; third in oyster-fisheries; fourth in iron-ore; sixth in general fisheries and total manufactures; and seventh in iron and steel.

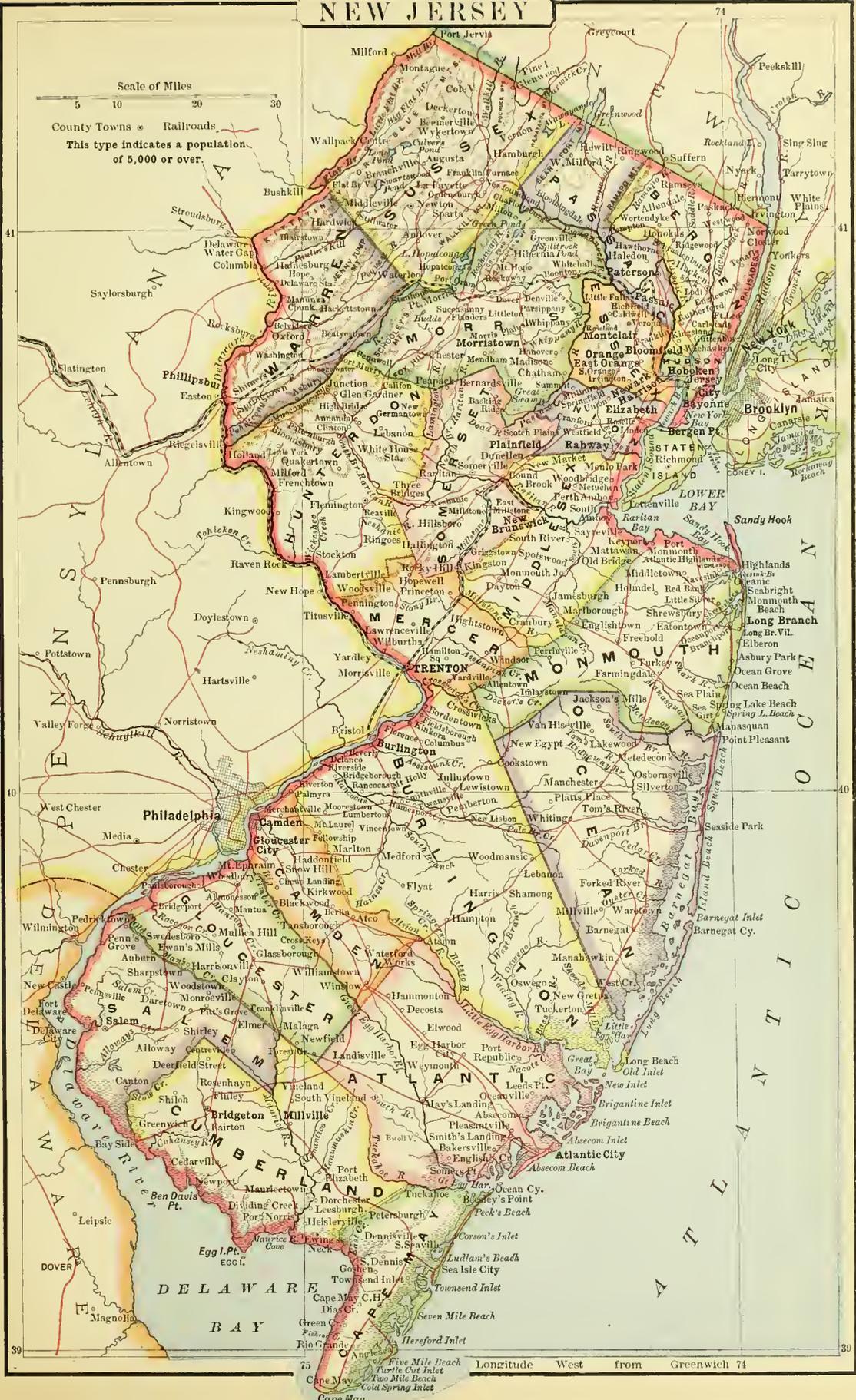
NEW JERSEY

Scale of Miles

5 10 20 30

County Towns • Railroads

This type indicates a population of 5,000 or over.



Longitude West from Greenwich 74

NEW YORK.

Historical.—The Bay of New York and the river emptying into it were explored by Hendrik Hudson, a navigator in the employment of the Dutch East India Company, in September, 1609. In 1614 the Dutch made settlements on Manhattan Island, and the name New Netherland was extended to all the unconquered regions lying between Virginia and Canada. Seven years later the Dutch West India Company was incorporated and took possession. In 1623 settlements were made at Albany and on Long Island, and in 1626 Peter Minuit, the Director-General, bought Manhattan Island of the Indians. In 1629 the company passed the act under which the manorial monopolies in land were established. In spite of Indian wars the colony grew so fast that it came in collision with the English on the Connecticut and the Swedes on the Delaware River. The claims made by the English to New Netherland on the score of Cabot's prior discovery were finally enforced in the charter granted by Charles II to the Duke of York, and the armed expedition of Col. Nicolls in 1664. The Dutch under Gov. Stuyvesant surrendered, and New Netherland became New York, though the Dutch reconquered and held the province for a short period, before English rule became permanent. The tyranny exercised over the province by Francis Nicholson, the lieutenant of Andros, who had been appointed to be Governor, caused the revolt in 1689 headed by Jacob Leisler, which was at first successful, though Leisler was two years later executed for treason. In 1687 began the series of French and Indian wars in which the New York colonists bore so important a part. The first of these closed in 1697, with the Peace of Ryswick. The second, or Queen Anne's War, lasted from 1702 to 1713. The most important act in this long conflict between the French and English for the sovereignty of North America, and the end of the historic drama, began in 1754. The contest lasted with varying fortunes until the French were finally driven from their line of fortresses on the lakes, and the war was ended by Gen. Wolfe's expedition, which resulted in the capture of Quebec and the final overthrow of French power in Canada in 1759. The province of New York entered zealously into the Revolutionary cause, though it contained a large loyalist faction. Many of the most important military operations were conducted within its limits. The two leading battles fought were that of Long Island on Aug. 27, 1776, whereby the British secured and held possession of New York city till the end of the war; and the battle of Saratoga, on Oct. 17, 1777, which occasioned the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army. On Nov. 25, 1783, New York was evacuated by the British, and the conflicting claims of New York and New Hampshire were settled by the erection of the disputed territory into the State of Vermont. In 1797 Albany was made the capital of the State, and slavery was abolished in 1817. During the War of 1812 the more notable incidents within State limits were the battle of Lundy's Lane, on the Niagara frontier, fought by Gen. Winfield Scott, and Commodore McDonough's naval defeat of the British on Lake Champlain, both in 1813. The Erie Canal, originally projected in 1805, was, through De Witt Clinton's influence, completed in 1825.

Geographical.—The State has an area of 49,170 sq. m., with an extreme length of 432 m., and an extreme breadth of 311 m. It is divided into 60 counties, and is bounded N. and N. W. by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, and again N. by Canada along the parallel of 49° from the St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Champlain; E. by Vermont, separated in part by Lake Champlain, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the Niagara River. The State has 879 m. of water front, consisting of 352 m. on Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, 281 m. on the St. Lawrence, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Delaware, and Niagara Rivers; and 246 m. on Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. Besides New York Bay and Harbor, there are excellent harbors on Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, Buffalo on the former being the most important. Among the many islands belonging to the State, the most notable is Long Island, which runs parallel to the S. coast of New England 120 m., with an average width of about 30 m. The Hudson, navigable for 120 m., is the leading river of the State. It rises in the N. part of New York and flows south into New York Bay. Its principal affluent is the Mohawk. Other important rivers are the Oswego, which drains the interior lakes and empties into Lake Ontario; and the Alleghany, Susquehanna, and Delaware Rivers, which with numerous branches drain the W., central, and E. parts respectively of the S. portion of the State. The number of small rivers and streams furnishing excellent water-power is great. The State is noted for the large number of beautiful lakes in the interior and N. E. portions. Of these, Canandaigua, Keuka, Seneca, Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Skaneateles, Chautauqua, Otsego, and Oneida Lakes, and Lake George, are navigated by small steamers. Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain are navigable for vessels of any size. The mountain topography is of much interest. The Hudson Highlands enter from New Jersey, their highest point being 1,700 ft. The Adirondack range of the same geological age begins in the Mohawk Valley and covers the whole N. E. portion of New York. The principal heights are Marcy (5,492 ft.), McIntyre (5,301 ft.), Gothic and Basin (both 5,000 ft.), Dix (4,919 ft.), Seward (4,834 ft.), and Santoni (4,644 ft.). The high mountain region embracing these peaks, with its beautiful lakes and primitive wilderness, has been set apart as a State park or pleasure-ground. The continuation of the Appalachian chain proper is seen in the Shawangunk and Catskill Mountains, the former the continuation of the Kittatinny and Blue Mountains of New Jersey, the latter of the Alleghany, Broad Top, Laurel Hill,



etc., of Pennsylvania. The latter range entering the State from the S. W., extends N. E. through Sullivan, Ulster, Delaware, and Greene Counties, culminating in the Catskills about 8 m. from the Hudson River. Several minor spurs project W. from the main range. A low mountain-range belonging to the same system, known as the Tuglacan passes along the E. boundary of New York, and is the connecting link with the Green Mountains of Vermont. The watershed separating the N. and S. drainage of Western New York extends through the southerly counties; thence E. and N. E. to the eastern State line. The latter lake and the St. Lawrence receive all the waters on the one side, and the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, and Alleghany Rivers, all the waters on the other slope.

Climate.—New York has a wide range of climate. Those sections affected by the winds from the ocean and the lakes are more even in temperature, and suffer less from early and late frosts. The mean temperature, as determined by extended and long-continued observations, is 46-49°. The mean annual temperature of New York city is about 50°, ranging from a summer average of about 75° to a winter average of about 25°. The mean length of the season of vegetation, from the blooming of apples to the first killing frost, is 174 days, though on Long Island it is 123 days longer, and in St. Lawrence County 22 days shorter. The mean annual rainfall is about 50 in.

Natural Resources.—New York is generally characterized by great fertility of soil and good climatic conditions; and considerably more than half the State is cultivated. In the E. and N., stock, sheep, and dairy farming are pursued very largely, and in the W. and S., the cereals, tobacco, hops, and other field-crops, are successfully cultivated. Fruits and vegetables are important products, and the grape-culture thrives everywhere throughout the State. Long Island and the near vicinity of New York are extensively devoted to market-gardening and dairy products. The lumber industry of Northern New York is valuable, though somewhat diminishing. The fisheries are of much importance, and employ many vessels and much capital. In mineral wealth New York, though not prominent in any special direction, presents a notable aggregate of products. Among these are iron, petroleum, salt, bluestone, sandstone, slate, and other structural materials, burlstone, brick, mineral waters, pyrites, cement, fertilizers, gypsum, etc. Iron-mining is confined to the E. and N. E. portions, Oneida County being the W. limit, and the valuable salt district is in the center portion of the State, with its headquarters at Syracuse. Petroleum is confined to the S. W. part, but the other mineral industries are widely scattered.

Principal Places.—Albany, the capital, head of navigation on the Hudson; New York, leading commercial and manufacturing city of the United States, largest in population, and one of the great money centers of the world; Brooklyn, important manufacturing place and suburb of New York; third largest of American cities; Buffalo, grain, shipping, and manufacturing point, one of the most important lake-ports; Cohoes, notable for iron- and cotton-mills; Elmira, largest city of the southern tier; Kingston, a city on the Hudson, active in trade and manufactures; Lockport, on the Erie Canal, known for its limestone-quarries and flour-mills; Long Island City, a manufacturing suburb of New York; Newburg, noted for its historic associations, and an active commercial and manufacturing point; Ogdensburg, a thriving city on the St. Lawrence; and railway center; Oswego, the largest city on Lake Ontario; Poughkeepsie, largest city on the Hudson between New York and Albany, seat of Vassar College and other institutions; Rochester, notable for flour-milling, general manufacturing, and for its nurseries; Saratoga Springs, one of the most fashionable of American watering-places; Syracuse, important for its manufactures and salt-springs; Troy, a leading iron and steel working city; Utica, center of an important railway and canal system; Yonkers, a beautiful suburban city.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total, 5,082,871; male, 2,505,322; female, 2,577,549; native, 3,871,592; foreign, 1,211,379; white, 3,016,022; colored, 65,104; Chinese, 909; Indians, 819. The population of leading places is as follows: Albany, 90,758; Auburn, 21,921; Binghamton, 17,317; Brooklyn, 566,663; Buffalo, 153,134; Cohoes, 19,416; Elmira, 20,541; Kingston, 18,344; Lockport, 13,522; Long Island City, 17,129; Newburg, 18,049; New York, 1,206,229; Ogdensburg, 10,341; Oswego, 21,116; Poughkeepsie, 20,207; Rochester, 89,368; Rome, 12,194; Saratoga Springs, 8,421; Schenectady, 13,655; Syracuse, 51,792; Troy, 56,747; Utica, 39,914; Watertown, 10,697; Yonkers, 18,892.

Commerce.—New York city is the most important importing and exporting center of the country. There are, in addition, seven other ports of entry in the State: Buffalo, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Niagara, Genesee, Oswegatchie, and Oswego, all being lake-ports. The business done at all the lake-ports amounted for the year ending June 30, 1886, to—imports, \$20,234,998; domestic exports, \$5,477,961; foreign exports, \$126,809. These figures represent commerce with Canada. The imports of New York city for the period mentioned above were \$419,338,932; the domestic exports, \$304,496,611; and the foreign exports, \$9,832,800. The totals for the State were: Imports, \$489,573,930; domestic exports, \$310,006,572; foreign exports, \$9,959,609. In addition to the above imports at New York city, that city received \$18,137,673 imports which were transported without appraisement to other ports in the country, and merchandise to the amount of \$1,991,843 for transit across the United States, or immediate transshipment to other foreign countries. The entrances at the lake-ports were 6,610 vessels, of 1,082,629 tonnage; at New York city, 5,719, of 5,538,938

NEW YORK.

tonnage. The clearances at the lake-ports were 6,405 vessels, of 1,049,476 tonnage; at New York city, 5,160, of 5,388,335 tonnage. The number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed, at New York and Sag Harbor, were 1,057, of 357,363 tonnage; and at the lake-ports, 220 vessels, of 87,023 tonnage.

Fisheries.—The statistics of 1880, the latest available fishery returns of the State, show a total value of product of \$4,380,565, divided up as follows: Sea-fisheries—persons employed 3,929, vessels and boats 1,938, capital invested \$1,706,840, value to fishermen \$2,483,695; river and lake fisheries—persons employed 1,688, vessels and boats 514, capital invested \$157,285, value \$319,820; oyster-fisheries—persons employed 2,724, vessels and boats 2,140, capital invested \$1,013,060, total value as sold \$1,577,050. The value of the meahuden-fisheries is greater than that of any other State; in shad-fisheries New York is third, and in oysters she is inferior only to Maryland, Virginia, and New Jersey.

Railroads.—The mileage of the State in 1885 was 7,385 m., though there were 7,772 m. operated. The capital stock was \$468,322,777; the funded debt, \$368,746,678; the total investment, \$903,813,449; the cost of road and equipment, \$800,199,288. The gross earnings from passengers were \$19,271,458; the earnings from freight, \$46,931,670; total earnings, \$70,480,687; net earnings, \$18,521,265. The interest paid on bonds was \$16,116,778; and the dividends paid on stocks, \$7,269,474.

Agriculture.—The area of farming-land in 1880 was 23,780,754 acres, valuation \$1,056,176,741. The number of people devoted to agriculture was 377,460, about twenty per cent of the working population. The number of farms was 241,058, the average value of cleared land per acre \$58.48, and of woodland \$10.88. The statistics of the production of the staple crops for 1885 (report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture) are as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	731,196	22,448,000	\$13,019,840
Wheat	687,367	10,565,000	10,142,400
Oats	1,385,425	38,676,000	13,923,360
Rye	241,661	2,658,000	1,781,042
Barley	339,922	7,478,000	5,309,582
Buckwheat	311,434	4,609,000	2,442,888
Potatoes	357,075	19,996,000	8,998,290
Hay	4,962,158	Tons. 5,210,266	65,430,892
Tobacco	6,733	Lbs. 10,234,000	1,023,916

The number of animals on farms in 1885 was: Horses, 647,845, value \$60,389,110; milch-cows, 1,510,300, value \$4,704,880; oxen and other cattle, 868,400, value \$27,860,665; sheep, 1,595,824, value \$4,875,243; swine, 722,060, value \$5,435,418. In 1880 the yield was 21,628,931 lbs. of hops; 231,965,533 galls. of milk; 111,922,423 lbs. of butter; and 8,362,590 lbs. of cheese. The latest reported yield of the two latter-named products (1884) was: Butter, 116,119,847 lbs.; cheese, 117,085,542 lbs.

Finances.—The amount of State debt on Oct. 1, 1886, was \$9,327,294.87. All of this is canal debt bearing 6 per cent gold interest and redeemable from 1887 to 1893. The amount in the sinking-fund on the above-named date was \$5,051,073.82. The State receipts for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1885, were \$15,237,533.39; and the State expenditures were \$15,829,124.97. The amount raised by taxation for the fiscal year of 1886 was \$9,512,812.91. The amount of taxable property in 1886, as assessed, was as follows: Real, \$2,899,899,062; personal, \$324,783,281; total, \$3,224,682,343. The new corporation tax produced \$1,477,723 in 1886, and it is expected to produce \$2,000,000 a year in future. The State tax of 1885, 2½ mills to the dollar, was divided as follows: For schools, 1 mill; for general purposes, 1½ mills. The total true valuation of property, real and personal, in the State in 1880 was \$7,619,000, being \$1,439 per capita. There were 1,165,174 depositors in the savings-banks in 1884-'85, with deposits of \$437,107,501.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections occur on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The State officers are elected for two years, except the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, who are elected for three years. The Legislature consists of 32 Senators, and 128 Representatives, the former elected for two years, and the latter for one year. The sessions are annual, being convened on the first Tuesday in January, and there is no limit of time. The Court of Appeals, consisting of 7 Judges, is the highest tribunal of the State, and next is the Supreme Court, consisting of 33 Judges, divided among the 8 judicial districts. The number of electoral votes is 36, and the number of voters 1,408,751 (census of 1880). Inmates of asylums and prisons, and betters or bribers, are excluded from the franchise.

Educational.—The number of pupils enrolled in the New York public schools in 1884-'85 was 1,024,845, the average daily attendance having been 611,019. The total expenses of the school

system were \$13,580,968, out of which \$8,762,950 were devoted to teachers' salaries. The statistics of illiteracy in the State for 1880 (U. S. census) indicated, out of 3,981,428 who were over ten years of age, 196,625 who could not read, and 219,600 who could not write, a remarkably small ratio. The State is richly endowed with collegiate institutions, of which there are 27, many of them being of excellent standing. In 1884-'85, there were 519 instructors and 6,173 students. The income from productive funds was \$582,783; that from fees, \$587,943. The number of volumes in the libraries was 338,426; and the total value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., was \$8,618,648. The more notable of the colleges are as follows: Columbia College, New York city; Cornell University, Ithaca; Hamilton College, Clinton; Hobart College, Geneva; Union College, Schenectady; University of Rochester, Rochester; and Vassar College (for women), Poughkeepsie.

Manufactures and Mining.—In 1880 New York had 42,739 manufacturing establishments, employing 531,473 people and \$514,246,575 capital. The total amount paid in wages was \$198,634,023; the value of material, \$679,578,650; and the value of products, \$1,080,628,696. Some of the leading branches are shown in the table of selected manufactures:

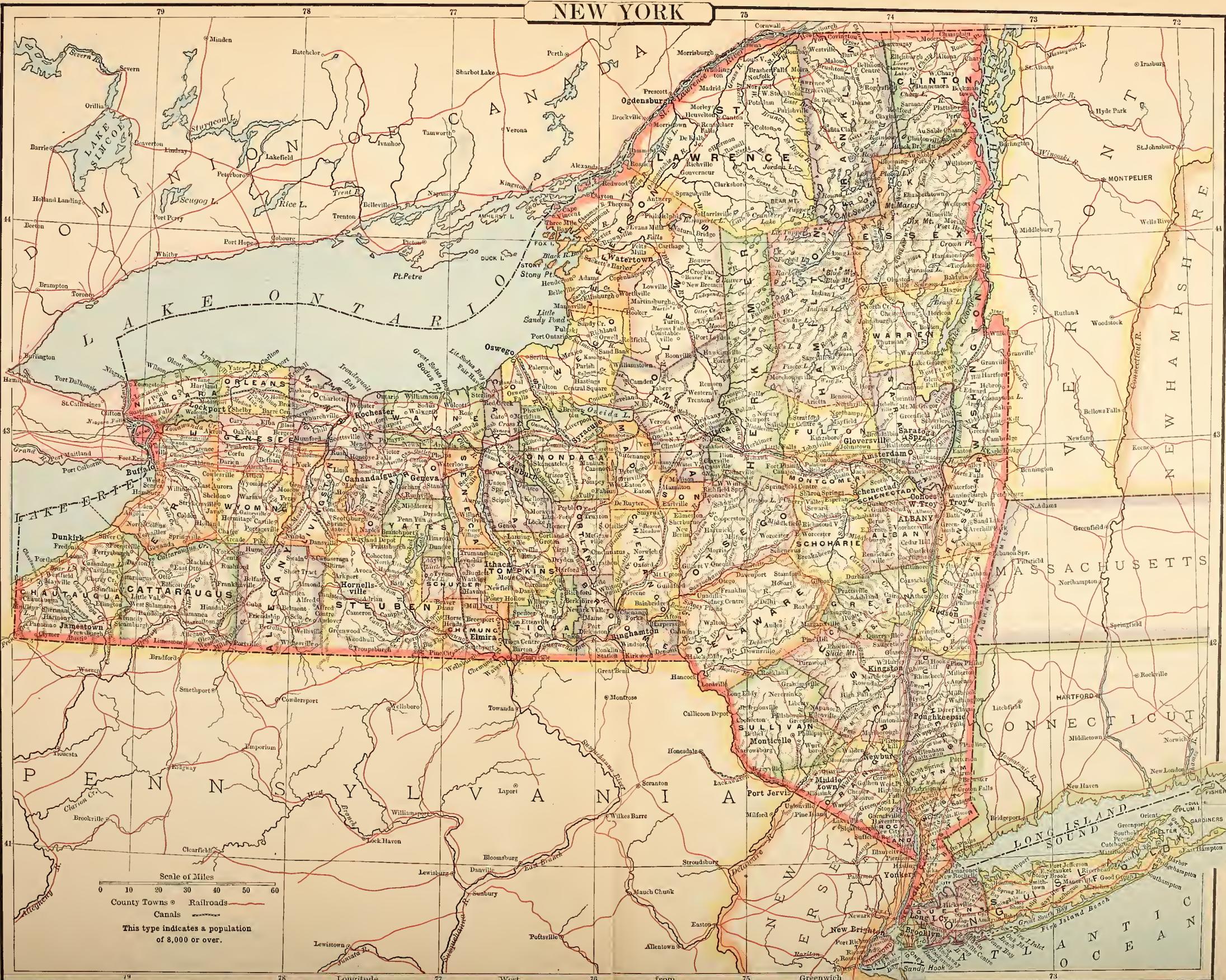
CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural implements	\$9,580,009	\$2,513,875	\$4,580,010	\$10,707,766
Boots and shoes	8,283,244	6,591,833	13,800,951	24,991,983
Bread and bakery products	5,030,681	2,612,982	13,022,040	19,937,953
Carpentering	4,845,550	5,563,901	10,317,052	19,410,276
Carpets	5,487,158	2,882,672	4,031,422	8,888,479
Cheese and butter	3,576,214	623,391	8,848,708	12,395,353
Clothing, men's	30,517,107	18,329,466	52,712,947	81,133,611
Clothing, women's	5,141,290	4,196,913	12,577,958	20,314,307
Coffee and spices	2,065,725	380,259	6,073,482	7,652,672
Cotton goods	12,644,138	2,218,121	5,627,299	9,723,527
Drugs and chemicals	6,779,899	993,556	6,978,755	9,991,259
Flouring and grist-mill products	39,545,994	1,587,899	43,226,194	49,331,984
Foundry and machine-shop products	34,046,714	14,828,342	20,214,369	44,714,915
Furniture	8,220,978	4,997,041	6,749,672	15,210,879
Furs	2,022,890	1,052,242	3,715,761	5,649,122
Gloves and mittens	2,690,048	1,245,013	3,404,937	5,718,529
Grease and tallow	564,004	178,898	6,623,526	7,322,570
Hats and caps	1,682,140	1,877,123	3,335,778	6,404,058
Hosiery and knit goods	5,334,876	2,036,070	5,072,058	9,899,540
Iron and steel	21,542,221	4,069,451	13,395,229	22,219,219
Lard, refined	786,366	254,883	14,317,826	14,758,718
Leather, tanned	11,710,415	1,819,742	18,014,683	23,652,366
Liquors, malt	27,580,362	3,912,798	19,823,853	35,392,677
Lumber, sawed	13,230,934	2,162,972	9,119,263	14,256,910
Malt	8,196,810	513,229	7,781,359	9,874,098
Marble and stone work	4,892,056	3,496,242	4,055,445	10,189,267
Mixed textiles	7,902,150	3,049,305	6,935,558	13,376,380
Musical instruments, pianos	6,627,845	3,213,481	3,579,131	8,084,154
Printing and publishing	20,027,989	8,069,487	9,518,171	27,885,376
Ship-building	3,944,100	2,967,129	4,055,637	7,995,944
Shirts	3,732,694	2,730,571	6,410,261	11,014,820
Silk and silk goods	4,696,775	2,590,025	5,331,804	10,170,110
Slaughtering and meat-packing	4,543,625	1,920,790	10,149,850	43,066,138
Sugar and molasses, refined	13,726,000	1,218,212	67,273,614	71,237,051
Tobacco and cigars, etc.	8,274,917	7,671,831	11,942,043	24,767,504
Woolen goods	8,266,878	1,774,143	6,212,835	9,874,973

The total number of people engaged in manufacturing and mining operations in 1880 was 629,869. The mineral productions of New York lead in importance with iron, the most extensive mines of which are found in Essex, Dutchess, Clinton, and Orange Counties. The product of ore in 1885, so far as can be estimated, was 431,077 long tons, and of the production of pig-iron was 160,157 short tons. The Onondaga reservation and the Warsaw district gave a total production of salt of 11,523,334 bushels, value \$874,258. The New York petroleum-field yielded, in 1885, 2,658,011 bbls., as against 6,660,000 bbls. in 1882, a decline which it shares with the great petroleum district of Pennsylvania. Other mineral productions for the same year were 3,200,000 bbls. of cement, 100,000 short tons of fertilizers, 2,000 short tons of pyrites, 900,000 bricks, 250,000 long tons of bluestone, 15,000 short tons of talc, and \$30,000 worth of bur-stones. The mineral springs of the State yield a commercial value of about \$100,000 per year.

Relative Rank.—New York ranks first in population and eighteenth in size. She stands first in foreign and domestic commerce, general manufactures, hay, potatoes, buckwheat, hops, and dairy products; second in salt; third in barley; fourth in miles of railway, iron-ore, fisheries, oats; and seventh in pig-iron.



NEW YORK



Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60

County Towns Railroads
Canals

This type indicates a population of 8,000 or over.

Longitude 79 West 78 77 76 75 74 73

NORTH CAROLINA.

Historical.—In 1663 eight noblemen received from Charles II the patent of the province of Carolina, but a few years prior to this settlements had been made by Dissenters from Virginia and from New England. Albemarle, the name given to the portion now North Carolina, was rapidly augmented by settlers from Virginia, New England, and Bermuda. In 1729 Carolina became a royal government, all but one of the proprietors having sold out to the crown, and North and South Carolina were formally declared distinct provinces. In 1765 North Carolina received large accessions in parties of Irish Presbyterians, Scotch Highlanders, and Moravians. In 1769 the Provincial Assembly declared against the right of taxation without representation, and in 1774 representatives were sent to the first Continental Congress, which adopted the declaration of colonial rights. Scotch Loyalists, under McLeod and McDonald, were defeated by the Whigs or Patriots at King's Mountain in 1775, the first battle of the Revolution. In 1776 North Carolina united with the other colonies in the Declaration of Independence, and a State Constitution was formed the same year. Aside from partisan warfare, the only battle fought in the State was that of Guilford Court-House in 1781, between Gen. Greene and Cornwallis. The State seceded from the Union May 21, 1861, and the military operations which followed were notable. The most important were the capture of Fort Hatteras in 1861, of Roanoke Island and Fort Maccus in 1862, and the combined land and naval assault ending in the capture of Fort Fisher in 1865.

Geographical.—The area is 52,250 sq. m., and it is 450 m. long by 185 m. wide. It is divided into 94 counties, and is bounded N. by Virginia; E. and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by South Carolina and Georgia; and W. by Tennessee. The coast-line is 400 m. long, consisting of a chain of desert islands with occasional inlets. The coast is, for the most part, a dangerous one, and the only spacious harbors are at Edenton, New Berne, Beaufort, and Wilmington. In the N. E., above Cape Lookout, are two extensive sounds, Pamlico and Albemarle, and a smaller one, Currituck, cut off from the ocean by the islands above mentioned. The only outlet to these is through Pamlico, which is 80 m. long by 10 m. to 30 m. wide. Cape Hatteras forms the headland of the dangerous triangular island-beach, which separates Pamlico Sound from the ocean. The rivers are numerous, running N. W. and S. E., and are nearly all partially navigable. The Cape Fear River is about 300 m. long, empties into the Atlantic near Cape Fear, and is navigable for vessels drawing 12 ft. to Wilmington, 34 m. The Roanoke, rising in S. Virginia, and running 250 m., empties into Albemarle Sound, and is navigable 120 m. The Tar and Neuse, both rising in the N. portion of the State, empty into Pamlico Sound, being navigable 100 to 120 m. The Chowan, which empties into Albemarle Sound, cuts the N. E. portion. In the mountains running N. E. and S. W. which are the distinguishing feature of W. North Carolina, the Appalachian system reaches its greatest height. The Iron or Smoky Mountains separate the State from Tennessee. E. of this chain is the main Appalachian range, and between the two is a plateau from 3,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. Sugar Mountain, rising from the center, is 5,312 ft. high; and the Grandfather, the highest summit of the Blue Ridge, is 5,897 ft. The Black Mountains are the grandest in the State, being the culminating Appalachian group. The most noted of these are Clingman's Peak, 6,701 ft.; Balsam Cove, 6,661 ft.; Sandoz Knob, 6,612 ft.; Hairy Bear, 6,537 ft.; Cat-Tail Peak, 6,595 ft.; Gibbs's Peak, 6,586; Sugar-Loaf, 6,401 ft.; Black Knob, 6,377 ft.; Bowler's Pyramid, 6,345 ft.; and Roan Mountain, 6,318 ft.

Natural Resources.—On the coast rice grows well, and inland the soil is adapted to the cereals. Cotton is raised on the S. border, and fruits produce luxuriantly except in the more elevated regions. The pine forests of the low country are the seat of a highly important tar and turpentine industry, and the fisheries are valuable. Gold, silver, iron, and coal are found among the mineral deposits. The iron interest is rapidly increasing.

Climate.—The climate is as varied as the surface. In the low country it is warm and humid, in the mountains cool and dry. The mean annual temperature of Raleigh is 60°. At Asheville, in the mountains, it is 54°-55°; in summer, 71°-72°; and in winter, 38°-39°; annual rainfall 45-65 in.

Principal Places.—Raleigh, capital, and seat of principal public institutions; Wilmington, metropolis and seaport, active manufacturing town; Charlotte, mining center; New Berne, prosperous seaport, and Asheville, emporium of the mountain-region; Durham, center of tobacco manufactures.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total, 1,390,750; male, 687,908; female, 711,842; native, 1,296,008; foreign, 3,742; white, 867,242; colored, 531,728; Indians, 1,230; slaves in 1860, 331,059. Population of leading towns: Asheville, 2,600; Charlotte, 7,004; Durham, 2,100; New Berne, 6,443; Raleigh, 9,265; Wilmington, 17,350.

Commerce.—The ports of entry are Wilmington, Edenton, New Berne, and Beaufort. The leading exports are cotton, lumber, turpentine, rosin, tar, and pitch. The total imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$207,947; exports, \$4,338,937. The entrances of vessels were 168, of 61,240 tonnage; and the clearances were 193, of 72,271 tonnage.

Fisheries.—No later statistics are available than those of 1850. The sea-fisheries engaged 1,850 hands, 1,114 vessels and boats, and \$172,800 capital, and yielded a product worth \$220,745. The river-fisheries employed 3,204 hands, 1,217 vessels and boats, \$229,061 capital, and yielded a value of \$564,950. In the oyster industry were occupied 1,020 hands, 890 vessels and boats, and a capital of \$98,500. Total catch was worth \$845,695.



Political.—All elections are held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Legislature is composed of 50 Senators and 130 Representatives, elected for two years. Sessions are biennial in odd-numbered years, convening on the Wednesday after the first Monday in January, and are limited to 60 days. The Governor and other executive officers are elected for four years. Number of electoral votes, 11; number of voters (1880), 204,750.

Educational.—White and colored schools are separate. The total number of pupils enrolled in 1881-'85 was 298,166, and the average attendance 185,578. The total expenses were \$535,205, of which \$416,196 was paid to teachers. The statistics of illiteracy in 1880 showed, out of 959,951 persons over ten years, 367,390 who could not read, and 463,975 who could not write. The State in 1884-'85 had 10 colleges, with 64 instructors, 1,358 students, an income from all sources of \$42,620, and 38,400 volumes in the college libraries.

Agriculture.—The area of farming-lands in 1880 was 22,639,644 acres, valuation \$135,793,692. There were 360,937 people, a little more than one third of the workers, devoted to agriculture. The number of farms was 157,609. The crops of 1885 were:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	2,545,126	25,199,000	\$13,859,450
Wheat	682,888	2,790,000	2,790,000
Oats	599,117	4,488,000	2,241,500
Rye	8,036	32,000	32,144
Barley	276	3,000	3,312
Buckwheat	6,156	52,000	34,012
Potatoes	20,597	1,256,000	716,158
Hay	101,768	96,680 Tons.	1,129,222
Tobacco	77,952	37,417,000 Pounds.	3,966,198
Cotton	1,071,658	407,230 Bales.	15,922,693

The latest available reports of other crops give 5,609,191 lbs. of rice, and 4,576,118 bu. of sweet potatoes. The animals on farms in 1885 were 142,579 horses, value \$10,625,894; 86,452 mules, value \$7,192,173; milch-cows, 238,955, value \$3,978,601; oxen and other cattle, 423,619, value \$4,339,469; swine, 1,346,558, value \$4,357,460.

Railroads.—In 1885 the mileage of the State was 2,028 m., the length of lines operated 1,360. The capital stock amounted to \$25,272,931; funded debt, \$19,763,425; total investment, \$48,823,011; cost of roads and equipment, \$44,800,329. The gross earnings from passengers were \$771,687; from freight, \$1,863,308; from all sources, \$2,926,694; net earnings, \$988,099. The bonds paid 596,278; and stocks, \$496,977.

Manufactures and Mining.—In 1880 the State had 3,802 manufacturing establishments, which employed 18,109 hands, and \$13,045,639 capital. The total wages paid was \$2,740,768; value of material used, \$13,090,937; and the value of products, \$30,084,237. Leading specific industries are added:

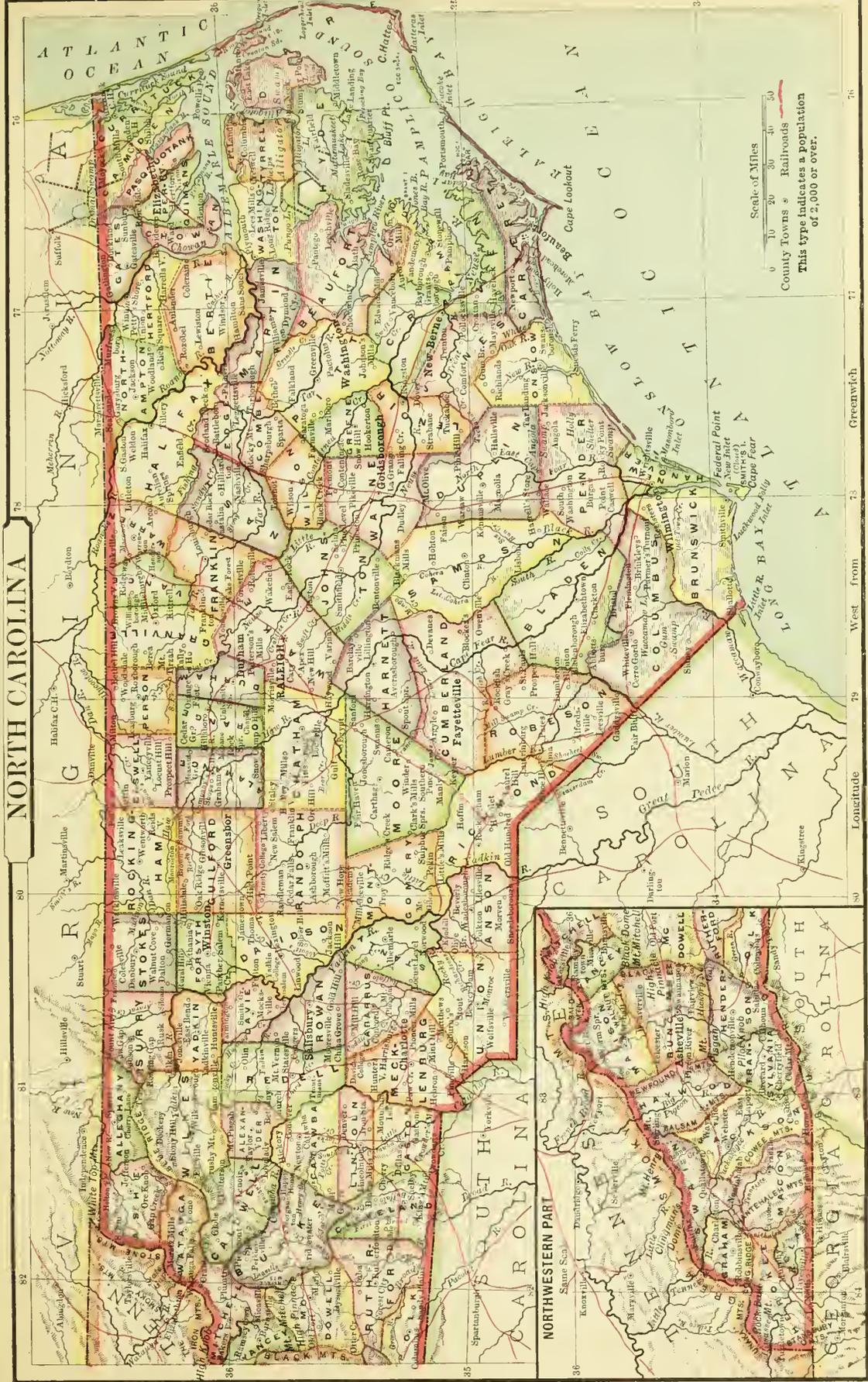
CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Boots and shoes	\$71,715	\$51,262	\$114,377	\$37,849
Carriages and wagons	202,650	107,731	139,300	234,910
Cotton goods	2,855,800	439,659	1,463,645	2,554,482
Flour- and grist-mill products	3,218,053	237,777	5,722,603	6,462,806
Leather, tanned	183,659	37,846	222,068	367,920
Liquors, distilled	176,049	20,045	167,223	255,838
Lumber, sawed	1,743,217	447,431	1,577,139	2,672,796
Paper	129,500	20,860	88,200	145,000
Printing and publishing	95,600	63,120	55,392	179,132
Tar and turpentine	473,915	255,849	916,288	1,758,488
Tobacco, chewing, smoking	1,512,900	362,859	1,252,830	2,215,154
Wheelwrighting	65,675	34,145	47,700	136,729
Woolen goods	203,100	23,195	255,707	303,160

Before the great discoveries in California, North Carolina was the leading gold-producing State, and up to 1878 its yield had been \$10,372,492. In 1885 the gold product was \$180,000, and that of silver \$3,000. The production of pig-iron was only 1,790 short tons; but a large amount of ore was shipped for treatment. The bulk of this, amounting to 17,839 long tons, was taken from the celebrated Cranberry mines. The coal interest is comparatively undeveloped. The latest report of copper production is 1,640,000 lbs.; of mica, 60,000 lbs.; of phosphates, almost 50,000 long tons; of mineral fertilizers, 15,000 short tons.

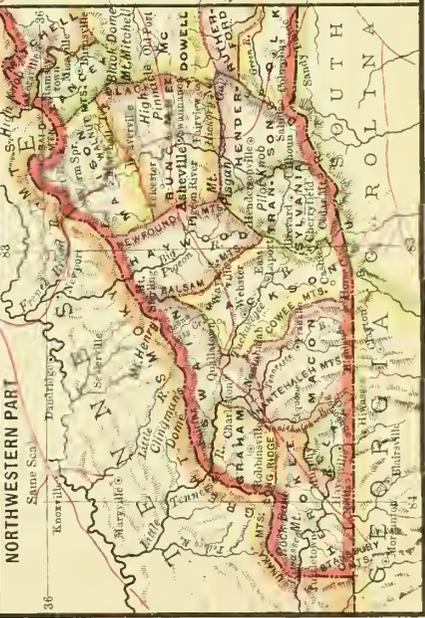
Finances.—The admitted State debt is \$12,683,045. In addition to this there are \$3,168,511 of new funding bonds, \$2,120,000 in old bonds still outstanding, and \$13,000,000 disputed and unprovided for. State receipts for year ending Dec. 1, 1886, were, \$835,421.03; State expenditures, \$1,172,652.31. The amount raised by taxation in 1886 was \$691,601.03. The amount of taxable property as assessed was, real, \$124,135,377; personal, \$77,087,340; total, \$201,222,723.

Relative Rank.—The State ranks fifteenth in population and seventeenth in area. It stands in its productions first in turpentine and its allied products; third in tobacco; fourth in rice; eighth in cotton, and eleventh in gold.

NORTH CAROLINA



NORTHWESTERN PART



OHIO.

Historical.—The French made the first explorations in what is now Ohio, La Salle's discoveries dating from about 1680. The English, whose patents covered a portion of the region which the French traders aimed to monopolize, came in hostile contact with the latter. It was in this connection that Washington's name first became notable through the Braddock expedition. In 1763 Canada, and the whole region W. to the Mississippi previously claimed by France, were surrendered to Great Britain. After the Revolutionary War, the United States assumed control over the region afterward known as the Northwest Territory, acknowledging the claim made by Virginia to 3,709,848 acres near the rapids of the Ohio, and a similar claim by Connecticut to 3,665,621 acres near Lake Erie, which became known as the "Western Reserve." These claims were admitted in the sense of ownership, but in no way as question of State jurisdiction. The first permanent settlement was made at Marietta in 1788. The early years of the Northwest Territory were harassed by Indian warfare, which did not cease till the crushing defeat inflicted on them by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1794. In 1799 the Northwest Territory was organized, and shortly afterward Ohio (the name being derived from the Indian signifying "beautiful river") was formed into a separate territorial government. In 1803 the Territory was admitted as a State, the fourth under the Federal Constitution. The seat of government was in Chillicothe till 1810, in Zanesville till 1812, and in Chillicothe again till 1816, after which the State capital was fixed at Columbus.

Geographical.—The area of the State is 41,060 sq. m. Its greatest length E. and W. is 225 m., and the extreme breadth is 200 m. It is divided into 88 counties, and bounded N. by Michigan and Lake Erie; E. by Pennsylvania and West Virginia; S. by W. Virginia and Kentucky; and W. by Indiana. The Ohio River extends along half of its E. front and the whole of the S. boundary, having a course along the borders of the State of 436 m. The lake-shore of Ohio is 230 m., giving the State in total a navigable water-front of 666 m. The topography of the State is not striking. Its general aspect is that of a plateau with an elevation of from 300 to 500 ft. above Lake Erie, which lies 565 ft. above the sea. The highest point is 1,540 ft. above the sea-level. The plateau of the State is deeply excavated by numerous streams which give the State an alternation of hills and valleys and a generally rolling character. The great divide separating the drainage of Lake Erie from that of the Ohio passes diagonally across the State from N. E. to W., with an average altitude of 600 ft. above Lake Erie. From the summit of the water-shed the surface slopes gradually either way, and is considerably eroded by the draining streams. Many of these flow in valleys from 200 to 300 ft. in depth, and the Ohio River occupies an excavated trough 500 to 600 ft. below the summits of the adjacent hills. The streams flowing S. to the Ohio, as the Mahoning, Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto, Little Miami, and Great Miami Rivers, are the longest and deepest. The Muskingum is navigable 85 m. from its mouth. The shorter water-shed on the N. side of the divide is drained by the Chagrin, Cuyahoga, Rocky, Black, Vermilion, Huron, Sandusky, Portage, and Maumee Rivers, none of which are navigable far from the lake. Ohio, lying on Lake Erie, has water communication with the Atlantic Ocean through the Erie Canal and the St. Lawrence River; and through the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers with the Gulf of Mexico. The lake-shore is dotted with good harbors, such as Ashtabula, Cleveland, Black River, Sandusky, and Toledo. The Ohio River is navigable for light-draught steamers to Pittsburg except in dry seasons.

Natural Resources.—The S. slopes of the water-shed are specially adapted for grain, and the N. slopes are suited for grazing and dairy lands. The adaptability of the uplands for wheat made the State for a long time foremost in grain-growing; and the "Western Reserve," in the N. E., has long been famous for its dairy products. The bottom-lands on the rivers, rich in alluvium, produce splendid crops of corn. Fruit-culture has been made a source of great profit, and in the Ohio Valley and on the shores and islands of Lake Erie grape-growing and wine-making are prosperous industries. The coal-measures of the State are in the E. portion, and cover an area of 10,000 sq. m. The iron deposits, also in the E., are of great value, and support extensive furnaces and manufactures. The other mineral products are fire-clay, gypsum, peat, salt, petroleum, natural gas, lime, hydraulic cement, marl, and building-stone. The quarries of sandstone rank among the best in the United States.

Climate.—The general climate of Ohio is healthful and pleasant, and the breezes modify extreme heat in the summer. The mean annual temperature will vary from 48° to 52° at Cleveland on Lake Erie; and from 53° to 57° at Cincinnati on the Ohio, which is 2° 24' farther S. The rainfall at the former-named place is 35 to 40 in., and at the latter 30 to 35 in.

Principal Places.—Columbus, capital, site of prominent institutions and important railroad center; Akron, seat of flour- and woolen-mills, and paint-manufactures; Bellaire, emporium of a rich farming region in E. Ohio; Canton, an important wheat-distributing center; Chillicothe, emporium of the Scioto region and active in manufactures; Cincinnati, the metropolis of the State, great commercial and manufacturing center; Cleveland, most important of the lake-ports, notable for commerce and manufactures, specially iron and petroleum; Dayton, a prosperous manufacturing center, known for the production of agricultural machinery, steam-engines, and cars; Hamilton, emporium of the Miami River region; Mansfield, center of a rich agricultural country, and manufacturing town; Newark, a prosperous



mining center; Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, the entrepot of the rich mining regions of S. Ohio and N. E. Kentucky; Sandusky, port of entry and active grain-shipping point; Springfield, the heart of (probably) the richest agricultural region of Ohio; Toledo, commercial and manufacturing city, noted for its grain interests, and as a great railway center; Xenia, noted for educational and other public institutions, and active in trade and manufactures; and Zanesville, heart of productive coal and iron region.

Commerce.—There are four ports of entry: Cincinnati, Toledo, Sandusky, and Cleveland, belonging respectively to the Cincinnati, Miami, Sandusky, and Cuyahoga customs districts. The total imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$2,531,903, and the exports were \$1,363,968. In this aggregate no exports are credited to Cincinnati, the bulk of the amount having been from Toledo, one of the leading lake grain-shipping ports. The entrances

at the three lake-ports for the period named above were 834 vessels, of 137,171 tonnage; and the clearances were 945 vessels, of 180,027 tonnage. The number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed was 257, of 102,416 tonnage.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total, 3,198,062; male, 1,613,931; female, 1,584,126; native, 2,803,119; foreign, 394,943; white, 3,117,920; colored, 79,900; Chinese, 109; Indians, 130. The population is distributed among important places as follows: Akron, 16,512; Bellaire, 8,025; Canton, 12,258; Chillicothe, 10,928; Cincinnati, 255,139; Cleveland, 160,146; Columbus, 51,647; Dayton, 38,678; Hamilton, 12,122; Mansfield, 9,875; Marietta, 5,444; Massillon, 6,836; Newark, 9,600; Portsmouth, 11,321; Sandusky, 15,838; Springfield, 20,730; Steubenville, 12,093; Toledo, 50,137; Xenia, 7,026; Youngstown, 15,435; Zanesville, 18,113.

Agriculture.—The State in 1880 had 24,521,226 acres, valuation \$1,127,497,353, devoted to agriculture. Of the population, 397,495 people were interested in farming pursuits. The number of farms was 247,189; the average value per acre of cleared land, \$47.53; and the value of forest-land, \$41.37. The returns of the staple crops for 1885, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are given below:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	3,017,464	111,865,000	\$35,796,800
Wheat.....	2,018,352	20,593,000	18,739,630
Oats.....	1,003,680	37,470,000	10,116,900
Rye.....	35,394	389,000	293,600
Barley.....	40,583	832,000	557,400
Buckwheat.....	12,995	182,000	118,255
Potatoes.....	166,035	12,453,000	4,856,524
Hay.....	2,499,000	2,748,900	31,447,416
Tobacco.....	36,703	33,667,000	2,127,206

Other statistics for the year 1884, drawn from Ohio State reports, give 667,558 lbs. of broomcorn; flax, 131,524 bus. of seed, and 3,454,493 lbs. of fiber; dairy products, 14,942,034 galls. of milk, 50,310,503 lbs. of butter, and 21,291,278 lbs. of cheese; 502,875 galls. of sorghum; maple, 1,807,701 lbs. of sugar, and 591,432 galls. of sirup; 1,731,095 lbs. of honey; 35,058,240 doz. eggs; vineyard products, 20,895,563 lbs. of grapes, and 938,671 galls. of wine. The value of the orchard products, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and plums, was \$7,221,251. The number and value of animals on farms in 1885 were: horses, 753,690, value \$59,659,185; mules, 23,999, value \$2,104,238; milch-cows, 775,724, value \$23,582,854; oxen and other cattle, 1,017,820, value \$27,414,996; sheep, 4,753,034, value \$9,918,156; swine, 2,442,457, value \$11,720,864.

Railroads.—The length of railway mileage in 1885 was 7,327 m., and the miles actually operated were 8,947. The capital stock was \$280,752,088; the funded debt, \$339,044,959; the total investment, \$767,153,007; and the cost of roadbed and equipment, \$701,896,529. The roads earned from passengers, \$15,617,974; from freight, \$43,908,247; total, \$64,055,114. The net earnings were \$18,309,018; interest paid on bonds, \$12,364,594; dividends paid on stocks, \$4,634,502.

Finances.—The amount of funded State debt on Nov. 15, 1885, was \$3,720,229.19; the amount of canal debt, payable after Dec. 1, 1896, at 6 per cent, \$2,276,214; sundry small loans, bearing 4 per cent interest, maturing 1885-'88, was \$1,475,000. The amount in sinking-fund, Nov. 15, 1885, was \$120,236.27. The State receipts for the year ending Nov. 15, 1885, were \$5,076,530.47; and the State expenditures for the same period were \$5,530,209.43. The amount raised by taxation in 1885 was \$4,621,373.24. The amount of taxable property as assessed in 1885 was: Real, \$1,160,165,882; personal, \$509,903,986; total, \$1,670,079,868. The rate of State tax was 29 cts. on \$100. In addition to the State tax there were levied, in 1885, county taxes, \$8,527,843; city taxes, \$7,771,601; school taxes, \$7,711,019; township taxes, \$1,152,015; total taxes for all purposes, \$33,944,828. The debts of all counties, cities, and towns in 1885 amounted to \$53,290,398. The estimated true valuation of property in Ohio in 1880 was \$3,301,000,000. The amount of money in the savings-banks in 1885 was \$12,605,008, representing 34,836 deposits. The number of national banks in the State in the year 1885 was 208, with a capital of \$36,933,664, and a total or actual value of \$45,336,044.46.

Political.—State, congressional, and presidential elections take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Legislature consists of 33 Senators and 105 Representa-

tives, both classes elected for two years. The sessions are biennial, convening on the first Monday in January, without limit of time, but adjourned sessions practically make them annual. All the executive officers are chosen for two years except the Auditor, whose term is four years, and the Commissioner of Common Schools and Superintendent of the Insurance Department, whose terms run three years. The number of electoral votes is 15; and the number of voters is 826,577 (census of 1880).

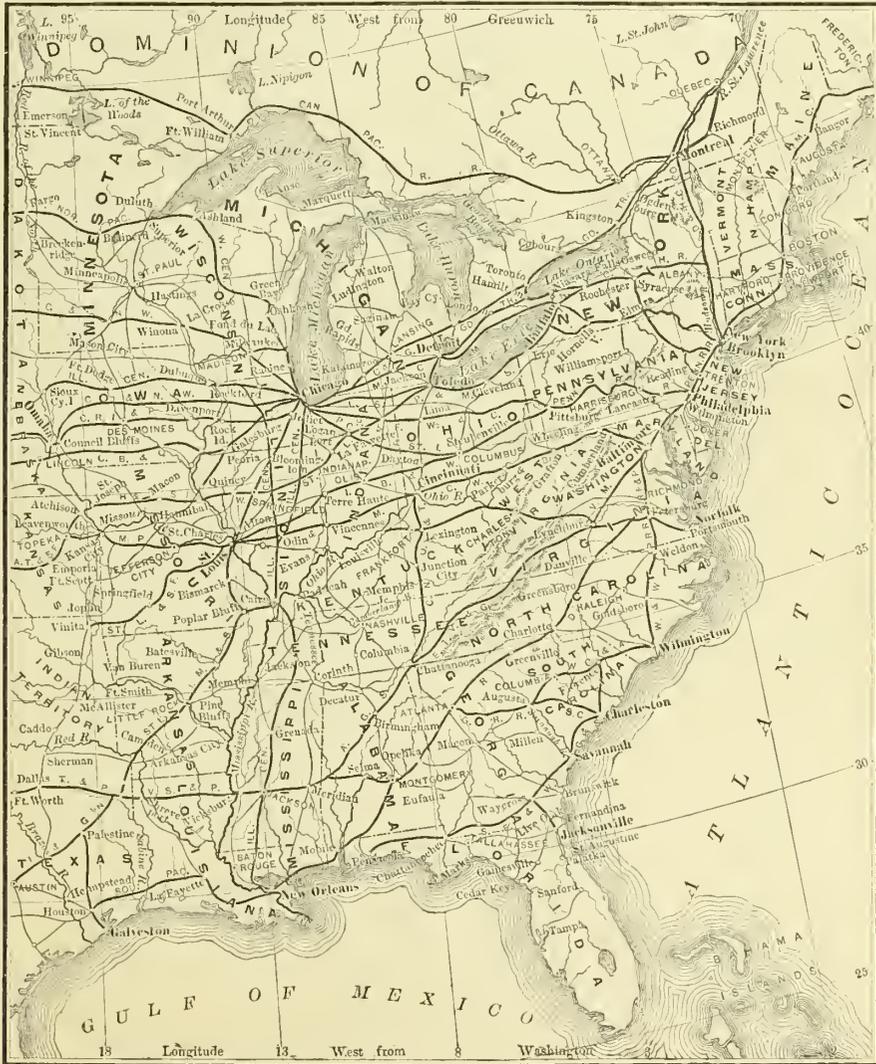
Manufactures and Mining.—The U. S. census of 1880 gave Ohio 20,639 manufacturing establishments, employing 183,669 hands and \$188,930,611 capital. The total amount of wages paid was \$62,103,000; the value of material, \$215,098,936; and the value of products, \$348,305,390. The leading branches are added:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricult' implements.	\$16,111,576	\$2,981,065	\$7,243,326	\$15,479,825
Boots and shoes.	2,285,927	1,826,524	3,684,621	7,055,003
Brick and tile.	2,733,528	1,114,133	1,185,794	3,481,291
Carriages and wagons.	4,234,481	2,610,268	5,416,656	10,043,404
Clothing, men's.	8,651,094	4,136,382	12,043,020	20,008,398
Flour, etc.	12,328,847	1,221,494	34,157,024	38,950,264
Fo'ndry, machine-shops	12,770,649	5,105,596	8,407,972	18,242,325
Furniture	4,417,076	2,080,243	2,694,692	6,865,027
Iron and steel.	25,141,294	8,265,070	23,997,915	34,918,360
Leather, tanned.	2,022,990	3,273,595	3,247,592	4,357,273
Liquors, distilled.	4,813,135	406,197	4,533,049	6,692,736
Liquors, malt.	8,178,415	1,184,125	5,110,587	9,125,014
Lumber.	7,944,412	1,708,300	8,896,106	13,864,460
Paper.	4,804,274	839,231	3,024,068	5,108,194
Slaughtering, etc.	5,487,682	633,044	17,173,446	19,231,297

The coal-fields of Ohio rank third in importance among the States, working 344 mines and 19,704 men (1885). The total yield in 1885 was 7,816,179 long tons. Excluding the amount used in local and colliery consumption, the value of this at the mines was \$8,306,988. The production of coke was 39,416 short tons. Petroleum in 1885 yielded 700,000 bbls. In pig-iron Ohio only gave way to Pennsylvania, the output of the furnaces having been 533,963 short tons. The returns of iron-ore mined in 1885 give 259,581 long tons. The salt production was 306,847 bbls., valued at \$199,450. Other mineral productions for the year 1885 were about 300,000 bbls. of cement; 18,000 short tons of mineral fertilizers; 153,756 short tons of fire-clay; \$500,000 worth of grindstones; and 1,116,375 short tons of limestone.

Educational.—In 1885 there were 11,115 school-houses in the State, with a valuation of \$27,969,757. Out of 1,095,469 persons of school age, there were 774,660 enrolled in the schools, and an average daily attendance of 517,569. There were 24,628 teachers employed, and the income from all sources for the support of public schools was \$13,628,769.32. The total expenditures were \$10,093,938.17. The amount paid to teachers was \$6,035,688.58. There were 33 colleges in the State, with 462 instructors, and 6,384 students. The income from funds was \$219,390, and the receipts from tuition fees, \$123,637. The number of volumes in the public libraries was 194,946; and the total value of grounds, buildings, apparatus, etc., \$3,537,867. The more important institutions are—Antioch College, at Willow Springs; Baldwin University, at Berea; Wesleyan College, at Cincinnati; Heidelberg College, at Tiffin; Hiram College, at Hiram; Muskingum College, at New Concord; and Oberlin College, at Oberlin.

Relative Rank.—Ohio ranks third in population, twenty-fourth in size, second in pig-iron and petroleum; third in steel, coal, salt, and wool; fourth in iron-ore, horses, and hay; fifth in general manufactures, and seventh in wheat.



MAP OF THROUGH RAILWAY ROUTES SOUTH, AND EAST OF OMAHA.

OHIO

81

82

81

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40

County Towns \odot Railroads ---
This type indicates a population of 8,000 or over.



81

81

OREGON.

Historical. The original region named Oregon was the whole province claimed by the United States on the Pacific coast, extending from lat. 32° to 54° 40' N. Until 1816 joint possession was held by Great Britain and the United States, and then the latter, by the N. W. boundary treaty, abandoned all claim to the country N. of the 49th parallel, and the name Oregon was restricted to the region S. of that line, which was given up by Great Britain. The first accurate knowledge of the Territory was brought back by Capt. Robert Gray, an American navigator, who entered the mouth of the Columbia River in 1792, and gave the name of his ship to it. The sale of Louisiana to the United States in 1803, endowed this country with a title of ownership, and the expedition of Lewis and Clarke, in 1804-'6, strengthened the claim. Though a trading-post was established in 1811, by the Pacific Fur Company, under the Astor régime, at the mouth of the Columbia River, the region was mostly inhabited by Indians and the employes of the Hudson Bay Fur Company until the active emigration of Americans, between 1833 and 1850, introduced a new element. The territorial organization took place in 1842. In 1853 Washington Territory was instituted out of the region N. of the Columbia River on the W., and of the 46th parallel on the E. In 1858 Oregon was admitted as a State, the twentieth under the Constitution.

Geographical.—The area is 96,000 sq. m., the average length E. and W. being 360 m., the average breadth about 260 m. The State has 23 counties, and is bounded N. by Washington Territory, from which it is partly divided by the Columbia; E. by Idaho, from which the Snake River partly separates it; S. by Nevada and California; and W. by the Pacific Ocean. There is a coastline of 300 m., and a river frontage on the Columbia of 300 m. Oregon is divided into two sections by the Cascade Mountains, which, rising from 1,000 to 10,000 ft., with occasional higher peaks, run N. and S. about 130 m. from the coast. The principal summits are Mt. Hood (11,325 ft.), Mt. Jefferson (10,300 ft.), the Three Sisters (9,420 ft.), Diamond Peak (9,420 ft.), and Mt. McLoughlin (11,000 ft.), all extinct volcanoes, and crowned with perpetual snow. The Coast Range runs N. and S., about 25 m. from the coast, and rises from 1,000 to 4,000 ft. Western Oregon, about one third of the State, is broken up by transverse chains into districts varying in soil and climate—the Willamette Valley (the garden of the State), the Umpqua Valley, and the Rogue River Valley. Eastern Oregon consists of undulating table-lands, traversed from N. E. to S. W. by the Blue Mountains, which throw off many spurs, marked by steep cañons, and dividing the country into deep valleys. They have an average elevation of 7,000 ft., and the minor ranges in S. E. Oregon rise from 1,000 to 4,000 ft. The Columbia River forms the N. boundary of the State for 300 m., and is navigable for light-draught steamers the whole distance, with the exception of two portages, and for ships 115 m. The Willamette, which joins it from the S. W. of the Cascade Range, is navigable 126 m. from its mouth. The Rogue and Umpqua Rivers, flowing from the Cascade Mountains into the ocean, are about 200 m. long, and the latter offers 90 m. of navigation. The more important rivers of Eastern Oregon are the Snake, forming part of the E. boundary, with its various tributaries, and navigable above the mouth of the Powder River; the Deschutes, an affluent of the Columbia from the S., about 200 m. long; and John Day's River, which flows N. 250 m., and also empties into the Columbia. Eastern Oregon is dotted with small lakes in its S. portion. There are several passably good harbors on the coast, S. of the Columbia River, but this noble stream furnishes the only perfectly secure havens.

Natural Resources.—Nearly all the State is suited for stock and dairy farming, and Western Oregon produces luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, and barley. Fruits and vegetables yield abundantly and of excellent quality. The rivers abound in salmon, the catching and canning of which constitute a very valuable interest. The timber and lumber industry is of great magnitude. Oregon's mineral wealth lies in gold, silver, copper, limestone, building stone, coal, and iron.

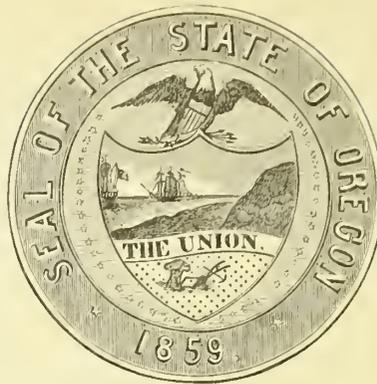
Climate.—In Western Oregon the climate is moist and equable, and in Eastern Oregon dry and variable. The mean annual temperature of the former section is about 53°, though varying widely in the season at different localities. The winter ranges from 35° to 50°, and the summer from 60° to 75°. The annual rainfall in this section is from 40 to 60 in. In Eastern Oregon the rainfall is from 15 to 20 in., and the temperature varies from 15° to 20° in either extreme from that of the region W. of the Cascades.

Principal Places.—Salem, capital; Portland, metropolis, on the Willamette River; Astoria, seaport, at the mouth of the Columbia; Baker City, mining emporium of Eastern Oregon.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total, 174,768; male, 103,381; female, 71,387; native, 141,265; foreign, 30,503; white, 163,075; colored, 487; Chinese, 9,510; Indians, 1,694. The leading places are as follows: Salem, 1,238; Portland, 17,577; Astoria, 3,981; Baker City, 1,258; Dallas City, 2,232. The State census of 1885 claims a population of 194,150.

Commerce.—Portland, Astoria, and Coos Bay are ports of entry. The main exports are wheat, flour, lumber and ship-timber, and canned salmon. The total imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$554,829; domestic exports, \$7,057,758; foreign exports, \$3,901. The entrances of vessels were 129, of 123,387 tonnage; and the clearances were 203, of 224,084 tonnage. The number of steam- and sail-vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed was 132, of 42,517 tonnage.

Fisheries.—Though most of the large rivers of the Pacific coast are noted for salmon, the Columbia is the only one on which a great industry has been developed. The fishery is being rapidly



extended on the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue Rivers. There are about 70 fishing stations and canneries, and upward of \$3,000,000 invested. The product in 1883 was 630,000 cases, value \$2,976,000. The value of the product of 1886 is estimated at about \$2,500,000.

Railroads. The mileage of 1885 was 1,181 m., of which 987 m. was operated. The capital stock was \$17,080,000; funded debt, \$27,249,000; total investment, \$82,465,811; cost of road and equipment, \$61,401,049. The gross earnings from passengers were \$1,400,505; from freights, \$3,043,960; total, \$5,040,976; net earnings, \$1,671,826. The interest paid on bonds was \$529,165, and the dividend paid on stocks, \$1,080,000.

Political.—The executive officers of the State are elected every four years, and the Legislature biennially. There are 30 Senators and 60 Representatives, the former elected for four years and the latter for two. The sessions are biennial and limited to 40 days, meeting in odd-numbered years, on the first Monday in January. The number of electoral votes is three, and the number of voters 55,403 (State census of 1885).

Agriculture.—The area of farming-lands in 1880 was 4,428,712 acres; valuation, \$56,908,575; and the number of people engaged in agriculture was 27,091. The number of farms was 16,217; the average value per acre of cleared lands was \$21.71; of woodland, \$1.50. The crops in 1885 were as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	6,479	148,000	\$103,600
Wheat.....	876,102	13,916,000	9,602,040
Oats.....	193,397	5,779,000	2,145,260
Rye.....	1,338	20,000	15,053
Barley.....	34,845	704,000	344,896
Buckwheat.....	561	6,000	3,703
Potatoes.....	12,587	1,322,000	475,789
Hay.....	357,000	446,250	3,860,063

Reports of other products of the same year, by the State census of 1885, are, 3,287,923 lbs. of butter and cheese; 14,262 bu. of flaxseed; 13,207 lbs. of tobacco; 2,547,378 lbs. of hops; and 2,005,373 bu. of apples. The number of animals on farms was: Horses, 159,786, value \$8,309,155; mules, 3,005, value \$193,550; milk-cows, 73,342, value \$1,986,511; oxen and other cattle, 606,835, value \$14,397,777; sheep, 2,469,511, value \$3,618,139; swine, 191,600, value \$538,381. The wool-clip was 9,165,830 lbs., and the lumber marketed 169,135,726 ft.

Manufactures and Mining.—The number of manufacturing establishments in 1880 was 1,075, employing 3,424 hands, and \$6,284,256 capital. The amount of wages paid was \$1,636,666; the value of materials, \$6,933,336; and value of products, \$10,879,982. Some of the leading branches are given in detail:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Blacksmithing.....	\$120,225	\$63,190	\$102,118	\$311,450
Boots and shoes.....	75,405	49,717	111,991	238,887
Carpentering.....	27,500	88,498	222,903	341,329
Flouring- and grist-mill products.....	1,286,200	139,882	121,911	252,300
Furniture.....	206,050	65,910	91,325	227,303
Liquors, malt.....	287,500	24,961	92,409	167,681
Lumber, sawed.....	1,577,875	242,154	1,331,342	2,030,463
Saddlery and harness.....	190,095	63,767	222,350	385,350
Tinware, copperware, and sheet-iron.....	233,150	64,006	151,475	311,650
Woolen goods.....	566,800	86,088	227,486	549,030

The gold production of 1885 was \$800,000. The pig-iron produced was only 3,832 short tons, and the coal mined 125,000 long tons. Though the State is rich in a variety of mineral products, the statistics of production are scattered and untrustworthy, and do not show notably except as above-mentioned.

Finances.—The amount of the State debt is \$110,000. The State receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, were \$227,996.38; the State expenditures for the same period, \$277,996.38. The amount raised by taxation in 1885 was \$239,279.96. The amount of taxable property as assessed in 1885-'86 was \$79,128,778. The rate of State tax in the year above-named was 31 cts. on \$100. The total true valuation of real and personal property in 1880 was \$126,000,000, a per capita rate of \$721.

Educational.—State reports of 1885-'86 give 1,371 organized school districts in the State; 49,176 pupils enrolled in schools, with an average daily attendance of 35,245. The number of teachers employed was 1,861. The amount paid teachers was \$375,158.49; the total amount of school funds, \$901,272.25; and the total value of school property, \$1,239,998. The State has 7 collegiate institutions, which in 1885 had 45 instructors and 917 students. The income was \$45,850; the number of volumes in the college libraries, 10,730; and the total value of grounds, buildings, apparatus, etc., \$3,537,867. The principal of these institutions are Pacific University, at Forest Grove; Willamette University, at Salem; and Christian College, at Monmouth.

Relative Rank.—Oregon ranks fifth in area and thirty-sixth in population (census of 1880). She stands first in salmon-fisheries, fifth in wool, and lumber, eighth in gold, and tenth in wheat.

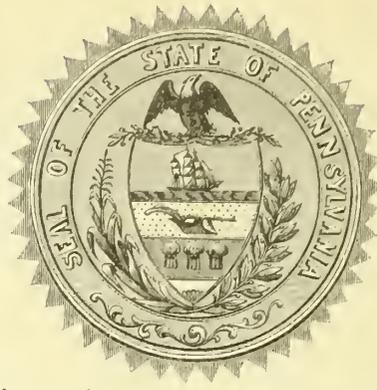
PENNSYLVANIA.

Historical.—Delaware River and Bay were first explored under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company, from 1601 to 1621, and military jurisdiction was established. Till 1664 they continued in possession of both sides of the bay without much colonization, though a Swedish colony settled at Chester, on the W. bank of the river, in 1638, where their industry and peacefulness prefigured the characteristics of the Quakers, who were to come later. Under a charter given by Charles II, in 1681, the region W. of the Delaware was granted to William Penn, the Quaker, who colonized it and founded Philadelphia in 1682. Under this grant was included Delaware, and the whole region was ruled under the same proprietary until 1693, when a separate Legislature, though not a separate Governor, was allowed to this section of the province. This union lasted till 1876. The letter of the Penn charter included territory already covered in the vague grants made to the New England colonies, Virginia, and Maryland. All the boundary-lines, however, were easily settled, except that separating Pennsylvania and Maryland, which was not defined until the completion of the Mason and Dixon Survey, in 1767. The original Swedish immigrants readily coalesced with the Quaker colonists, and the remarkable thrift of the people, combined with their peaceful Indian policy, soon made Pennsylvania a flourishing region. Large additional bodies of immigrants, Scotch-Irish between 1715 and 1725, and Germans from 1730 onward, rapidly swelled population and wealth. The government instituted by William Penn remained in force till 1776, when the province joined the other colonies in the fight for independence, and a provisional Constitution was made by a convention presided over by Benjamin Franklin. Philadelphia was occupied by the British forces from September, 1777, to June, 1778. All the earlier sessions of the Continental Congress were held in this city. The battle of Germantown was fought within the present chartered limits of the city in 1777. From 1790 to 1800 it was the seat of the government of the United States. In 1790 a new State Constitution was formed. In 1794 occurred the disturbance known as the "Whisky Rebellion" in the western part of the State, growing out of opposition to the excise laws. In 1799 the seat of the State government was removed to Lancaster, and thence in 1812 to Harrisburg, which still remains the capital. In 1862, during the late civil war, the State was threatened with invasion by the Confederates, but the tide of attack then stopped with invading Maryland. In 1863 General Lee carried out his interrupted purpose, and overran the S. portion of the State to within a short distance of Harrisburg. On his retreat General Meade joined battle with him at Gettysburg, near the Maryland line. The battle, beginning July 1st, lasted three days, resulting in the Confederate defeat. This Federal victory was probably the important turning-point of the war. As the seventh in the geographical order of the original States, Pennsylvania has got to be known as the "Keystone" State.

Geographical.—The State has an area of 45,215 sq. m., the extreme length being 313 m. E. and W., and the greatest width 176 m. In shape it is a nearly perfect parallelogram, the variations being a small addition on Lake Erie, giving it a port and access to navigation, and an irregular E. boundary, following the curves of the Delaware River. The State is divided into 67 counties, and is bounded N. by Lake Erie and New York; E. by New York and New Jersey, from which it is separated by the Delaware River; S. by Delaware, Maryland, and W. Virginia; and W. by West Virginia and Ohio. The surface of the State is level in the S. E., hilly and mountainous in the interior, and generally rolling or broken in the W. The S. E. counties are but little elevated above the sea-level, but in proceeding W. and N. a series of parallel ridges, from 1,500 to 2,500 ft. high, make a gently curving belt across the State, from N. E. to S. W., from 50 to 80 m. wide, and 200 m. long. The first of these ridges, called the South Mountain, is a continuation of the Blue Ridge of Virginia; and the last, the Alleghany Mountain, is the highest, the slope thence being continuous toward the Ohio. The State skirts Lake Erie at an elevation of 1,000 ft. above the lake, which is about 650 ft. above tide-water. The Susquehanna River drains portions of the highlands, through tortuous canyons 1,000 ft. deep, and flows in a valley which, on the E., is contiguous to the anthracite-coal mountains, and on the W. adjoins the mountainous wilderness through which the Juniata River and its branches break by numerous gaps. The anthracite coal mountains form an elevated plateau, called the Pocono Mountain, which is continued as the Catskill Mountains to the Hudson. The Delaware River flows through this plateau in a deep cañon. Each one of the Appalachian ridges has a separate name, though belonging properly to the Alleghanies. Negro, Chestnut, and Laurel ridges are W. of the Alleghany backbone, and pass out of the State at the S. W. into Maryland and Virginia. The W. slopes of the Alleghany Mountains are arable, even at an elevation of 1,800 ft., but the ridges on the other side are too abrupt for cultivation. In central Pennsylvania the valleys correspond to the mountain-ridges, and are transversely crossed by the greater rivers on their way to the sea. Chester Valley in the S. E., Lebanon Valley in the E., Wyoming Valley in the N. E., Penn's and Juniata in the center, Cumberland in the S., and Monongahela in the S. W., are the principal, besides various deep and narrow valleys in the mountains. The Delaware River, forming the E. boundary of the State, is navigable for large steamers to Trenton, 132 m., and for the largest ships to Philadelphia. It breaks through the Kittatiny Mountains, at the Delaware Water-Gap. The Susquehanna, the main branch of which rises in New York, drains the central part of the State, and runs S. in long zigzags to Chesapeake Bay. It is broad and rapid, but not navigable for steamboats. Canals follow its banks. The W. branch of the river is 200 m. long, and breaks through the Alleghanies, joining the main stream at Northumberland. The Ohio River and its branches, the Alleghany and the Monongahela, drain the W. part of the State. The Alleghany has a length of 250 m. within the State, and runs S. W. and S. E.; and the Monongahela, rising in Virginia, runs N. within the State to Pittsburgh, 80 m. Both are navigable for steamboats about 60 m. The Ohio, below the point of junction, is a great steamboat thoroughfare. The other important rivers are the Juniata, a tributary of the Susquehanna; and the Lehigh and Schuylkill, affluents of the Delaware, all having canals and lock-navigation. The Lake Erie border is 45 m. long, with an excellent harbor at Erie.

Climate.—The climate is hot in summer in the S. and E., and very cold in winter on the Alleghany, central, and N. uplands. In the latter regions hardly a month passes without frost, and in the winter the thermometer not infrequently shows -25°. Along the Delaware in the summer months the temperature frequently ranges between 90° and 100°. The valleys of the Susquehanna and its branches, with their many transverse gorges, possess a delightful climate, free from extremes. The average rainfall varies from 35 to 45 in., according to locality. Vegetation is about a week earlier than in New York.

Manufactures and Mining.—The number of manufacturing establishments in 1880 was 31,225, employing 387,112 hands, and \$174,496,993 capital. The total amount of wages was \$134,055,304; the value of materials, \$462,977,258; and the value of products, \$744,748,045. The leading branches were as follows:



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CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural implements.....	\$3,452,923	\$898,608	\$1,788,420	\$3,683,212
Blacksmithing.....	2,236,418	1,014,454	1,542,876	4,324,460
Boots and shoes.....	5,339,228	3,757,957	7,016,204	13,246,250
Bread and bakery products.....	3,918,053	1,315,677	5,263,591	8,448,474
Carpentering.....	2,314,519	2,072,580	4,621,380	8,125,571
Carpets.....	7,210,493	3,035,971	8,992,385	14,304,660
Carriages, etc.....	3,627,023	1,584,035	2,059,819	4,670,723
Cars, railroad, street, etc.....	2,946,912	1,352,299	6,032,114	8,082,272
Clothing, men's.....	10,816,472	5,127,682	15,332,253	23,821,887
Coke.....	4,262,525	983,431	2,241,154	4,190,126
Cotton goods.....	15,490,735	6,683,617	12,500,217	21,640,397
Drugs and chemicals.....	11,680,812	1,300,238	8,245,297	13,092,893
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	3,884,846	1,041,309	2,398,396	6,259,892
Flouring- and grist-mill products.....	20,298,610	1,105,939	36,291,933	41,522,662
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	28,982,140	10,293,821	17,636,353	35,029,673
Furniture.....	5,445,940	2,090,088	3,725,989	7,588,229
Glass.....	7,639,706	3,897,360	3,350,660	8,720,584
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3,743,790	2,175,913	4,924,138	8,935,147
Iron and steel.....	107,304,782	25,065,450	92,267,020	145,576,268
Leather, tanned.....	15,068,635	1,967,946	19,716,236	27,042,068
Liquors, malt.....	12,073,068	1,200,289	5,765,837	10,124,338
Lumber, sawed.....	21,418,588	2,918,459	13,955,430	22,457,359
Mixed textiles.....	11,536,618	4,223,662	12,202,028	20,882,764
Printing and publishing.....	8,962,320	3,274,969	4,157,045	10,227,893
Ship-building.....	5,797,731	2,379,629	3,610,367	6,689,470
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2,998,625	242,077	8,854,778	9,908,545
Sugar and molasses, refined.....	6,072,400	474,017	21,943,943	24,294,929
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....	2,934,819	1,885,530	3,144,977	6,906,603
Woolen goods.....	18,780,604	5,254,328	21,185,804	32,341,291
Worsted goods.....	4,959,639	1,473,958	7,277,489	10,072,473

The anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania, lying in the E. part of the State, cover about 1,700 sq. m. The product of 1885 was 32,265,421 long tons. The bituminous coal-fields lie in the W. and S. W., and yielded during the same year 33,214,285 long tons. The total value of the coal product at the mines was \$96,974,544. In pig-iron the output was 2,445,496 short tons, more than half the total production of the country. The production of petroleum-oil was 18,118,030 bbls. The natural gas yielded and utilized in the State during 1885 displaced 3,000,000 short tons of coal, and was valued at \$4,500,000. The total value of the coke was \$4,981,656. The State produced 350,000,000 brick; 299,505 squares of slate, valued at \$304,832; 70,000 short tons of fertilizers; and 1,350 short tons of feldspar. Other less important products, for which figures are only vague and scattering, are bromine, one of the by-products of salt; bñlr stones, manganese, mica, ochre, and mineral waters. The number of persons engaged in mining occupations in 1880 was 141,165, according to the United States census, and the total value of mineral products in 1885 was about \$200,000,000.

Finances.—Amount of State debt, Jan. 1, 1885: Funded, \$19,084,288; unfunded, \$880,718.96. Of the funded debt \$7,767,300 drew 5 per cent interest, and \$11,450,000 drew 3½ and 4 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The State held, Jan. 1, 1885, in stocks of incorporated companies, \$5,160,913; in sinking-fund, \$3,474,801; net public debt over and above assets, \$10,448,573.60. State receipts for year ending Dec. 1, 1886, \$7,520,711.13 (exclusive of loans). State expenditures for year ending Dec. 1, 1886, \$7,203,215.42 (exclusive of sinking-fund). Amount raised by taxation, \$6,435,704.26 for State purposes. Aggregate taxes for all purposes, general and local, \$38,000,000. Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real estate (not taxed by the State), \$1,697,303,153; personal property (including corporations, \$1,200,000,000), \$1,463,834,762. Rate of State tax, 40 cents on \$100. No tax is levied in Pennsylvania on real estate for State purposes. The tax on personal property, at the very low valuation current, produced only \$674,624 in 1886, out of total tax receipts of over \$6,000,000. Most of the large revenues of the State are derived from taxes on corporations. Witness the following: Tax on capital stock of corporations in 1886, \$729,030; tax on gross receipts, \$1,210,583; tax on bank-stock, \$415,866; commutation of tonnage-tax (Penn. R. R. Co.), \$460,000; collateral inheritance tax, \$662,976; license-taxes, \$947,361; tax on net earnings or income, \$68,729; tax on loans, \$261,899; tax on writs, wills, deeds, charters, etc., \$118,462; tax on foreign insurance companies, \$34,835. A State or county tax must have been paid by each elector within two years, but there is no State poll-tax.

Political.—State, congressional, and presidential elections occur on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The General Assembly consists of 50 Senators and 301 Representatives, the former elected for four years, the latter for two years. The limit of session is 150 days, and the sessions are biennial, convening on the first Tuesday in January, in odd years. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs and Superintendent of Public Instruction are elected for four years; the Auditor-General for three years; the Treasurer for two years; while the Secretary of State and Attorney-General are appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate. The Supreme Court, consisting of seven judges, are elected for twenty-one years, the judge having the shortest term to serve becoming Chief-Justice. The number of electoral votes is 30, and that of voters 1,094,284.

Educational.—The number enrolled during the school year 1884-'85, in the common schools of the State, was 982,158, and the daily average attendance was 657,128. The total expenses of the school system were \$9,800,465, of which \$5,586,481 were paid to teachers. The statistics of illiteracy for 1880 showed, out of 3,293,215 persons over ten years old, 146,138 who could not read, and 228,014 who could not write. The college statistics for 1885 gave 27 institutions, 498 instructors, 4,368 students; receipts, \$340,376 from productive funds, and \$151,877 from tuition fees; 186,336 volumes in the college library; value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus, \$5,110,499. The principal institutions are: Dickinson College, at Carlisle; Lafayette College, at Easton; Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem; and Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg. Philadelphia is noted for its excellent medical colleges.

Natural Resources.—All the valleys throughout the State have exceedingly fertile soil, and produce excellent crops of the cereals, tobacco, and the various fruits of the temperate zone. In the S. and E. grain soils predominate; in the N. and W. both grain and grazing are profitably pursued. The white-pine forests of the Alleghenies are a very important source of lumber-supply, and a great variety of hard woods are found. The distinguishing glory of the State is its mineral wealth. It produces all the anthracite, and twice the output of bituminous coal as compared with any other State. The production of iron-ore and pig-iron is more than half that of the whole country. The State is also the principal source of petroleum. Its other mineral products are salt, brick, fire and pottery clays, limestone, building-stone, cement, slate, feldspar, fertilizers, mica, buhr-stones, natural gas, and mineral waters. In the aggregate of minerals most useful to the human race this State utterly surpasses any other in the country.

Principal Places.—Harrisburg, the capital, iron manufacturing and railway center; Philadelphia, the metropolis of the State, second city in the Union, great trade, manufacturing, and railway center; Pittsburg, the most important iron and steel manufacturing city in the country; Allegheny, twin city of Pittsburg; Allentown, center of the rich farming region of E. Pennsylvania; Bethlehem, principal home of the Moravians and seat of great iron-works; Altoona, site of the machine-shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Chester, center of a great ship-building interest on the Delaware River; Easton, thriving manufactur-

ing city; Erie, port of entry on Lake Erie; Lancaster, prosperous commercial and manufacturing town; Reading, third city of the State in manufacturing importance; Oil City, emporium of the petroleum regions; Scranton, great coal, iron, and railway center; Wilkesbarre, a beautiful city, emporium of the Wyoming Valley; Williamsport, the principal lumber-mart of the State, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna; and York, one of the oldest towns in the State.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total, 4,282,891; male, 2,136,656; female, 2,146,236; native, 3,035,062; foreign, 587,829; white, 4,196,016; colored, 85,535; Chinese, 148; Japanese, 8; Indians, 184. Leading cities are as follows: Allegheny, 78,682; Allentown, 18,063; Altoona, 19,710; Bethlehem, 5,000; Chester, 14,997; Easton, 11,924; Erie, 27,737; Harrisburg, 30,762; Lancaster, 25,760; Norristown, 13,003; Oil City, 7,315; Philadelphia, 87,170; Pittsburg, 156,380; Pottsville, 13,253; Reading, 43,278; Scranton, 45,850; Wilkesbarre, 23,239; Williamsport, 18,934; York, 13,940.

Agriculture.—In 1880 there were 20,060,455 acres devoted to agricultural uses, valued at \$975,689,410. Out of the total working population 301,112, or about 10 per cent, were engaged in farming pursuits. The number of farms was 156,857. The average value per acre of cleared land was \$45.73; of woodland, \$29.75. The returns of the staple crops for 1885 were as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	1,417,030	46,074,000	\$22,576,260
Wheat	1,380,294	13,325,000	12,792,000
Oats	1,004,023	34,326,000	12,357,360
Rye	402,170	3,298,000	2,176,530
Barley	26,194	485,000	339,212
Buckwheat	274,445	3,897,000	2,104,444
Potatoes	190,280	13,700,000	6,439,075
Hay	2,738,572	Tons.	36,970,722
Tobacco	23,392	Lbs.	2,456,160

The latest returns of dairy products (1880) give 36,540,540 galls. of milk, 79,336,012 lbs. of butter, and 1,008,686 lbs. of cheese. The statistics of animals on farms in 1885 were: Horses, 577,331, value \$54,346,474; mules, 23,670, value \$2,603,488; milch-cows, 902,127, value \$27,154,023; oxen and other cattle, 858,474, value \$23,484,680; sheep, 1,189,481, value \$3,187,809; hogs, 1,103,391, value \$8,241,556.

Commerce.—The ports of entry are Philadelphia and Erie, while Pittsburg is a port of delivery in the Louisiana district. The bulk of foreign commerce, of course, is transacted through Philadelphia. The imports of this city for the year closing July 30, 1886, were \$36,561,313; the domestic exports were \$93,719,861; and the foreign exports were \$33,456. To the imports of the State must be added those received at Erie, \$50,048. The entrances of vessels at ports were 1,363, of 1,156,873 tonnage; and the clearances were 1,038, of 909,9111 tonnage. The number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed, was 235, of 99,557 tonnage.

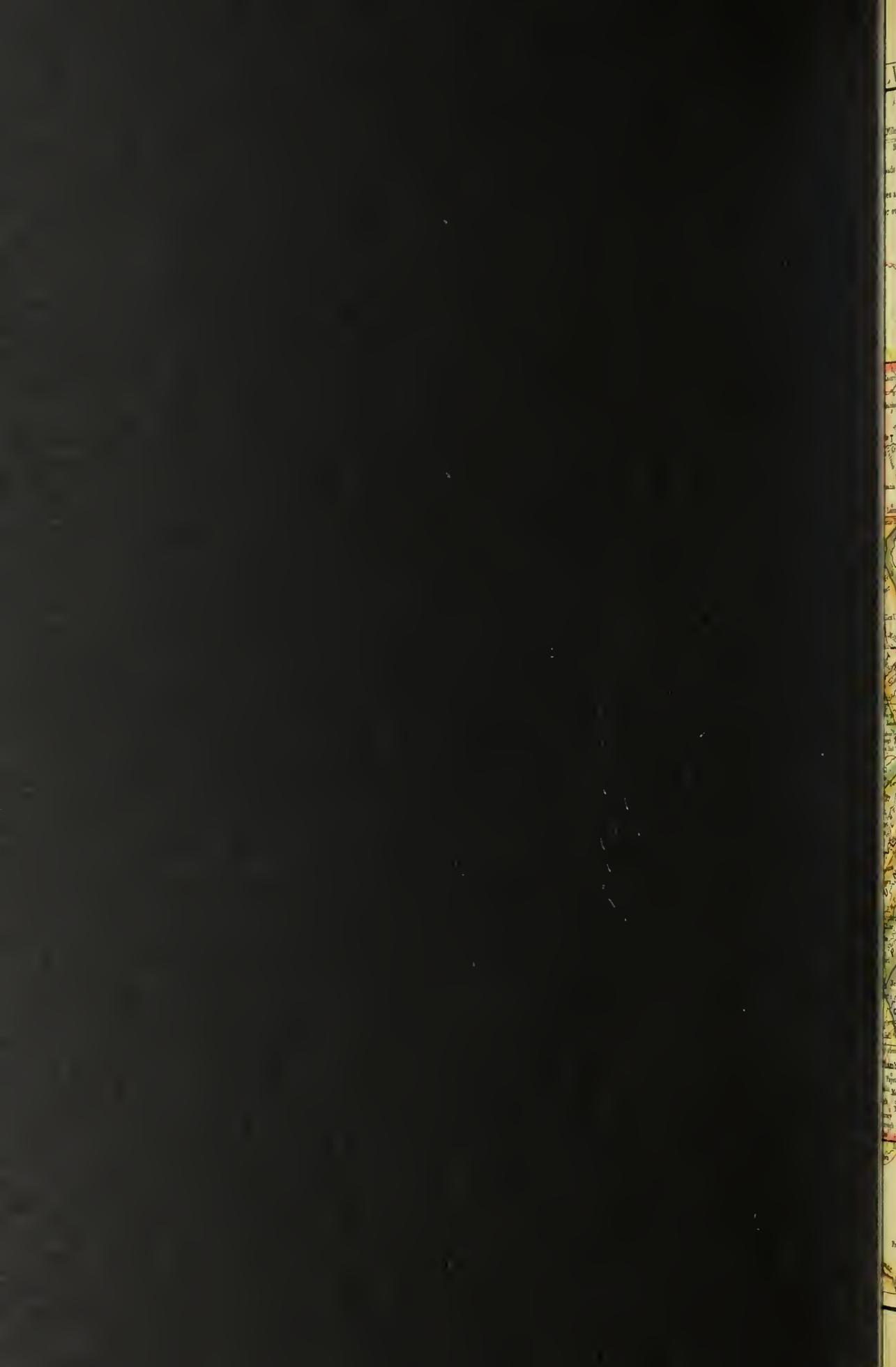
Fisheries.—In 1880, the latest year for which authentic statistics are available, there were 101 persons and 16 vessels and boats engaged in sea-fisheries, with \$23,440 capital invested, and net value of returns \$36,000. The river and lake fisheries employed 451 persons, 151 vessels and boats, and a capital of \$96,370. The value of product was \$96,550. The returns of the oyster-fisheries were 250,000 bushels, value \$187,500.

Railroads.—In 1885 there was a mileage of 7,767 m., and the length of line operated was 7,160. The capital stock was \$406,996,236; the funded debt, \$426,579,204; the total investment, \$940,670,443; the cost of railroad and equipment, \$525,334,570. The receipts from passengers were \$19,192,639; from freights, \$77,576,595; total gross earnings, \$100,290,741; and the net earnings, \$42,037,924. The interest paid on bonds was \$23,218,990, and the dividends paid on stocks, \$15,786,226.

Relative Rank.—The State is second in population and twenty-first in size. It ranks first in coal, iron, and petroleum, and in manufactures of steel and iron, also in rye; second in general manufactures, potatoes, dairy products, and buckwheat; fourth in imports and milch-cows; fifth in total foreign commerce; sixth in hay; seventh in oats; eighth in tobacco and horses; and eleventh in corn and wheat.



REVERSE OF SEAL.

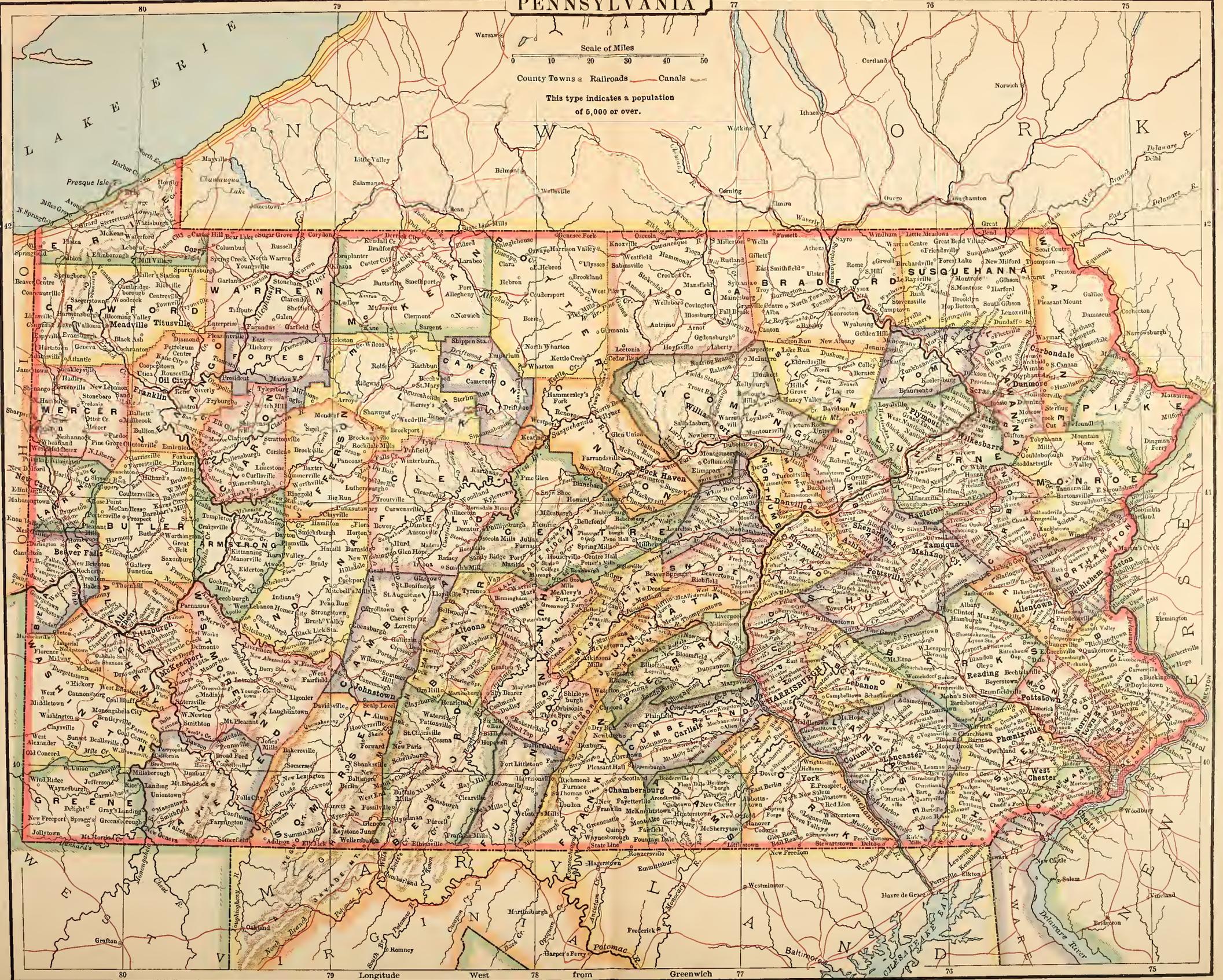


PENNSYLVANIA

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

County Towns ● Railroads — Canals —

This type indicates a population of 5,000 or over.



Longitude West from Greenwich

RHODE ISLAND.

Historical.—Supposed to be identical with the ancient Vinland of the Icelandic Sagas, historians credit the first discovery of Rhode Island to the Norsemen about 1000 A. D. The navigator Verrazzano visited Narragansett Bay and its shores in 1524. The State was settled at Providence in 1636 by Roger Williams and his companions, who had been banished from Massachusetts by religious intolerance. In 1638 the Island of Aquidneck, afterward called Rhode Island, was settled at Newport and Portsmouth. A third settlement was formed at Warwick in 1643. The same year Roger Williams went to England and obtained a patent for the united government of the settlements. In 1663 this patent gave way to a charter by Charles II, incorporating the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, which remained in force for 180 years. The colony suffered severely in King Philip's War, 1675-76, which resulted in the destruction of the Wampanoag and Narragansett tribes of Indians. In 1687 Sir Edmund Andros, who had been made Governor of New York, New England, etc., abrogated the charter, but it became again the ruling Constitution after his recall. In the wars between France and England, Rhode Island furnished valuable aid by land and sea for the expeditions against Louisburg, Crown Point, Oswego, and Canada. In 1756 she had fifty privateers at sea. During the War of the Revolution the State supplied many ships and sailors for naval operations. Rhode Island was invaded by the British, and vain attempts were made for several years to drive them thence by Comut d'Esting's fleet and Gen. Sullivan's army. The State was the last to accept the Federal Constitution, May 29, 1790. Dorr's insurrection occurred in 1842, an imbroglia growing out of the bigoted suffrage laws, an inheritance from colonial times. It was only in 1861 that the boundary-line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts was finally settled.

Geographical.—The State has an area of 1,250 sq. m.; extreme length, N. and S., 47 m.; extreme width, 40 m. There are five counties, and it is bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Connecticut. The surface of the State is rough and hilly, but has no elevations which may be called mountains. Narragansett Bay divides the State into two parts, leaving the greater portion on the W., and extending N. from the ocean 28 m. From 3 to 12 m. in width it embraces the islands of Aquidneck (or Rhode Island), Canonicut, Providence, and smaller ones. The first named, 15 m. long and 3 m. wide, is notable as the site of the city of Newport, noted as a fashionable seaside resort. The harbor, lying between Canonicut and Rhode Island, is among the finest in the world. Canonicut is an island 7 m. long and 1 m. wide. A peninsula divides Narragansett Bay and forms Mount Hope Bay, at the head of which enters the Taunton River. Block Island, which lies about 10 m. S. of the W. division, is also an adjunct of the State, and lies 19 m. long, by from 2 to 5 m. wide. The rivers are only important for their valuable water-power. The Providence River, navigable for large ships to the city of the same name, is really an estuary of the bay. The Blackstone runs east into the Providence River, being known, after passing Pawtucket, as the Seekonk. The Woonasquatucket and Mooshasuck flow into a cove of the Providence River within Providence. Pawtucket River flows into Narragansett Bay, and the Pawcatuck waters the S. W. part and falls into Stonington Harbor.

Natural Resources.—Indian corn, rye, and oats are the principal cereals, but on the whole the State is best adapted to grazing purposes. Anthracite coal of an inferior quality, which supplies only local consumption, and occasional beds of iron-ore are found. Limestone, marble, and granite quarries are worked, but the State on the whole is not notable for mineral wealth. The excellent water-power of the rivers has been important to the manufacturing interest, and the fisheries are valuable.

Climate.—Proximity to the ocean makes the climate bland and agreeable, especially in the S. E. portion. At Newport the winter temperature ranges from 29° to 43°, and that of summer from 64° to 71°. The rainfall is from 40 to 45 in.

Principal Places.—Providence, capital, second city of New England for wealth and population, noted for manufacture of textile goods, silver-ware, and machinery; Newport, alternate capital and most famous of American summer resorts; Lincoln, Pawtucket, Warwick, and Woonsocket are sites of extensive and valuable manufacturing industries.

Population.—(State census of 1885): Total, 304,384; male, 146,135; female, 157,681; native, 223,697; foreign, 81,119; white, 296,585; colored, 7,127; Chinese, 27; Indians, 77. Population of leading places: Lincoln, 17,229; Newport, 19,566; Pawtucket, 22,906; Providence, 118,070; Warwick, 13,286; Westerly, 6,333; Woonsocket, 16,199.

Commerce.—There are three customs districts, Bristol and Warren, Newport, and Providence. The direct foreign business is not great, but there is a large coasting-trade. The imports at Providence and Newport for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$480,105, the exports \$545. The entrances at ports were 83 vessels, of 18,389 tonnage, and the clearances were 67 vessels, of 7,111 tonnage. The number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed was 265, of 39,110 tonnage.

Fisheries.—Rhode Island employed in her fisheries, in 1880, 1,602 vessels and boats, and 2,301 persons. The capital invested in vessels, boats, nets, sheds, and other shore appliances, was \$595,678. The amount of products, for the most part consisting of cod, mackerel, menhaden, scup, and blue-fish, was 88,049,978 lbs., the value of which was \$880,915.

Railways.—In 1885 the State had 210 mileage, and the length of line operated was 117. The capital stock was \$4,548,630; the



funded debt, \$2,154,575; total investment, \$7,857,545; and the cost of road and equipment, \$6,234,432. The gross earnings from passengers were \$909,248; from freight, \$580,788; from all sources, \$1,500,881; and the net earnings, \$481,051. The interest paid on bonds was \$135,504; and the dividends paid on stock, \$256,563.

Finances.—The amount of State debt in October, 1886, was \$1,341,000, funded at 6 per cent. The amount in the sinking-fund was \$570,414.25. The State receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1886, were \$827,001.41, and the State expenditures for the same period, \$851,682.83. The amount raised by taxation was \$391,059.24. The amount of taxable property as assessed was, real, \$243,658,190; personal, \$81,872,369; total, \$325,530,559. The rate of State tax is 12 cents on \$100. The estimated true valuation of all property in Rhode Island in 1880 was \$420,000,000, a rate per capita of \$1,519.

Political.—The State elections take place on the first Monday in April; the congressional and presidential on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Legislature consists of 36 Senators and 72 Representatives, each class elected for a term of one year. The sessions are annual, convening on the last Tuesday in May at Newport, with an adjourned session annually at Providence. There is no limit of session. All the leading State officers are elected for one year. The Supreme Court is elected by and holds office at the will of the Legislature.

Agriculture.—In 1880 there were 514,813 acres of land devoted to farming; valuation, \$25,882,079. The number of people engaged in agriculture was 10,945, and the number of farms was 6,216. The staple crops for 1885 were as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	12,218	429,000	\$308,880
Oats.....	6,353	167,000	73,480
Rye.....	1,372	15,000	12,375
Barley.....	791	19,000	13,756
Buckwheat.....	126	1,000	783
Potatoes.....	6,366	668,000	374,321
Hay.....	87,071	69,657 Tons.	1,274,723

Latest reported statistics of dairy products (1880) are: 3,831,706 gallons of milk, 1,007,103 lbs. of butter, and 67,171 lbs. of cheese. The animals on farms in 1885 were: Horses, 9,905, value \$1,016,071; milch-cows, 22,543, value \$766,462; oxen and other cattle, 13,024, value \$480,490; sheep, 20,449, value \$76,684; swine, 14,395, value \$141,071.

Manufactures and Mining.—In 1880 the State had 2,205 manufacturing establishments, employing \$75,575,943 and 62,878 hands. The total amount paid in wages was \$21,355,619; the value of materials, \$58,103,443; value of products, \$104,163,621. The more important specific industries were as below:

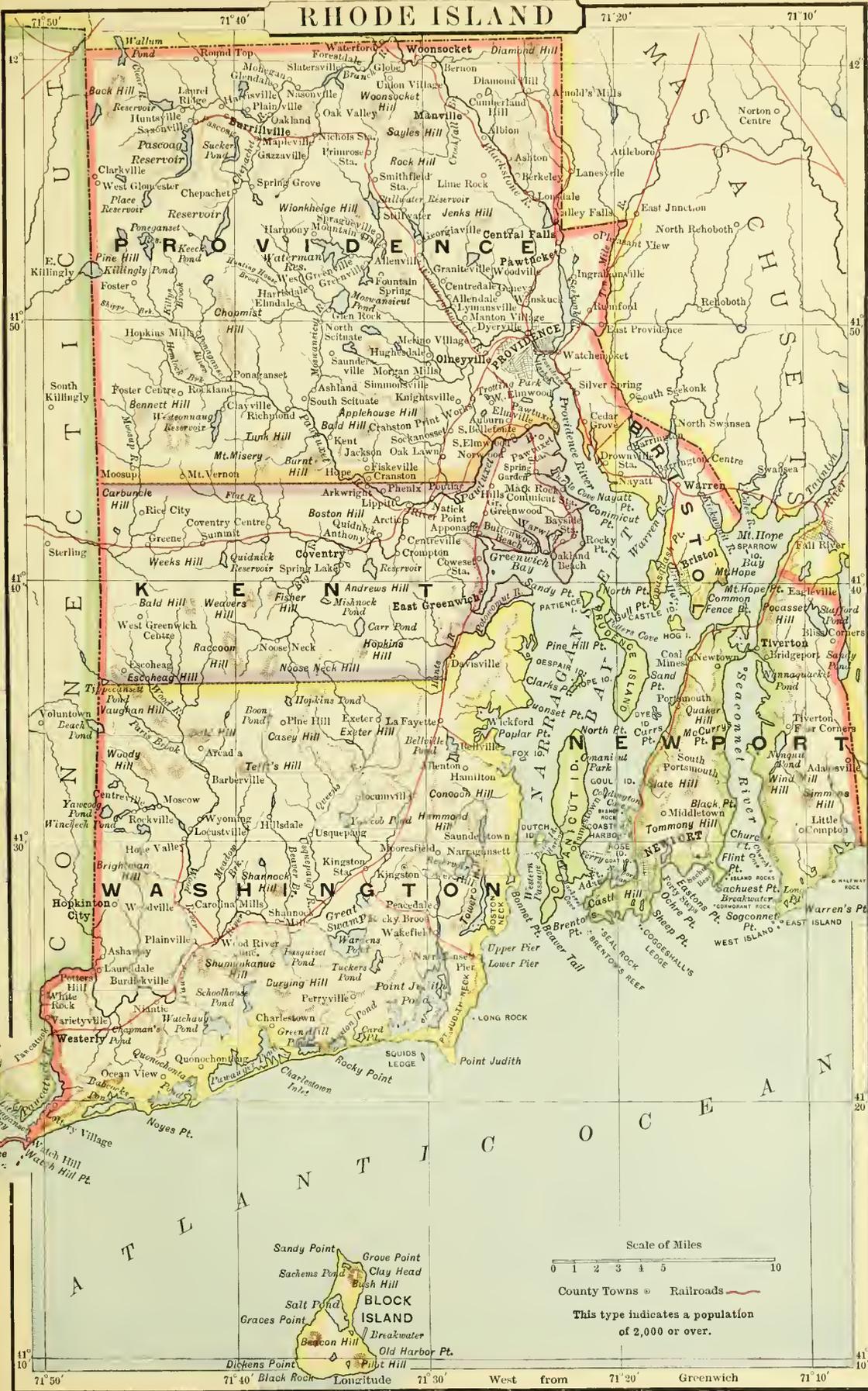
CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	\$325,000	\$225,025	\$1,031,339	\$1,455,420
Carpentering.....	428,123	615,459	1,332,443	2,336,517
Clothing, men's.....	899,277	423,717	1,138,144	1,980,330
Cotton goods.....	29,260,734	5,623,933	13,300,149	24,609,461
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	5,912,500	1,093,727	2,315,062	6,874,254
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4,823,867	2,072,143	2,687,484	6,281,707
Gold and silver reduced and refined, not from the ore....	138,000	18,627	1,366,471	1,421,100
Jewelry.....	2,839,620	1,688,616	2,500,611	5,650,133
Mixed textiles.....	1,591,000	488,068	1,520,099	2,718,822
Rubber and elastic goods.....	710,000	313,715	1,617,000	2,217,000
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	598,000	97,632	3,449,816	3,876,740
Woolen goods.....	8,448,700	2,480,907	9,138,429	15,410,450
Worsted goods.....	4,567,716	1,222,350	3,941,383	6,177,754

The annual output of anthracite coal is about 10,000 long tons, though the quality of the product is not of the best. There was a production of 12,000 short tons of mineral fertilizers in 1885.

Educational.—Rhode Island had 52,665 pupils in her common schools in 1884-'85, the average daily attendance being 34,114. The total expenses of her school system were \$736,822, out of which \$471,212 were paid to teachers. The statistics of illiteracy showed, out of a population over ten years old, 17,450 who could not read, and 24,793 who could not write. The State has one college, Brown University, at Providence, founded in 1764. It had, in 1885, 58 instructors, 501 students, \$62,091 income, 62,764 volumes in the library, and property valued at \$900,000.

Relative Rank.—The smallest of the States, Rhode Island ranks thirty-eighth in size and thirty-third in area. She stands, proportionately to size and population, ahead of any other State in her manufacturing interests, although in fact her place is thirteenth in general manufactures and eighth in fisheries. Specifically she is second in the manufacture of textile fabrics (census of 1880).

RHODE ISLAND



Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 10

County Towns ● Railroads —

This type indicates a population
of 2,000 or over.

Longitude West from Greenwich

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Historical.—The first attempt to colonize the territory now included in South Carolina was made by Jean Ribault, a Frenchman, in 1562. The first permanent settlement was made by English colonists, who planted themselves on the banks of the Ashley in 1670, but removed to the site of Charleston in 1680. The province was created by Charles II in 1683. Both the Carolinas were included under a common name and proprietary government till 1729, when the king formed the province into two royal colonies. Large numbers of French Huguenots had arrived in 1685, and subsequently Swiss, Irish, and German colonists. South Carolina suffered severely from Indian depredations, and joined with Georgia, under Oglethorpe, in a contest with Spanish Florida. She took an active part in the Revolution, and the battles of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, Camden, King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, etc., were fought on her soil. The U. S. Constitution was ratified in 1788. In 1832 the State passed the Nullification Act, which threatened civil war, then happily averted, but afterward precipitated in 1861 by the firing on Fort Sumter. The important military operations were the capture of Hilton Head in 1861, the unsuccessful attacks on Charleston in 1863, and the march of Gen. Sherman in 1865. The State was readmitted to Federal relations in 1868.

Geographical.—The State has an area of 30,570 sq. m., its extreme length being 275 m. and greatest width 210 m. The coastline is 200 m. long. It is divided into 33 counties, and is bounded N. and N. E. by North Carolina; S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; and W. and S. W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah River and its upper branches. The coast has numerous inlets, shallow sounds and lagoons, and a few good harbors. The latter are Winyaw Bay, Bull's Bay, Charleston, St. Helena Sound, and Beaufort or Port Royal. The small islands skirting the coast afford inland navigation between Charleston and Savannah, Ga. The country for 100 m. inland is flat and sandy, covered by pitch-pine forests, and interspersed with swamps and sluggish streams. Then follows a belt of low sand-hills; and next a ridge where the land rises abruptly and shows beautiful alternations of hill and dale, till it terminates in the Blue Ridge in the N. W. part, the highest peak of which is Table Mountain, 4,000 ft. high. The Savannah River, the S. W. boundary, is formed by the confluence of the Tugaloo and Keowee, which rise in the Blue Ridge. It runs 450 m. S. S. E., emptying into the Atlantic 18 m. below Savannah, Ga. It is navigable to Savannah for large ships, and for small steamboats to Augusta, 150 m. The Edisto and Salkehatchee Rivers rise in the interior and flow S. E. into the ocean, near the S. corner of the State. The Santee River is made out of the confluence of the Congaree and Catawba Rivers, which by their tributaries rise in the Blue Ridge of North Carolina and flow S. till they unite. The Santee thus formed flows 120 m. S. E. and empties a little S. of Winyaw Bay, furnishing navigation its whole length. The Great Pedee, known as the Yadkin in North Carolina, flows through the N. E. parts of the State, receiving as tributaries the Little Pedee and Lynch's Creek, and empties into Winyaw Bay. It is navigable to Cheraw, a distance of 150 m. The State is well watered.

Natural Resources.—The State is adapted to an immense variety of agricultural products, according to locality—cotton, rice, tobacco, corn, oats, rye, barley, sweet and Irish potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. The pitch-pine forests are the source of a valuable industry, and live-oak is cut on the coast. The adjoining waters support fisheries of increasing importance. In mineral wealth the most important feature of the State is found in her immense deposits of bone-phosphate near Charleston, probably the richest beds in the world. Gold and silver are mined to some extent, and iron-ore is found, but not utilized, from want of coal. Kaolin-beds and granite-quarries are profitably worked.

Climate.—The mean temperature at Charleston is 79° to 83° in summer, and 50° to 54° in winter. The maximum temperature in July at Aiken is 90° to 96°, the minimum in midwinter from 12° to 20°, and the average winter temperature about 45°. The average rainfall at Charleston is about 50, and at Aiken about 40 in.

Principal Places.—Columbia, the capital; Charleston, the emporium and leading port of entry, center of an important foreign and domestic trade; Greenville, popular resort of the mountain region in the N. W.; Spartanburg, the leading town in the N. part of the State, and an important sanitary resort; Aiken, a celebrated winter sanitarium.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total 995,577; male, 490,408; female, 505,169; native, 987,891; foreign, 7,686; white, 391,105; colored, 604,322; Chinese, 9; Indians, 131. The number of slaves in 1860 was 402,406. The population of leading places was as follows: Charleston, 49,984; Columbia, 10,036; Greenville, 6,160.

Commerce.—The chief exports of South Carolina are cotton, rice, naval stores, and fertilizers. There are three customs districts, of which Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown are the ports, Charleston being the chief, and one of the leading cotton-marts of the world. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$758,418; and the exports, \$18,660,779. The entrances at ports were 257 vessels, of 15,614 tonnage, and the clearances were 349 vessels, of 237,328 tonnage. The vessels, registered, enrolled, and licensed, were 206, of 11,625 tonnage.

Fisheries.—The fishing industries of the State in 1880 employed 1,137 persons, 676 boats and vessels, and a capital of \$68,915. The value of products was \$212,482. The shrimp-fisheries are the most important.



Railroads. The railway mileage in 1885 was 1,967 m., and the length of line operated 1,662 m. The capital stock was \$16,562,835; the funded debt, \$26,267,470; the total investment, \$17,424,359; and the cost of road and equipment, \$41,553,876. The earnings from passengers were \$1,375,863; from freight, \$3,269,765; from all sources, \$5,013,528; and the net earnings, \$1,611,808. The interest paid on bonds was \$1,190,157; and the dividends on stock, \$137,410.

Finances.—The amount of the State debt includes \$6,123,907 funded at 6 per cent; and \$308,280 unfunded. The State receipts in 1885 were \$1,065,000, and the expenditures \$931,442. The amount raised by taxation was \$662,422. The amount of taxable property as assessed in 1885 was \$149,973,142.

Political.—State, congressional, and presidential elections occur on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. There are 35 Senators elected for four years, and 124 Representatives elected for two years. The sessions are annual, convening the fourth Tuesday in November, and are without limit of session. The terms of all the State officers, except that of the Railway Commissioners, are for two years. The Supreme Court judges are elected by the Legislature, and serve six years.

Agriculture.—The farming-lands of the State number 13,535,237 acres, valuation \$68,677,482; people engaged in agriculture, 332,102; farms, 93,864 (census of 1880). The average value of cleared lands by the same authority was \$6.24; and of woodland, \$8.64. The staple crops in detail were as follows in 1885:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	1,487,341	13,453,000	\$7,533,680
Wheat	230,030	1,170,000	1,287,000
Oats	413,963	3,510,000	1,805,400
Rye	8,036	32,000	32,144
Barley	1,236	16,000	17,675
Potatoes	3,911	235,000	175,995
Hay	4,336	4,336	59,620
Cotton	1,733,289	545,652	21,969,766

The foregoing figures are derived from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Reports of other crops for the same year, from the State Commissioner, gave sea-island cotton, 12,683 bags, and rice \$2,431,850 lbs. The official U. S. reports of animals on farms in 1885 were: Horses 62,789, value \$5,586,481; mules 71,119, value \$6,590,978; milch-cows 143,315, value \$22,856,268; oxen and other cattle 214,711, value \$2,400,020; sheep 112,935, value \$194,250; swine, 567,481, value \$1,927,960.

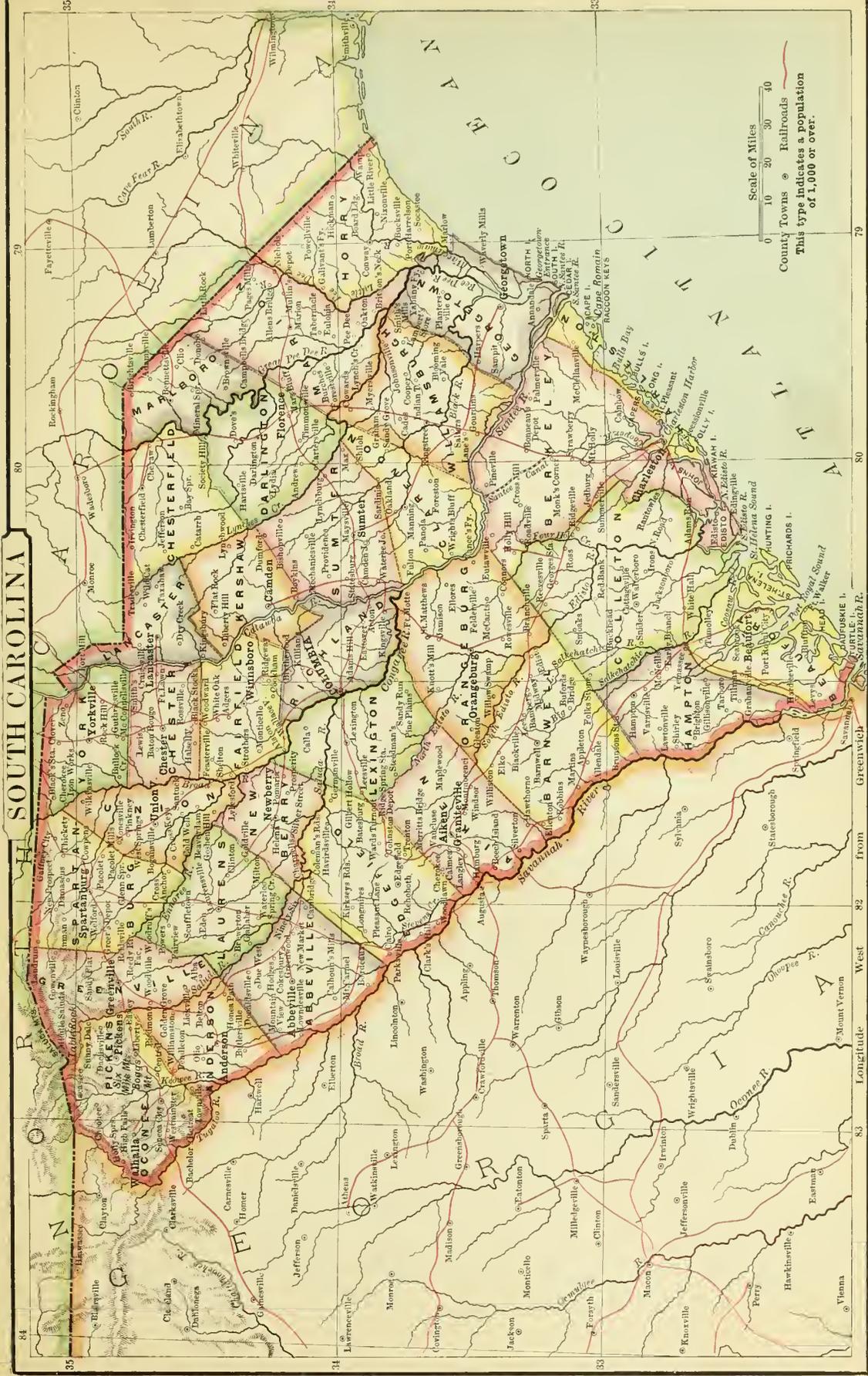
Manufacturing and Mining.—In 1880 the State, according to the U. S. census, had 2,078 manufacturing establishments, which employed 22,198 hands and \$11,205,894 capital. The total amount paid in wages was \$2,836,289; the value of materials was \$9,885,538; and the value of products was \$16,738,008. State reports for 1885 estimated capital invested at \$21,327,070, and the value of products at \$29,951,551. The chief manufactures in 1880 were as follows:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Carpentering	\$40,125	\$115,913	\$158,198	\$320,590
Cotton goods	2,776,100	380,844	1,808,300	2,895,769
Fertilizers	3,438,300	576,580	1,297,204	2,691,053
Flouring- and grist-mill products	1,339,269	139,352	3,265,485	3,779,470
Lumber, sawed	1,056,265	221,963	1,237,361	2,031,507
Printing and publishing	132,700	115,947	89,450	299,520
Ship-building	46,300	55,990	55,520	144,000
Tar and turpentine	565,290	554,460	666,179	1,893,206
Wheelwrighting	72,640	50,021	47,290	141,226

South Carolina has been since 1868 the chief producer of the valuable fertilizer, bone-phosphate. The product in 1885 was 673,192 long tons, worth about \$3,500,000. The gold product in 1885 was about \$46,700, the yield of kaolin about \$90,000, and that of granite about \$50,000.

Educational.—The pupils enrolled in 1884-'85 in the common schools were 178,023, and the average daily attendance was 122,093. The total expenses were \$428,419, and the salaries of teachers \$374,257. The statistics of illiteracy in 1880, out of 667,456 people over ten years old, showed 321,780 who could not read, and 369,848 who could not write. In 1884-'85 the 9 colleges in the State had 76 instructors, 1,097 students, about \$80,000 income, and possessed in property \$589,600. The more important of these institutions are the University of South Carolina, at Columbia; Clafin University, at Orangeburg; Furman University, at Greenville; and Newberry College, at Wallhalla.

Relative Rank.—The State ranked twenty-first in population in 1880, and is twenty-eighth in size. She is first in the production of bone-phosphates and rice; second in turpentine, tar, and the allied products; and fifth in cotton.



TENNESSEE.

Historical.—The name is derived from "Tannasse," the Indian appellation of the Little Tennessee River. The first permanent white settlement was made on the Tennessee River, about 30 m. from the site of Knoxville, and Fort Loudon built. Indian war lasted till 1761, when the savages were reduced to terms. From 1777 to 1784 the Territory formed a portion of North Carolina. During the four years subsequent, the settlers maintained an organization as the State of Franklin, but were remitted to North Carolina in 1788. In 1789 the Territory, with that of Kentucky, was organized by the U. S. Government, which had received its cession from North Carolina. In 1794 a distinct territorial organization was made, and in 1796 Tennessee was admitted as a State, the third under the Federal Constitution. The State seceded in June, 1861. The principal military events within her limits during the civil war were the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862; the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, in April, 1862; the battle of Murfreesboro, in January, 1863; the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1864; the battles about Chattanooga, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville, in November, 1864.

Geographical.—The area of Tennessee is 42,050 sq. m., the greatest length E. and W. being 432 m., and the greatest breadth 109 m. It is divided into 94 counties, and bounded N. by Kentucky and Virginia; S. E. by North Carolina; S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and W. by Arkansas and Missouri, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River. The State in its topography comprises several distinct natural divisions. On the E. border the Unaka, Smoky, and other Appalachian ranges, with an average elevation of 5,000 feet, cover an area of about 2,000 sq. m. Between these mountains and the Cumberland table-land the valley of E. Tennessee, with an area of about 9,000 sq. m., and about 1,000 ft. in height, comprises a succession of minor ridges and valleys, running in almost unbroken lines N. E. and S. W. Above this valley the Cumberland table-land, on the west, rises 1,000 ft., and presents an area of about 5,000 m. Its E. side is an abrupt rampart, and the W. side is irregular, with deep indentations and valleys. Next are the terrace-lands, extending to the Tennessee River, almost 1,000 ft. high, and 9,300 sq. m. in extent, being in character a plain, traversed by ravines and streams. In the center of this section is the great central basin, like the bed of a drained lake, 300 feet in depression, and with an area of 5,540 sq. m. The next natural division is the valley of the Tennessee, about 12 m. wide, in elevation 350 ft. above the sea, and 1,200 m. in area. The contiguous plateau of W. Tennessee is an extensive undulating plain, sloping toward the Mississippi. About 500 ft. high and 8,850 sq. m. in area, it terminates in a steep escarpment, overlooking the great alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi, which are covered with forests, lakes, and morasses. The rivers afford ample commercial facilities, and fine water-power. Besides the Mississippi, on the W. border, the Tennessee and Cumberland are noble streams. The Tennessee River, through its tributaries, has its head-waters in the mountains of E. Tennessee and W. Virginia, and, running S. W. through Tennessee, passes into Alabama. It traverses the N. part of Alabama in the form of an irregular bow, and re-enters Tennessee, which it cuts in a north line, flowing through Kentucky into the Ohio. In its course it falls 2,000 ft. It is navigable from the Muscle-Shoals to the Ohio, 259 m.; and for small steamboats above the shoals to Knoxville, 500 m.

Natural Resources.—The State is remarkable in variety of soil and climate. Nearly every kind of agricultural product yields abundantly, according to locality, from wheat to cotton and tobacco. Stock and dairy-farming are very profitable. The mountains and uplands yield lumber of every sort, as well as tar, pitch, and turpentine. In mineral wealth the State is very rich, and its recent development as a coal and iron region has been most noteworthy. Other products are copper, clay, marble, and slate.

Climate.—The climate is for the most part mild and salubrious. The temperature is about 1° higher on the S. than on the N. boundary. The mean annual temperature, on a line bisecting the State E. and W., is about 57° in E. Tennessee, 58° in Middle, and 59° in W. Tennessee. The rainfall varies from 45 to 50 in.

Principal Places.—Nashville, capital and seat of most important State institutions; Memphis, the metropolis, seat of great railway and river traffic, and of varied manufactures; and Chattanooga, emporium of E. Tennessee, center of iron and steel manufactures, and celebrated in the history of the civil war.

Population.—(Census of 1880) Total, 1,542,359; male, 769,277; female, 773,082; native, 1,525,657; foreign, 16,702; white, 1,138,831; colored, 403,151; Chinese, 25; Indians, 352. The more important cities were as follows in 1880: Chattanooga, 12,892; Jackson, 5,377; Knoxville, 9,693; Memphis, 33,592; Nashville, 43,350.

Finances.—The amount of State debt at the beginning of 1886 was \$17,000,000. The State receipts for the two years ending December 9, 1886, were \$3,228,768; the State expenditures for the same period, \$3,391,300. The amount raised by taxation in 1886 was as follows: State taxes, \$1,000,000; liquor licenses, \$141,533; other privilege taxes, \$77,000; and property-tax, \$600,000.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections occur on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. There are 33 Senators and 99 Representatives, all elected for two years. The Legislature meets biennially, in odd-numbered years, on the first Monday in January, and is limited to 75 days' session. The Governor is elected for two years, the Supreme Court for eight



years, by the people. There are 12 electoral votes, and, according to the census of 1880, there were 51,244 voters in that year. Non-payment of the poll tax of \$1, levied for school purposes, excludes from voting.

Educational.—The number enrolled in the public schools in 1885 was 373,877, and the average daily attendance 192,403. The salaries of teachers amounted to \$876,229, and the total expenses to \$1,013,164. The statistics of illiteracy in 1880, estimated out of a population of 1,062,130 over ten years old, were 294,385 who could not read, and 410,722 who could not write. There are 18 colleges, possessed of grounds, buildings, etc., valued at \$1,654,289. In 1885 these institutions had 165 instructors, 3,321 students, an income of \$163,688, and 71,609 volumes in the libraries. The more noteworthy are Central Tennessee College, at Nashville; Cumberland University, at Lebanon; East Tennessee University, at Knoxville; Fisk University, at Nashville; University of the

South, at Sewanee; and Vanderbilt University, at Nashville.

Agriculture.—The area of farming-lands in 1880 was 20,666,915 acres, valuation, \$206,749,337. The number of people employed in agriculture was 294,153, or about one fourth of the working population. The number of farms was 165,550; value per acre, cleared land, \$13; woodland, \$7.28. The report of crops in 1885, as made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	3,569,590	75,581,000	\$29,476,590
Wheat	1,175,882	3,821,000	3,029,950
Oats	620,096	10,752,000	3,655,680
Rye	34,692	180,000	137,102
Potatoes.....	38,937	2,531,000	1,164,216
Hay.....	208,262	229,088 Tons.	2,673,457
Tobacco.....	46,850	26,939,000 Lbs.	1,885,713
Cotton.....	864,618	Bales, 321,638	13,259,527

In 1880 the yield of dairy products was: Milk, 1,006,795 galls.; butter, 17,886,369 lbs.; cheese, 98,700 lbs. The number of animals on farms was: Horses 288,664, value \$18,966,758; mules 187,208, value \$13,046,443; milch-cows 326,417, value \$6,528,310; oxen and other cattle 475,406, value \$6,386,604; sheep 603,780, value \$967,255; swine 2,122,646, value \$6,788,222.

Commerce.—The trade interests of the State are entirely domestic and interstate. Memphis and Nashville are ports of delivery, in the Louisiana district. In 1885-86, 430,127 bales of cotton were received at Memphis, and 432,689 bales were shipped. The clearings of general merchandise for 1885 amounted to \$67,703,940.

Railroads.—The State mileage in 1885 was 1,370 m., and the length of lines operated 4,024 m. The capital was \$69,454,170; the bonded debt, \$87,699,757; the total investment, \$161,923,820; and the cost of road and equipment \$159,294,379. The income from passengers was \$3,455,129; from freight, \$7,458,389; total, \$11,614,698; and the net earnings, \$3,683,932.

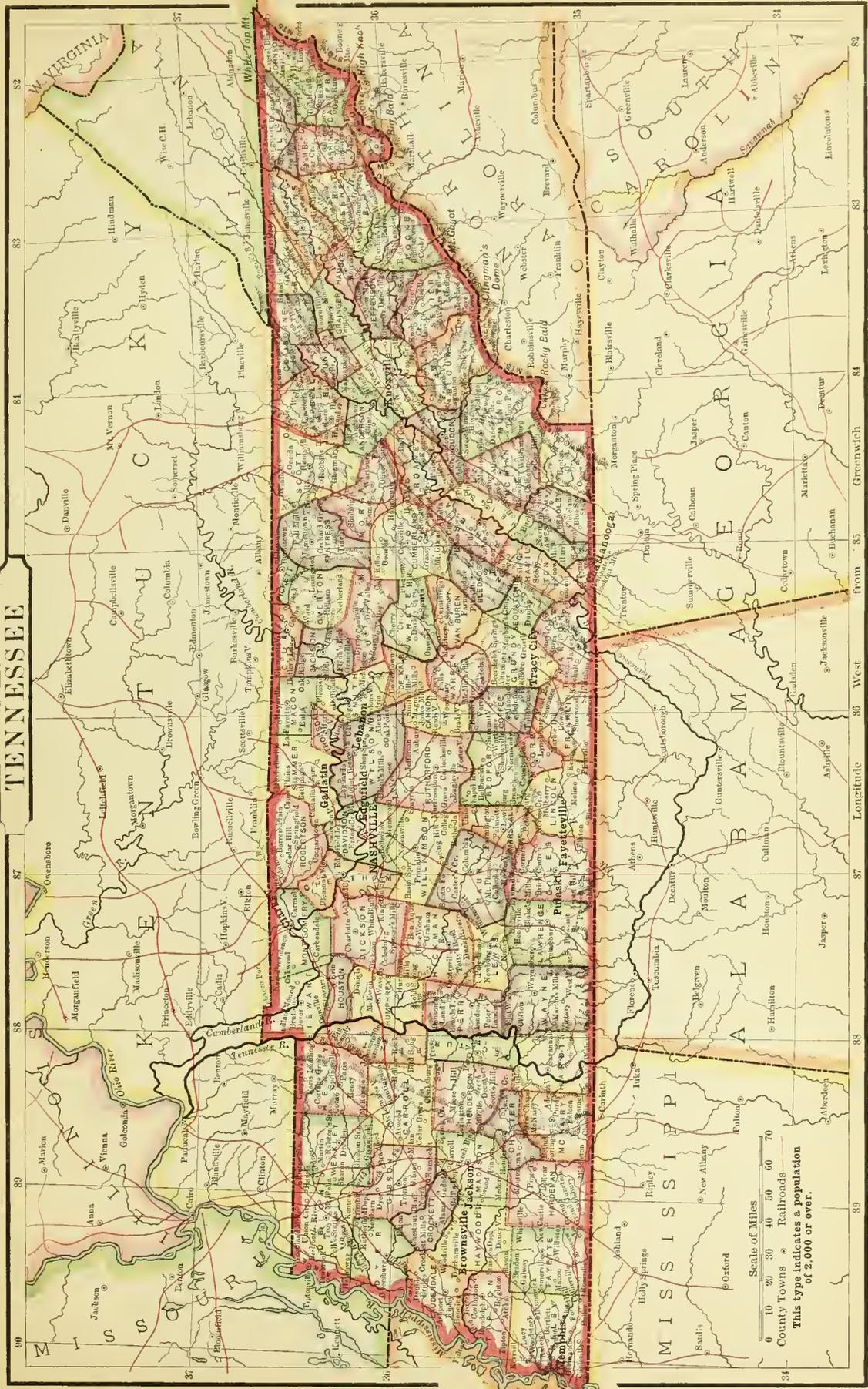
Manufactures and Mining.—In 1880 the State had 4,326 manufacturing establishments, employing 22,445 hands, and \$20,092,845 capital. The wages paid were \$5,254,775; the value of materials, \$23,710,125; and the value of products, \$37,074,886.

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Carriages and wagons..	715,050	219,098	580,300	1,253,721
Cotton goods.....	1,184,600	170,507	586,669	934,014
Flouring- and grist-mill products	3,595,585	376,399	9,070,421	10,784,804
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	551,050	269,272	610,824	1,191,531
Furniture.....	511,250	231,772	427,637	954,100
Iron and steel.....	3,684,776	659,773	1,376,059	2,274,203
Leather, tanned.....	470,075	86,988	1,041,605	1,504,600
Lumber, sawed.....	2,004,053	549,222	2,142,885	3,744,905
Oil, cotton-seed and cake	935,000	163,340	812,000	1,235,000
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	105,000	47,600	1,019,692	1,376,476
Tin and copper ware, sheet-iron, etc.....	365,750	134,367	346,290	710,813

State reports for 1885 estimated that the manufacturing interest had increased in capital to \$40,763,650, and in value of products to \$75,216,211. The chief mineral wealth lies in iron and coal. The product of iron in 1885 was 161,199 long tons of pig-iron, and about 150,000 long tons of ore. The output of coal in 1885 was 1,100,000 long tons, employing some 3,500 persons. In 1880, 153,880 lbs. of pig-iron were produced.

Relative Rank.—Tennessee ranked, in 1880, twelfth in population, and she is twenty-third in size. In production, according to the returns of 1885, she stood sixth in pig-iron, seventh in tobacco and swine, ninth in cotton, and tenth in corn.

TENNESSEE



Scale of Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
 County Towns Railroads
 This type indicates a population
 of 2,000 or over.

82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 Longitude from West

34 35 36 37 Latitude

TEXAS.



Historical.—The first attempt at colonization known to history was made by La Salle, who sailed into Matagorda Bay, and erected Fort St. Louis on the Lavaca in 1685. Four years later the French were ousted by the Spaniards. The two nationalities contested the dominion of the country with bitterness, though the right of possession was for the most part with the Spaniards. In 1715 the name of the New Philippines was given to the country, and the Marquis de Aguiayo was made governor-general, under whose rule Spanish settlements were rapidly multiplied. In 1762-63 France settled the feud by her cession of the Louisiana territory to Spain. The recession of Louisiana to France in 1803, and the sale by the latter power to the United States, still left the boundary of the old Spanish possessions W. of Louisiana open to controversy, as there had previously been no well-defined line. In 1806 the territory between the Sabine and Arroya Honda was established as a neutral ground by the Spanish and American generals commanding on the frontier. In the absence of any national settlement, a series of revolutionary intrigues began with the projected movement of Aaron Burr in 1806. Filibustering expeditions into Texas from the United States led to several severe battles, and it was not till 1819 that the Sabine River was finally established as the Texan boundary. The revolutionary spirit, which made Texas a region of turmoil, did not cease when Mexico became independent under the leadership of Iturbide. Invasions from the United States continued, and, though several peaceable and thrifty American colonies had been planted, the dictator Bustamante in 1830 forbade the people of the United States from further immigration. The long bitterness between the two races culminated in 1835, and the Americans in the province, after fighting several engagements, organized a provisional government, with Sam Houston as commander-in-chief of the Texan forces. A series of sanguinary battles ensued between the Mexican troops under Gen. Santa Anna and the Texan revolutionists, and the atrocities of the Mexicans awakened deep sympathy with the Texans. The issue of the contest was practically settled with the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, when Santa Anna was taken prisoner. Gen. Houston was elected President of the Texan Republic the same year, and in March, 1837, the United States formally recognized the new government. Intermittent hostilities continued between Mexico and Texas, which, in 1839-40, had been recognized by the leading European governments; but the threats of the former nation to subjugate the Texans were rendered negative by her own weakness and the growing power of the young state. The annexation of Texas to the United States, which led to the Mexican War, occurred by her admittance as a State in 1845, the fifteenth under the Constitution. After the election of Abraham Lincoln the State seceded Feb. 23, 1861, by force of a popular vote, ratifying the ordinance of the convention called for that purpose. Gen. Twiggs, on Feb. 18th, surrendered to the State authorities all the U. S. posts, troops, and munitions of war in the department. No very important military operations occurred within the State limits during the war. The last fight of the war took place in Texas, ending in a Federal defeat, on May 13, 1865, and Gen. Kirby Smith surrendered the last Confederate army here on May 26th. Texas was readmitted to her full rights in the Union, March 30, 1870.

Geographical.—The area of the State is 265,780 sq. m., the extreme length being 825 m., and the extreme breadth 740 m. The coast-line is 400 m. long. It is the largest of all the States, and contains nearly six times the area of New York. It has 227 counties, and is bounded N. by New Mexico (W. of the 103d meridian), the Indian Territory, and Arkansas, the Red River being the dividing line E. of the 100th meridian; and E. by the Indian Territory (S. of latitude 34°30'), Arkansas, and Louisiana, from the last of which it is mostly separated by the Sabine River and Lake; S. E. by the Gulf of Mexico; S. W. by Mexico, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande; and W. by New Mexico. The State may be divided into four sections—the eastern, middle, western, and northern. E. Texas embraces the portion between the Sabine and Trinity Rivers, and is the timber-region, there being only a few prairies on the Gulf coast. In the S. the land is low and level, and in the N. it is rolling and elevated but not mountainous. The greater portion of Middle Texas between the Trinity and Colorado Rivers is prairie, but there is considerable timber along the streams. N. Texas, including two or three tiers of counties on the Red River, is about equally divided between forest and prairie. In the W. portion, lying between the Colorado and Rio Grande Rivers, four fifths of the surface is prairie, timber being mostly confined to the valleys of the streams. The N. W. extremity of the State is known as the "Pan-Handle." The S. and S. E. portion along the coast is low and level; N. of this the country is undulating; the W. and N. W. portion is mostly an elevated tableland, while the district between the Pecos and the Rio Grande is mountainous. The Llano Estacado or Staked Plains (so called from the great number of yucca-stems, which look like stakes) extends from the Rio Pecos in New Mexico on the W. to the headwaters of the Colorado, Brazos, and Red Rivers on the E., and from the valley of the Canadian on the N. to the Pecos on the S. The surface is arid and the vegetation scanty. The coast is bordered with a chain of low sand islands inclosing a series of bays, sounds, and lagoons. The most important of these are Galveston, Matagorda, Espiritu Santo, Aransas, and Corpus Christi Bays, and the Laguna del Madre. Galveston Bay, the largest, extends inland from the Gulf 35 m., and admits large shipping. Matagorda Bay and Laguna del Madre, 60 m. and nearly 100 m. long,

respectively, are properly sounds running parallel with the shore. Corpus Christi Bay is 20 m. long by 15 m. wide, and Espiritu Santo 20 m. long by 10 m. wide. The State is well watered E. of the 100th meridian. The Rio Grande, forming the Mexican boundary, is navigable about 500 m., and the Rio Pecos, its main tributary, entering from New Mexico, flows through the W. extremity of Texas. The most important rivers proceeding N. E. above the mouth of the Rio Grande run N. W. and S. E. The Nueces empties into Corpus Christi Bay, the San Antonio and Guadalupe into Espiritu Santo Bay, the Lavaca into Lavaca Bay, and thence into Matagorda Bay, the Colorado into Matagorda Bay, the Brazos into the Gulf of Mexico, the San Jacinto and Trinity into Galveston Bay, and the Neches and Sabine into Sabine Lake, and thence into the Gulf. Most of these rivers are navigable for a few miles only. The Red River rises by several forks

in the N. W. portion of Texas, flows E., and, after crossing the 100th meridian, separates the State from the Indian Territory and Arkansas, entering the latter State. With occasional obstructions it is navigable most of its length. Its main Texan tributary is the Big Wichita. The N. W. extremity, the "Pan-Handle," is cut by the Canadian River, which flows from New Mexico into the Indian Territory. The principal mountains are between the Pecos and Rio Grande, and are known as the Guadalupe, Sierra Hueca, Eagle, Sierra Blanca, and Apache, attaining an occasional elevation of between 5,000 and 6,000 ft.

Natural Resources.—Grazing and agriculture are the most important interests. Cattle-raising has increased to an enormous industry, the natural grasses of the State being of the most sweet and nutritious character. Cotton, sugar, corn, wheat, oats, and most of the other cereals flourish luxuriantly. The yield of fruit and vegetables in great variety is large. The timber-region produces many valuable hard woods, and includes a valuable pine-belt. The mineral resources include coal, iron, salt, sulphur, and brick-clay, but the first and last named only have been developed to any noticeable extent.

Climate.—The climate is mild and salubrious, less enervating than that of any other Gulf State. Northerly (cool, dry winds) occur nearly every week from October to May. The mean annual temperature in the S. W. is about 72°; about the parallel of Austin, 68°; and in the N., on the Red River, about 60°. In the extreme N. W. the mean temperature falls to 56°. The thermometer seldom in any part of the State sinks below 25°, or rises above 95°. The annual rainfall, according to location, ranges from 10 to 50 in.

Principal Places.—Austin, the capital, and seat of the most important public institutions; Galveston, the commercial metropolis and leading city; Brownsville, entrepot of S. E. Texas; Dallas, a manufacturing and railway center; Fort Worth, an important town of N. Texas; Houston, first city in manufactures, and third in population and commerce; Marshall, a railway and commercial center of N. E. Texas; San Antonio, chief city of W. Texas, and oldest town in the State; Sherman, trading and manufacturing center in N. Texas; and Waco, emporium of an important agricultural section in N. Texas.

Population.—The U. S. census of 1880 gave a total of 1,591,749; male, 837,840; female, 753,909; native, 1,477,133; foreign, 114,616; white, 1,197,237; colored, 393,884; Chinese, 126; Indians, 992. The population assigned to leading cities was: Austin, 11,103; Brenham, 4,101; Brownsville, 4,028; Dallas, 10,358; Fort Worth, 6,663; Galveston, 22,248; Houston, 16,513; Marshall, 5,624; San Antonio, 20,550; Sherman, 6,093; Waco, 7,295.

Commerce.—There are five ports of entry: Brownsville, Corpus Christi, El Paso, Indianola, and Galveston. Cotton is the principal article of export. The imports of Galveston for the year ending June 30, 1886, amounted to \$757,133, and the exports \$16,966,851. The total imports of the State reached \$4,457,299, and the exports \$19,061,887. The entrances of vessels for the same period were 188 of 127,497 tonnage, and the clearances were 188, of 130,149 tonnage. The number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed was 258, of 12,657 tonnage.

Railways.—The mileage in 1885 was 6,687 m., with 5,111 m. operated. The capital stock was \$98,869,980; the funded debt, \$136,629,500; the total investment, \$235,040,309; and the cost of roads and equipment, \$224,464,292. The gross earnings from passengers were \$1,076,938; from freight, \$63,428,662; from all sources \$19,041,126; and net earnings, \$5,437,854. The interest paid on bonds was \$4,891,188.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The number of Senators in the State Legislature is 31, and that of Representatives, 106; the former elected for four years, and the latter for two years. The legislative sessions are biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting on the second Tuesday in January, and the limit is sixty days. All the executive state officers serve two years, and the judiciary are elected for six years. Soldiers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, and paupers are excluded from the franchise. The number of electoral votes is 13, and the number of voters in 1880 was 280,376.

Finances.—The amount of State debt, Nov. 1, 1885, was \$4,237,730 in State bonds carrying 4.5, and 7 per cent interest. State receipts for the year ending Sept. 1, 1886, were \$2,114,031, and the expenditures were \$1,635,410. The amount raised by taxation for the same year was 1,538,913 (one fourth of which was transferred to the school-fund). The amount of taxable property, on which taxes were raised was, real, \$347,846,953; personal, \$214,256,370;

TEXAS.

railroad, \$40,451,870; telegraph, \$505,720; total, \$603,060,917. The estimated true valuation of property in 1880 was \$725,000,000, a per capita rate of \$455. The public domain of Texas (which alone of all the States kept control of its public lands on its admission to the Union) still embraces more than 67,000,000 acres, or a territory larger than the entire surface of any other State in the Union except California and Nevada.

Educational.—The latest available school statistics of Texas (1884) gave 244,895 pupils enrolled. The total expenses of the school system were \$1,661,476, which was the full annual income. The statistics of illiteracy in 1880 gave, out of 1,064,196 persons over ten years old, 256,224 who could not read, and 316,432 who could not write. There are nine colleges, which, in 1885, had 92 instructors and 1,548 students. The income was \$165,852; the number of books in libraries, 12,925; and the value of grounds, buildings, apparatus, etc., \$180,000. The more important colleges are: University of St. Mary, Galveston; Waco University, Waco; Salado College, Salado; Trinity University, Tehuacana; and Henderson College, Henderson.

Agriculture.—The number of farms in 1880 was 174,184; the area of farming-land 36,303,454 acres, and the valuation \$170,468,886. Out of a population of 1,064,196 over ten years, 359,317 were engaged in agriculture, being more than three fifths of the working population. The average value per acre of cleared land was \$8.98, and of wood-land, \$4. The standard crops for 1885 were reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	4,090,443	84,406,000	\$41,358,940
Wheat.....	548,468	6,117,000	4,893,600
Oats.....	512,006	14,211,000	5,258,070
Rye.....	5,821	41,000	27,300
Barley.....	7,993	130,000	70,354
Potatoes.....	9,579	651,000	586,235
Hay.....	88,315	Tons. 83,899	904,431
Cotton.....	3,505,335	Bales. 1,332,027	54,613,107

The latest reports attainable of other crops give 4,951 hhds. of sugar, 13,000 hhds. of molasses, 7,460,079 bu. of sweet-potatoes, 35,528 galls. of wine, and 13,899,300 lbs. of butter. The animals on farms in 1885 were: Horses, 998,862, value \$35,851,466; mules, 175,515, value \$9,566,081; milch-cows, 700,876, value \$14,220,774; oxen and other cattle, 4,023,177, value \$52,298,087; sheep, 6,802,615, value \$11,582,812; swine, 2,411,727, value \$6,650,367.

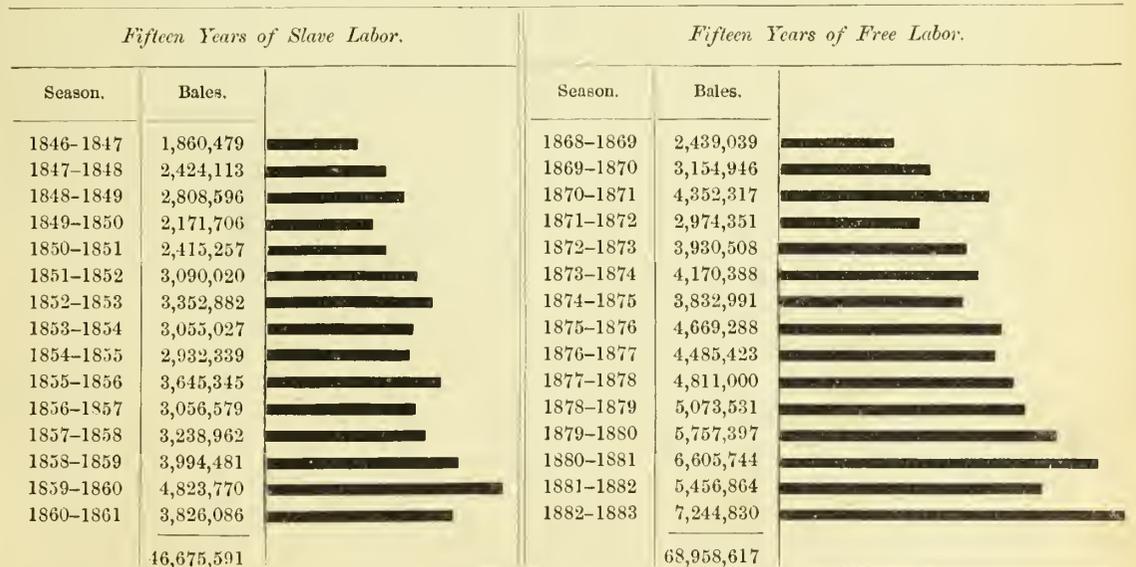
Manufactures and Mining.—There were, in 1880, 2,990 manufacturing establishments, employing 12,159 hands and \$9,215,561 capital. The total wages paid were \$3,343,087; value of material, \$12,956,269; value of products, \$20,719,928. The principal branches, as given in the U. S. census, were as follows:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of products.
Blacksmithing.....	\$299,465	\$180,502	\$247,464	\$727,079
Boots and shoes.....	100,152	87,223	140,043	372,810
Bread and bakery products.....	56,150	31,415	147,016	243,418
Brick and tile.....	183,530	204,429	105,074	448,418
Carpentering.....	84,405	140,556	331,422	661,370
Carriages and wagons.....	150,700	92,014	139,000	301,800
Confectionery.....	85,300	31,830	141,485	241,350
Flouring and grist-mill products.....	3,082,952	368,683	6,371,606	7,617,177
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	365,350	149,212	228,151	532,778
Lumber, planed.....	143,000	73,775	295,640	456,600
Lumber, sawed.....	1,060,952	732,914	2,095,775	3,673,499
Oil, cotton-seed, and cake.....	220,000	36,272	192,441	276,450
Printing and publishing.....	447,900	234,924	207,438	605,000
Saddlery and harness.....	286,925	110,576	325,579	587,871
Sash, doors, and blinds.....	106,400	49,800	305,200	416,500
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	202,200	49,800	280,220	486,400
Tinware, copperware, and sheet-iron.....	236,730	105,174	259,300	491,420
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....	31,300	67,556	99,200	263,810

Coal is found in 33 counties, and the area of the coal-fields is about 6,000 sq. m. The product of 1885 was estimated at about 150,000 long tons. About 2,000 tons of pig-iron were made, and 3,500 tons of ore mined. Valuable sulphur-beds are beginning to be worked to commercial advantage, and the annual yield of salt will average about 50,000 bu. The manufacture of brick from clay is beginning to assume some importance, from the discovery of valuable clay-beds in different sections of the State.

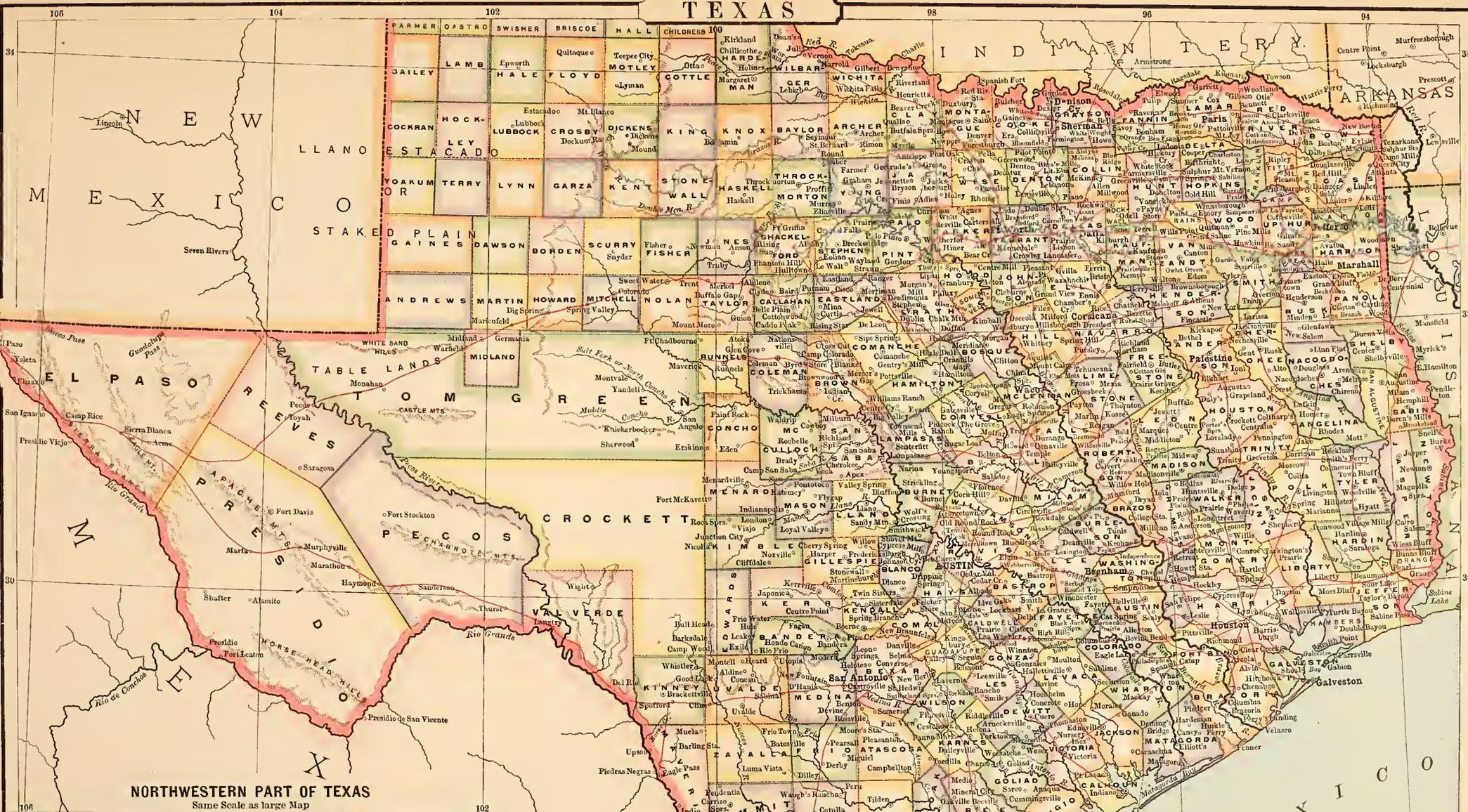
Relative Rank.—Texas ranks among the States first in size, and eleventh in population. She is first in cotton, cattle, and sheep; second in horses; fifth in corn; sixth in swine; and seventh in milch-cows.

CHART SHOWING COTTON-CROPS UNDER FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.

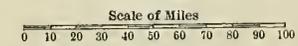
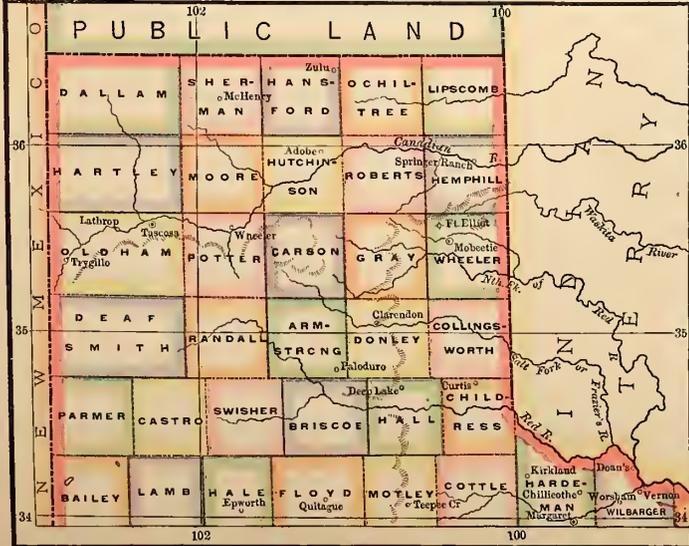


Excess of fifteen free-labor crops, 22,283,026, or nearly one half the total of fifteen crops by slave-labor. Represented on the same scale by this line:

TEXAS



NORTHWESTERN PART OF TEXAS
Same Scale as large Map



County Towns ● Railroads —
This type indicates a population of 3,000 or over.

VERMONT.



Historical.—The first white settlement was made at Brattleboro, in 1724, as a military station, by the Massachusetts colonists. It served as a base of operations during the French wars. Immigration set in, and in 1768 124 townships had been granted by Gov. Wentworth, of New Hampshire, by which colony the fee and jurisdiction of the soil were claimed. A counter-claim was made by New York in 1763, and until the outbreak of the Revolution there was a bitter controversy between the two colonies over their respective rights to Vermont. In 1777 the people of Vermont declared their independence, and, though admission to the confederacy of States was sought, it was refused, and Vermont remained outside of the Union till 1791. During the previous year New York had surrendered its claims for a financial consideration. Vermont was the first State to join the original thirteen. Though not confederated with the other colonies against Great Britain, the "Green Mountain Boys" had signified their valor and patriotism in a number of hard-fought battles and expeditions. Among these were the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen, the invasion of Canada, the battles on Lake Champlain, and the two battles near Bennington, which were the primary cause of Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga.

Geographical.—Vermont has an area of 9,565 sq. m., being 150 m. long and 35 m. to 50 m. in breadth. It is divided into 14 counties, and is bounded N. by Canada; E. by New Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by New York and Lake Champlain, of which two thirds lie within the State. The surface of the State is beautifully diversified by hills and valleys, gentle activities, elevated plateaus, and mountains. The Green Mountain range runs from the S. boundary in a northerly direction to about midway of the State, where it divides into two chains, both of which incline to the N. E., one extending to the Canada line and the other to the New Hampshire line. These mountains have rounded, grassy summits, the greenness of which gives their name. The E. part of the State is drained by the affluents of the Connecticut, the Passumpsic, Wells, White, Black, West, and Deerfield Rivers. Among the streams on the W. slope of the water-shed, the most important are Otter Creek, Winooski, Samoilie, and Missisquoi Rivers. Two or three small streams empty into Lake Memphremagog, on the Canada border. The rivers are not navigable, but most of them are valuable for water-power. There are numerous small lakes, the principal being Lakes Willoughby, Maidstone, Seymour, Dunmore, Austin, and Bombazine. There are several islands in Lake Memphremagog and in Lake Champlain belonging to the State, the largest of which, located in the latter, North and South Hero and Isle la Motte, together with the peninsula of Alburg, constituting Grand Isle County. The water-front on Lake Champlain is over 100 m. long, the principal port being Burlington, and gives opportunity for a considerable commerce.

Natural Resources.—The State produces all the cereals, but is more specially adapted to stock and dairy-farming. It is notable for its maple-sugar. Its hard-wood forests furnish the raw material of many valuable industries. The leading features of its mineral resources are marble, in which the State leads in production both as to quantity and quality, and slate; though copper, iron pyrites, potter's clay, and soapstone are also found. The marble-quarries of the State are noted, and employ much capital and many laborers.

Climate.—The climate is severe in winter, but, owing to the steadiness of the cold, remarkably healthful. At Burlington, on Lake Champlain, the winter temperature is from 18° to 33°, that of summer from 66° to 71°; at Lunenburg, in the E. part of the State, on the same parallel, about 41° 30', but located in the mountain-region, the average for winter is about 17°, and that of summer about 66°. The rainfall varies, according to location, from 35 to 40 in.

Principal Places.—Montpelier, the capital; Brattleboro, oldest town in the State; Bennington, manufacturing and railway center; Burlington, on Lake Champlain, the leading lumber-mart and sole port of entry; Rutland, largest city, and celebrated for its marble-quarries; St. Albans, on Lake Champlain, a railroad and commercial center; and St. Johnsbury, an important manufacturing town, seat of the largest scale-works in the world.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total, 382,286; male, 166,887; female, 165,399; native, 291,327; foreign, 40,959; white, 331,218; colored, 1,057; Indians, 11. Leading towns: Brattleboro, 5,880; Bennington, 6,333; Burlington, 11,365; Colchester, 4,421; Rutland, 12,149; St. Albans, 7,493; St. Johnsbury, 5,800.

Commerce.—The port of entry is Burlington, on Lake Champlain, through which considerable foreign commerce is done. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$5,919,456; and the exports were \$1,529,804. The entrances of vessels were 663, of 93,315 tonnage; and the clearances 609, of 87,259 tonnage. There were 9 vessels, of 2,333 tonnage, enrolled.

Railroads.—The mileage of railroads in 1885 was 947 m., of which 787 m. were operated. The capital stock was \$24,548,300; the funded debt, \$14,113,000; the total investment, \$40,832,767; and the cost of roads and equipment, \$37,932,276. Gross earnings from passengers were \$1,292,517; from freight, \$2,471,149; from all sources, \$3,940,064. Net earnings were \$1,143,590; interest paid on bonds, \$387,738; and dividends paid on stock, \$242,572.

Finances.—There is no State debt, except \$135,000 6-per-cent bonds issued to the Agricultural College fund. The State receipts for the year ending Aug. 1, 1886, were \$518,461; and the expenditures were \$390,616. The amount raised by taxation was \$371,697, of which \$200,685 was derived from taxes on corporations, and \$171,011 from taxes on personal property. The amount of taxable property as assessed in 1886 was, real, \$107,261,665; personal, \$49,927,597; total, 157,189,262.

Educational.—There were 71,659 pupils enrolled in the public schools, in 1885, and the average daily attendance was 49,031. The salaries of teachers were \$443,903, and the total school expenses \$611,503. The State has two colleges—the University of Vermont, including the State Agricultural College, at Burlington; and Middlebury College, at Middlebury. In 1885 they had 12 instructors and 160 students; an income of \$26,788; 37,000 books in their libraries; and property to the amount of \$345,000.

Political.—State elections are held on the first Tuesday in September, congressional and presidential on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. There are 30 Senators and 240 Representatives, elected for two years, and the legislative sessions are biennial in even-numbered years, without limit of time, and meeting on the first Wednesday in October. State officers are elected for two years. There are four electoral votes, and there were 95,621 voters in 1880.

Agriculture.—The number of farms in 1880 was 35,522, and the farming area 4,882,588 acres, valued at \$109,346,010, and employing 55,251 people, or nearly one half of the working population. The average value per acre of cleared land was \$15.28; and of wood-land, \$17.73. The return of the staple crops in 1885, according to the report of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, was as follows:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	61,488	1,979,000	\$1,266,560
Wheat.....	22,007	390,000	432,900
Oats.....	104,565	3,806,000	1,408,220
Rye.....	6,418	85,000	62,691
Barley.....	11,711	295,000	206,582
Buckwheat.....	17,862	366,000	194,071
Potatoes.....	37,304	3,656,000	1,279,527
Hay.....	1,003,000	902,700	9,929,700

The latest available reports of other products give cheese, 6,121,130 lbs., and butter, 25,245,826 lbs. The animals on farms in 1885 were, horses, 79,202, value \$6,027,271; milch-cows, 218,940, value \$6,268,252; oxen and other cattle, 176,808, value \$1,607,683; sheep, 378,174, value \$1,082,034; and swine, 74,115, value \$511,112.

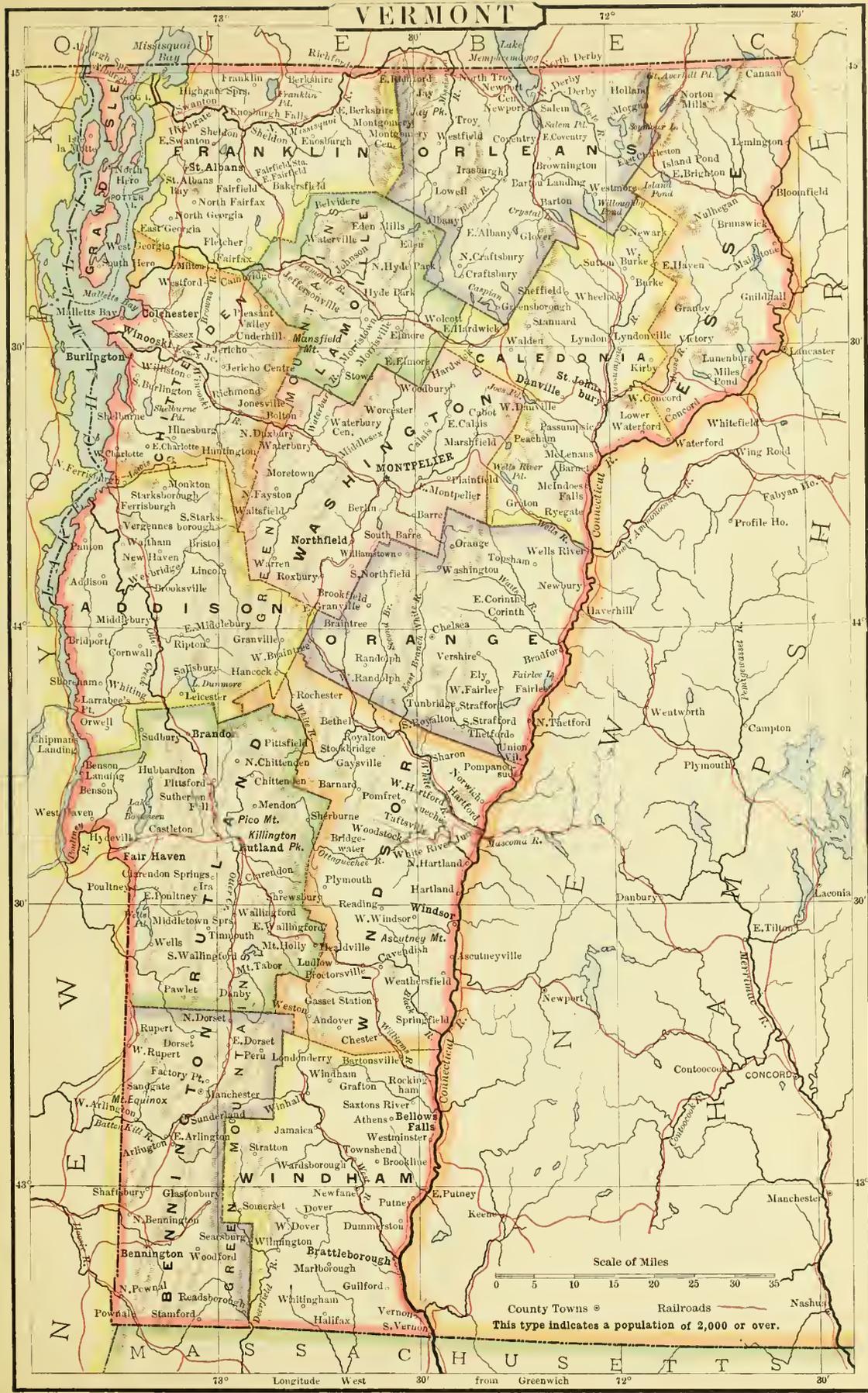
Manufactures and Mining.—According to the census of 1880, there were 2,874 establishments in Vermont, employing 17,540 hands and \$23,265,224 capital. The total amount paid in wages was \$5,164,179; the value of materials, \$18,330,677; and the value of products, \$31,354,366. The following table gives the leading branches:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Agricultural implements	\$640,900	\$165,894	\$357,639	\$718,455
Boots and shoes.....	190,575	107,562	364,590	565,415
Cotton goods.....	956,096	173,748	555,297	915,864
Flouring- and grist-mill products.....	1,152,461	81,589	2,602,641	3,038,688
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1,137,675	243,426	326,770	783,828
Leather, tanned.....	433,300	62,461	838,426	1,084,503
Lumber, planed.....	854,800	170,948	2,371,512	2,709,522
Lumber, sawed.....	3,274,250	426,953	2,021,868	3,258,816
Marble and stone work..	904,575	394,400	535,897	1,303,790
Mixed textiles.....	776,000	190,775	845,910	1,277,993
Musical instruments, organs, etc.....	800,000	206,200	304,500	680,800
Paper.....	785,500	189,889	556,607	1,237,484
Scales and balances.....	3,051,481	410,786	215,215	2,080,474
Tinware, copper-ware, and sheet-iron.....	291,300	94,966	216,690	429,715
Woolen goods.....	2,320,161	544,138	2,012,490	3,217,807

The annual value of the marble product is about \$3,500,000. The latest reported yield of the slate-quarries, 13,000,000 sq. ft. (1885), was estimated at upward of \$1,000,000. The State in 1882 produced 1,265,000 lbs. of copper, which fell to 655,405 lbs. in 1884. The mining and smelting of iron-ore have of late years become almost extinct, though the State is rich in iron deposits.

Relative Rank.—The State is thirty-first in area and thirty-second in population. It also ranks first in marble and maple-sugar, and sixth in copper.

VERMONT



County Towns Railroads Nashua

This type indicates a population of 2,000 or over.

Longitude West 72° from Greenwich 80°

VIRGINIA.

Historical.—The name Virginia, originally bestowed by Queen Elizabeth in 1584 on the region now known as North Carolina, discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition, was afterward applied to the whole country to 45° N. In 1606 James I gave to the London Company, which made the first permanent settlement of the English in America at Jamestown the year after, the country from 31° to 38° N., extending 100 miles from the sea. The colony was saved from ruin by Capt. John Smith two years later. Colonization increased rapidly, and in 1621 a legislative body was formed. In 1641 there were 15,000 English in the colony. In 1676 occurred Bacon's rebellion, brought on by the tyranny of Sir William Berkeley, the Governor. The French War of 1754, of which Braddock's defeat was the most notable incident, first brought George Washington into notice. Virginia, under the leadership of Patrick Henry, was the first to protest against British oppression in 1764, and sent representatives to the Continental Congress in 1775. The most important military event during the Revolutionary War, in Virginia, was the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. Virginia passed an ordinance of secession, April 17, 1861, and in the war that followed became the bloodiest cockpit of the whole contest. The most important battles were Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Winchester, May 25, 1862; the battles of the Peninsula campaign in the summer of 1862; second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863; the battles of the Wilderness campaign in 1864, ending in the investment of Petersburg and Richmond, and the final surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. The State was readmitted Jan. 27, 1870.

Geographical.—The area of the State is 42,450 sq. m., being 410 m. in its greatest length E. and W., and 190 m. in its greatest breadth. It is divided into 99 counties, and is bounded N. by West Virginia and Maryland; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; and W. by Kentucky and West Virginia. The territory of the State presents six natural sections, occupying different levels, and rising to the W. like a series of terraces. Tide-water Virginia covers an area of 11,350 sq. m., borders for 110 miles on the Atlantic, has 2,500 m. of tidal waters, and is penetrated by the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, giving 1,500 m. of tidal shore-line. The middle region is an undulating plain from 200 to 500 feet in height, extending W. to the foot-hills of the Appalachian system, and comprising about 12,470 sq. miles. The Piedmont section extends to the foot of the Blue Ridge, and is about 244 m. long and 25 m. wide, with an area of 6,000 sq. m. The Blue Ridge, a mountain-range rising from 2,000 to 4,000 ft., stretches across the State in a S. W. direction, and comprises about 2,500 sq. m. The Valley region is a broad belt of rolling country, diversified by hills, valleys, and rivers, lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany ranges, containing the valleys of five rivers—the Shenandoah, James, Roanoke, Kanawha, and Holston—and including 5,000 sq. m. The Appalachian division is the mountainous section traversed by the Alleghany ranges, and the W. part of the State, comprising 7,680 sq. m. All these sections vary in soil, climate, and productions. The most important rivers are the Potomac, separating Virginia from Maryland, navigable to Alexandria; and the James, with its extensive network of tributary rivers and streams, navigable to Richmond about 100 m., both of which empty into Chesapeake Bay.

Natural Resources.—The State is favorable to a great variety of crops. Cereals, fruits, and tobacco are staple productions, while cotton, fax, and hemp also flourish. The more elevated regions are unsurpassed for grazing purposes, and the forest wealth is great. The mineral products are iron, coal, gold, copper, lead, zinc, granite and other building-stones, clay, plumbago, manganese, gypsum, and salt.

Climate.—According to locality, the summer temperature varies from an average of 68° to 80°, and the winter temperature from 35° to 48°. The annual rainfall ranges from 40 to 55 in.

Principal Places.—Richmond, the capital, largest city, and formerly capital of the Confederacy; Alexandria, manufacturing and commercial center; Danville and Lynchburg, principal tobacco-marts; Norfolk, second largest city, emporium of S. E. Virginia, and principal port of entry; Portsmouth, sister city to Norfolk, seat of a U. S. navy-yard; Petersburg, a thriving commercial center, famous in the history of the late war; and Staunton, emporium of the Valley region.

Population.—(Census of 1880): Total, 1,512,565; male, 745,589; female, 766,976; native, 1,497,869; foreign, 14,696; white, 880,858; colored, 631,616; Chinese, 6; Indians, 85; slaves in 1860, 490,865. Leading places: Alexandria, 13,659; Danville, 7,526; Lynchburg, 15,595; Norfolk, 21,966; Petersburg, 21,656; Portsmouth, 11,300; Richmond, 63,600; Staunton, 6,664.

Commerce.—The ports of entry are: Alexandria, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Richmond, Yorktown, Petersburg, Tappahannock, and Crisfield. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$136,504, and the exports \$18,850,012. The entrances of vessels were 132, of 95,073 tonnage, and the clearances 341, of 403,297 tonnage. There were 1,264 vessels, of 42,256 tonnage, registered, enrolled, and licensed.

Fisheries.—The sea-fisheries in 1880 employed a capital of \$407,435, 2,457 hands, and 1,558 boats and vessels, and the products were valued at \$633,240. In the river-fisheries 2,641 persons and 1,278 vessels and boats were employed. The capital invested was \$264,762, and the product \$272,828. In the oyster industry there were engaged 16,315 persons, 5,798 vessels, and a capital of \$1,351,000. The oysters taken were 6,837,200 bu.; value, \$2,218,376.



Finances.—The total amount of State debt, Oct. 1, 1886, was \$31,415,612; \$10,000,000 at 3 per cent, and the rest at 6 per cent. Receipts for the year were \$2,773,437, and expenditures \$2,755,030. The amount raised by taxation was \$1,366,943. The amount of taxable property as assessed in 1885 was, real, \$262,956,637; personal, \$84,884,270; total, \$347,840,967. Other taxes yielded \$766,066, of which \$220,000 went to school purposes.

Educational.—The number of pupils enrolled in schools was 293,313, and the average daily attendance was 176,469. The total expenses were \$1,321,532, and the salaries paid to teachers \$1,060,621. There are seven colleges, which, in 1885, had 85 instructors and 1,118 students. The income was \$75,973, the volumes in the libraries 87,150, and the property in real estate, apparatus, etc., \$1,635,000. The principal institutions are the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; Washington and Lee University; College of William and Mary, at

Williamsburg; and the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington. **Railways.**—The mileage in the State in 1885 was 2,693, and there were 3,405 m. operated. The capital stock was \$96,055,075; funded debt, \$100,832,545; total investment, \$211,649,732; and cost of road and equipment, \$190,294,411. Gross earnings from passengers were \$3,982,148; from freight, \$10,087,235; from all sources, \$15,312,564; and net earnings, \$5,306,583. Interest paid on bonds was \$3,486,974; and dividends paid on stocks, \$290,669.

Agriculture.—In 1880 the number of farms was 118,517, the acreage 19,910,700, valuation \$216,028,107. The number of persons engaged in agriculture was 254,099, or a little over one half of the working population. The staple crops for 1885 are given:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	2,132,220	31,828,000	\$14,963,860
Wheat.....	651,140	2,833,000	2,634,690
Oats.....	621,220	8,664,000	3,552,240
Rye.....	48,216	323,000	214,441
Barley.....	1,175	18,000	12,984
Buckwheat.....	20,734	187,000	113,830
Potatoes.....	35,037	2,102,000	1,072,132
Hay.....	295,930	251,541	3,340,464
Tobacco.....	164,445	107,711,000	7,970,649
Cotton.....	44,913	14,821	579,501

Other products were peanuts, valued at \$1,500,000; and fruits and vegetables shipped from Virginia ports, value \$3,985,000. The animals on farms were: Horses 233,871, value \$16,367,609; mules 34,342, value \$2,937,296; milk-cows 247,807, value \$5,404,671; oxen and other cattle 423,803, value \$7,804,759; sheep 463,127, value \$1,035,922; swine 875,256, value \$9,306,063.

Manufactures and Mining.—In 1880 there were 5,170 manufacturing establishments, employing 40,184 hands and \$26,968,990 capital. The total amount of wages paid was \$7,425,261; the value of materials, \$32,875,933; and the value of products, \$51,810,692. The principal branches are added:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Cotton goods.....	\$1,190,100	\$169,789	\$640,391	\$1,040,962
Flouring and grist-mill products.....	5,791,137	409,639	10,574,211	12,210,272
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	707,400	396,997	663,167	1,361,231
Iron and steel.....	4,329,713	665,432	1,496,151	2,585,999
Leather, tanned.....	658,973	80,251	706,333	1,011,830
Lumber, sawed.....	2,122,925	540,231	1,983,777	3,434,163
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	89,000	13,750	967,900	1,054,500
Tin, copper-ware, and sheet-iron.....	223,215	134,078	315,398	608,150
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.....	3,551,100	1,859,447	7,705,717	13,231,038
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....	182,080	115,230	210,468	483,953
Tobacco-stemming.....	435,184	81,215	767,973	1,074,005
Woolen goods.....	456,750	71,720	383,080	577,968

The product of coal in 1885 was 567,000 long tons; pig-iron, 163,782 short tons; manganese, 11,745 long tons; mineral fertilizers, 40,000 short tons; gypsum, 10,000 short tons; pyrites, 13,000 short tons; latest reported product of zinc, 10,448 long tons; and of lead, 11,200 long tons.

Political.—State, congressional, and presidential elections are held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The State Legislature is made up of 40 Senators elected for four years, and of 100 Representatives elected for two years. The sessions are biennial, in odd-numbered years—limit of ninety days—and convening on the first Wednesday in December. The number of electoral votes is 12, and in 1880 there were 334,505 voters.

Relative Rank.—Virginia is twenty-second in size, and fourth in population. She ranks second in tobacco and oyster-fisheries, fifth in pig-iron, seventh in general fisheries, eighth in salt, and tenth in cotton.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Historical.—Immediately after the ordinance of secession, passed by Virginia in April, 1861, a mass-meeting of citizens convened at Clarksburg, and denounced the action of the convention, recommending the citizens of N. W. Virginia to meet in convention at Wheeling on May 13th. Other meetings sustained the movement, and delegates from 25 western counties met in convention, denounced the action of Virginia, and provided for a convention of all the counties of the State adhering to the Union. The latter convention repudiated the action of Virginia, and elected Francis H. Pierpont as Governor of the reorganized State of Virginia. The ultimate result was the formation of the new State under the title of West Virginia, and in 1863 the State was admitted to the Union. Military operations in what is now known as West Virginia were mostly confined to 1861, and the most important engagements were at Philippi, Beverly, Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, and Carnifery Ferry.

Geographical.—The State has an area of 24,780 sq. m., and is 240 m. long N. and S., and 160 m. in the greatest breadth. It is divided into 54 counties, and is bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland; E., S. E., and S. by Virginia; and W. by Kentucky, from which it is divided by the Big Sandy River, and Ohio, from which it is divided by the Ohio River. West Virginia is a hilly and mountainous region, but the hills are mostly fertile to the tops. The Alleghany ranges, extending along the E. border of the State, present the highest levels. Parallel on the W., and distant from 20 to 40 m., is a series of ridges and mountains, which are a continuation of the Cumberland Mountains, embracing what are locally known as Flat Top, Cotton-Hill, Greenbrier, Gauley, Birch, and Rich Mountains, Laurel Hill, etc. The country slopes W. to the Ohio, and, excepting the Potomac—which partly separates this State from Maryland—and its affluents, the rivers of West Virginia are tributary to the Ohio. The chief streams are the Big Sandy, Guyandotte, Great Kanawha, Little Kanawha, and Monongahela, all of which are navigable. The most important tributaries of the Great Kanawha are the Greenbrier, Gauley, and Elk Rivers on the N., and Coal River on the S. The Monongahela is formed in the N. part of the State by the confluence of its W. branch and Tygart's Valley River, which runs N. Its principal affluent is the Cheat River, which rises near the source of the S. branch of the Potomac. In the N. E. part of the State the N. and S. branches of the Potomac flow N. to form that river. All these streams furnish excellent water-power. That at Harper's Ferry, formerly used by the United States Government in the manufacture of arms, is the most conspicuous, though many other waterfalls and rapids in the State are not inferior in capacity. There is a system of locks and dams in the Little Kanawha.

Natural Resources.—The soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of cereals, to cattle and dairy farming, and fruit-culture. Forests of hard-wood timber make an active lumber-trade, and there is also an extensive pine-region. In mineral resources the State is rich. Iron, coal, limestone, petroleum, salt, marble, alum, coppers, etc., abound in the State, though their development is almost in its infancy. Fire- and potter's clay are common, and sandstones, grindstones, and buhrstones are found in many sections. The mineral springs are numerous and valuable. Principal among these are the White and Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County; the Red, Salt, and Sweet Sulphur in Monroe County; the Berkeley Springs in Morgan County; the Capon Springs in Hampshire County; and the Shannondale Springs in Jefferson County.

Climate.—The climate is salubrious and agreeable. At Morgantown, in the N. E. part of the State, the winter temperature ranges from 34° to 42°, and that of summer from 70° to 75°. The annual rainfall is from 43 to 45 in. In the S. part of the State the thermometer ranges from 2° to 5° higher.

Principal Places.—Charleston, the capital; Martinsburg, railroad and manufacturing center; Parkersburg, notable for its petroleum and iron interests; Wheeling, metropolis of the State.

Population.—(Census of 1880) Total, 618,457; male, 314,495; female, 303,962; native, 600,192; foreign, 18,265; white, 592,537; colored, 25,886; Indians, 29; slaves in 1860, 18,371. Leading towns: Charleston, 4,192; Martinsburg, 6,335; Parkersburg, 6,582; Wheeling, 30,737.

Commerce.—Wheeling and Parkersburg are interior ports of delivery in the Louisiana customs district. The trade of the State is entirely interior and domestic. There were 101 vessels, of 10,475 tonnage, enrolled and licensed in the river-trade for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Railroads.—In 1885 the mileage was 1,039 m., the miles operated 244. The capital stock was \$15,377,672; funded debt, \$7,346,000; total investment, 23,907,821; cost of road and equipment, \$17,623,152. The receipts from passenger-traffic were \$255,870; from freight, \$586,896; from all sources, \$873,319. The net earnings were \$147,275; the interest paid on bonds, \$286,735; and the dividend paid on stocks, \$18,030.



Agriculture.—The number of farms in 1880 was 62,674, the acreage 10,225,341, and the value \$133,147,175. There were 107,578 persons engaged in agriculture, more than 60 per cent of the working population. The average value per acre of cleared land was \$21.05, and that of woodland, \$9.29. The staple crops for 1885 are subjoined:

CLASSES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	665,409	15,827,600	\$6,333,800
Wheat	268,961	1,493,000	1,507,930
Oats	138,030	2,831,000	900,850
Rye	17,744	89,000	62,104
Barley	578	9,000	4,959
Buckwheat	39,331	413,000	251,915
Potatoes	27,609	1,932,000	831,031
		Tons.	
Hay	353,465	289,841	3,307,086
		Lbs.	
Tobacco	4,190	2,782,000	211,444

The animals on farms in 1885 were: Horses 131,621, value \$8,008,848; mules 6,412, value \$484,106; milch-cows 166,252, value \$4,226,126; oxen and other cattle 289,519, value \$5,226,327; sheep 624,912, value \$1,174,210; swine 416,133, value \$1,522,133.

Manufactures and Mining.—There were 2,375 manufacturing establishments in 1880, which employed 14,351 hands and \$13,883,390 capital. The total amount paid in wages was \$4,313,965; the value of material \$14,027,388; and the value of the product \$22,867,125. Some of the principal branches are shown:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of product.
Carriages and wagons	\$251,000	\$69,160	\$166,486	\$341,025
Clothing, men's	119,150	71,790	153,950	312,784
Coke	330,000	48,942	134,964	216,588
Cooperage	66,876	100,767	152,806	306,147
Flouring- and grist-mill products	1,777,297	140,508	3,384,797	3,942,718
Foundry and machine-shop products	388,300	158,474	168,921	466,862
Glass	550,522	311,650	208,064	748,500
Iron and steel	3,913,616	1,541,816	3,484,625	6,054,032
Leather, curried	229,535	48,810	586,755	725,010
Leather, tanned	515,885	99,338	1,089,620	1,451,528
Lumber, sawed	1,668,920	459,945	1,375,372	2,431,857
Salt	910,500	160,227	192,113	360,369
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	167,815	111,739	258,890	452,992
Woolen goods	293,170	44,161	245,843	356,986

The coal product of the State in 1885 was 3,008,091 long tons, valued at \$3,369,062. Its production of pig-iron was 69,007 long tons. Up to 1876 the State had yielded 3,000,000 hbls. of oil, but of late years the product has greatly fallen off. Natural gas is being developed, though the commercial results are not as yet important. The salt produced in the State in 1885 was 223,184 bbls.; bromine, 85,000 lbs.; and mineral fertilizers, 3,000 long tons.

Relative Rank.—West Virginia stands twenty-ninth in both area and population. It ranks fifth in coal, salt, and buckwheat, sixth in petroleum, and tenth in iron, according to the latest attainable statistics.

Finances.—The State has no debt, except the unadjusted portion of the old debt of Virginia before the division, one third of which has been set off to West Virginia, but is disputed by the latter State. State receipts for the year ending Oct. 1, 1886, were \$1,167,514, and the State expenditures \$979,693. The amount of taxable property, as assessed in 1886, was: Real, \$116,746,529; personal, \$42,768,223; railroad, \$14,488,758; total, \$174,003,510. The amount raised by taxation for the year ending Oct. 1, 1886, was \$766,205. The capitation-tax for school purposes produced \$120,715 in 1880.

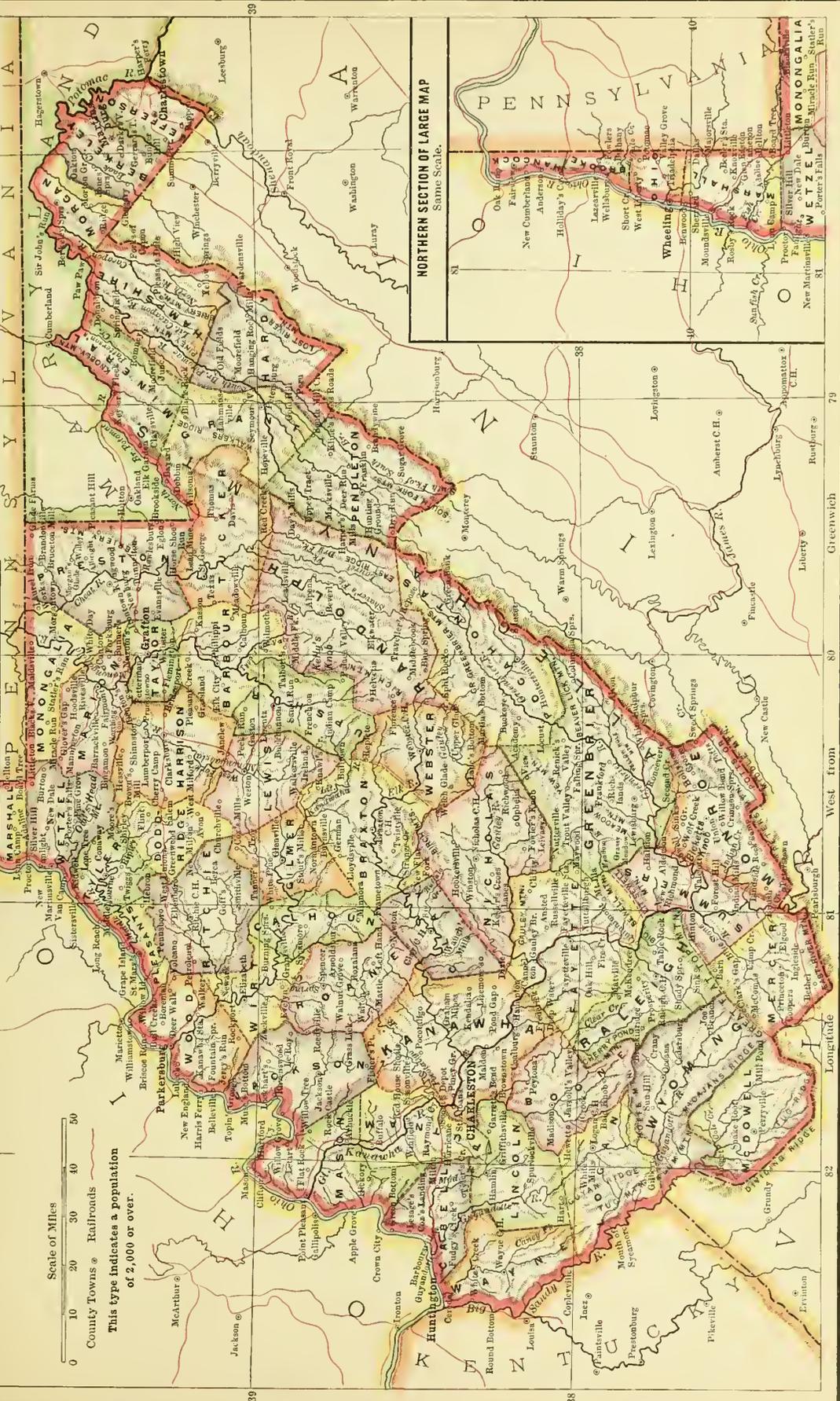
Political.—State elections are held on second Tuesday in October; congressional and presidential on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Legislature, elected every two years, consists of 26 Senators and 65 Representatives. The sessions are biennial, in odd-numbered years, and the limit is forty-five days. The Governor and State officers are elected for four years. The number of electoral votes is six, and the number of voters in 1880 was 139,161.

Educational.—There were enrolled in the schools in 1885 171,533 pupils, and the average daily attendance was 109,177. The school expenses were \$699,331, and the salaries of teachers \$556,941. There are two colleges, which, in 1885, had 22 instructors and 112 students. The income was \$6,948, the number of volumes in the libraries was 7,000, and the value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus \$275,000. The more important of these is the West Virginia University, at Morgantown.

WEST VIRGINIA

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

County Towns. Railroads
This type indicates a population
of 2,000 or over.



Longitude
82 West from Greenwich
80
81
82

78

79

81

82

39

39

38

38

79

81

82

WISCONSIN.

Historical.—The name is derived from the river Wisconsin (originally used with the French orthography, *Ouisconsin*), from an Indian word, meaning "wild, rushing river." The Territory of Wisconsin was formed in 1836 out of lands then comprised in the Territory of Michigan. It embraced all the land now within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and that part of the Territory of Dakota which lies E. of the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. In 1838 all the territory W. of the Mississippi River, and of a line due N. from the source of the Territory of the international boundary-line, was taken to form the Territory of Iowa. As thus bounded, Wisconsin became a State in 1848, the seventeenth admitted under the Federal Constitution.

Geographical.—The area of the State is 56,040 sq. m., the greatest length being 300 m., and the greatest breadth 260 m. It is divided into 63 counties, and is bounded N. by Lake Superior; N. E. by Michigan; E. by Lake Michigan; S. by Illinois; and W. by Iowa and Minnesota. The Montreal and Menomonee Rivers form part of the boundary-line with Michigan; and the Mississippi and the St. Croix Rivers most of the W. boundary-line. The surface of Wisconsin is an undulating plain from 600 to 1,800 ft. above the ocean. The highest lands are along the sources of the tributaries of Lake Superior. This water-shed slopes gradually to the W. line of the State, rapidly to the lake, and more gradually to the lower Wisconsin River, whence there is another slope to the S., drained mostly by the waters of the Rock River and its tributaries. The cliffs along the E. shore of Green Bay and Lake Winnebago form a bold escarpment not unlike a mountain-ridge. From this ridge the country slopes gradually to Lake Michigan. The Mississippi is the W. boundary for about 250 m., and receives the waters of the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, and Wisconsin Rivers. The river, in its length contiguous to Wisconsin, has a descent of 5 in. per mile. Other principal rivers are the Rock, also an affluent to the Mississippi; the St. Louis, Bois Brulé, Bad, and Montreal, flowing into Lake Superior; the Menomonee, Peshigo, Oconto, Pensauckee, and Fox, flowing into Green Bay; and the Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee, tributaries of Lake Michigan. At Portage City the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers flow so near to each other that their waters often commingle. The descent of the Fox River from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay is 162 ft., giving magnificent water-power. Many of the rivers have beautiful cascades or rapids, and rush through narrow gorges called dells. Besides the Mississippi, the Wolf and Fox Rivers are navigable for small steamers. In addition to its many streams, Wisconsin is famous for its numerous beautiful and picturesque small lakes from 1 sq. m. to 20 sq. m. in extent. The principal are Winnebago, St. Croix, Pepin, Poygan, Pewaukee, Geneva, Green, Koshkonong, Oconomowoc, the Four Lakes, etc. On the lake frontage there are a few excellent harbors, Chequamegon Bay, Green Bay, and Port Washington being specially good.

Natural Resources.—The State ranks among the foremost in its agriculture, producing all the cereals, root-crops, tobacco, flax, fruit, etc. Its advantages for cattle and dairy farming are of the best. Forests are profusely scattered over the State, and in the N. the white pine flourishes so generously that the Wisconsin pineries are one of the main sources of supply for the lumber-market of the West. Mineral wealth consists of iron, lead, copper, limestone, clay, and mineral waters.

Climate.—The climate is healthful, and not so much characterized by extremes as would seem inevitable from its latitude. At Milwaukee the thermometer in summer ranges from 63° to 80°, and in winter from 19° to 31°. In the N. the winter temperature is from 5° to 10° lower. The rainfall is from 30 to 35 in.

Principal Places.—Madison, the capital, one of the most beautiful cities of the West; Milwaukee, the metropolis and leading commercial city; Eau Claire, lumber-mart and manufacturing city; Fond du Lac, manufacturing center; Green Bay, important lumber and mercantile center for N. Wisconsin; Janesville, active commercial and manufacturing city; La Crosse, railway center and most important of the river towns; Oshkosh, lumber-center and manufacturing city; Racine, important commercial, manufacturing, and educational center; Sheboygan, lake-port, shipping, and manufacturing city.

Population.—(State census of 1885): Total, 1,563,423; male, 811,051; female, 752,372; native, 1,069,493; foreign, 493,930; white, 1,555,152; colored, 5,776; Indians, 2,675. Leading cities: Appleton, 10,927; Eau Claire, 21,668; Fond du Lac, 12,736; Green Bay, 7,111; Janesville, 9,941; La Crosse, 21,740; Madison, 12,064; Milwaukee, 158,509; Oshkosh, 22,064; and Racine, 19,636.

Commerce.—Milwaukee is the port of entry, and Depere, Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine, Sheboygan, and La Crosse are ports of delivery. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1886, were \$634,329, and the exports \$19,000. The foreign commerce, in a great measure, passes through Chicago and New York. The entrances of vessels at Milwaukee were 19, of 6,928 tonnage, and the clearances 3 vessels, of 1,279 tonnage. The number of vessels licensed at river and lake ports was 393, of 82,435 tonnage.

Railways.—The mileage in 1885 was 4,418 m., and there were 6,522 m. operated. The capital stock was \$90,363,661; the funded debt, \$135,735,500; the total investment, \$236,245,336; and the cost of road and equipment, \$226,446,973. The receipts from passengers were \$6,573,018; from freight, \$19,811,452; from all sources, \$28,420,212; and the net earnings, \$10,933,324. The interest paid on bonds was \$6,883,605, and the dividends paid on stock, \$2,403,639.



Agriculture.—The State census of 1885 gave the number of farms at 136,108, the amount of farming area at 16,359,246 acres, and the value \$393,556,116. The number of persons employed in agriculture was 332,351. The staple crops for 1885 were as follows:

CLASSES	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	1,088,019	32,750,000	\$11,135,000
Wheat	1,362,785	15,665,000	11,905,400
Oats	1,412,474	47,778,000	12,422,290
Rye	176,162	2,167,000	1,125,732
Barley	41,361	1,001,000	570,534
Buckwheat	37,473	375,000	258,564
Potatoes	107,895	8,955,000	4,208,984
Hay	1,682,025	1,850,228	12,551,596
		Tons.	
		Lbs.	
Tobacco.....	21,127	31,196,000	2,962,225

Other crops, according to the State census for the same year, were: Apples, 1,670,818 bu.; cheese, 33,478,900 lbs.; butter, 36,240,431 lbs.; maple-sugar, 166,893 lbs.; honey, 1,432,766 lbs.; sorghum, 599,031 galls.; wool, 6,174,527 lbs.; flax-seed, 88,218 lbs. Animals on farms were: Horses 396,700, value \$30,957,952; mules 8,010, value \$732,995; milch-cows 555,177, value \$16,181,018; oxen and other cattle 710,053, value \$16,489,066; sheep 1,218,800, value \$2,305,969; swine 1,056,265, value \$5,468,282.

Manufactures and Mining.—In 1889 there were 7,674 manufacturing establishments, employing 57,109 hands and \$73,821,892 capital. The wages paid were \$18,814,917, the value of material \$85,796,178, and the value of products \$128,245,480. Some of the principal branches were as follows:

CLASSES.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Value of material.	Value of products.
Agricultural implements	\$3,747,095	\$874,667	\$1,373,547	\$3,742,069
Boots and shoes	1,191,164	674,758	1,704,728	3,025,062
Carpentering	322,437	498,148	946,038	1,721,507
Carriages and wagons	2,771,212	1,135,443	2,403,688	4,350,454
Cheese and butter	613,643	98,920	1,036,375	1,501,087
Clothing, men's	2,380,403	1,208,752	2,817,660	4,883,797
Cooperage	429,160	518,008	757,266	1,563,208
Flouring and grist-mill products	9,199,375	861,302	24,306,982	27,630,430
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,502,252	1,168,257	1,910,106	3,965,652
Iron and steel	2,843,218	1,004,931	3,830,667	6,580,301
Leather, carried	1,299,425	281,412	3,769,914	4,496,729
Leather, tanned	1,697,825	337,211	3,367,360	4,324,433
Liquors, malt	7,253,205	823,124	3,536,438	6,312,173
Lumber, sawed	19,824,059	2,257,218	12,471,473	17,952,347
Paper	943,000	235,955	773,150	1,277,736
Printing and publishing	729,800	429,777	337,290	1,093,510
Saddlery and harness	494,085	197,249	574,384	1,064,235
Sash, doors, and blinds	1,616,700	636,281	1,715,145	2,975,687
Slaughtering and meat-packing	959,030	203,805	5,898,483	6,533,926
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	424,750	445,504	575,377	1,346,925
Woolen goods	1,349,954	214,993	892,793	1,480,069

According to the State census of 1885, there were 71,185 persons employed in manufacturing, and the value of plant and products was \$193,700,167. In mineral products the returns were 24,632 long tons of pig-iron, 680,435 long tons of iron-ore, about 10,000 short tons of lead, and 250,000 bbls. of cement.

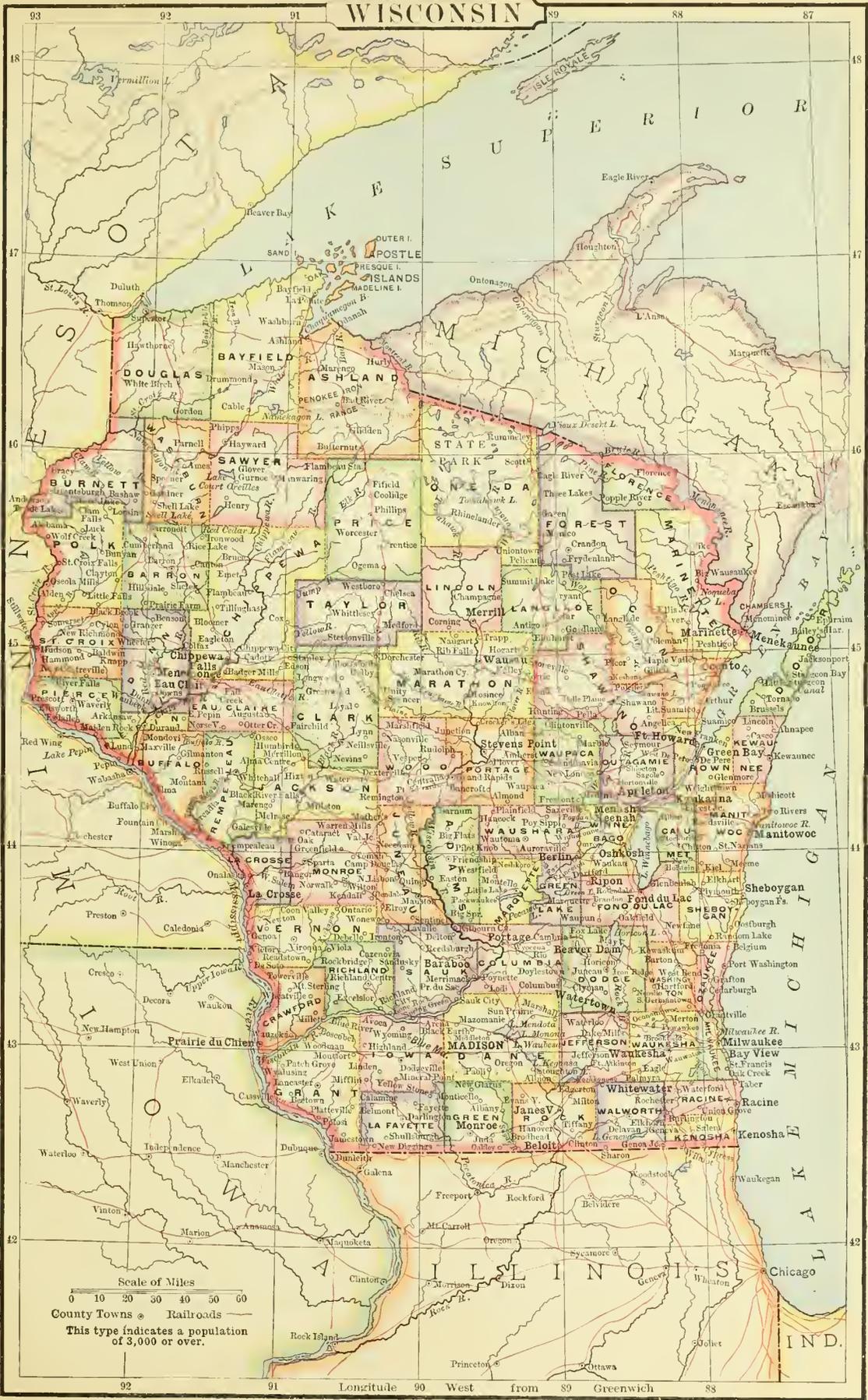
Relative Rank.—The State is fourteenth in area, and sixteenth in population. In production she stood (census of 1885) second in hops and barley; fourth in oats; seventh in iron and steel, potatoes, and tobacco; eighth in hay and sheep; ninth in wheat and milch-cows; tenth in railway mileage; and eleventh in general manufactures.

Finances.—The State debt of \$2,252,000, at 7 per cent, is an obligation to the educational fund. State receipts for the year ending Oct. 1, 1886, were \$1,770,265, and State expenditures \$1,762,463. The amount raised by taxation in 1886 was \$889,855. Revenue is mostly raised from licenses and corporations. The amount of taxable property, as assessed for 1885, was \$496,168,504.

Educational.—In 1885 the number of children enrolled in the public schools was 321,718, and the daily average attendance 174,841. The total expenses were \$3,300,455, and the salaries of teachers \$2,065,241. There are eight colleges, which, in 1885, had 131 instructors, 1,325 students, an income of \$132,630, 54,885 volumes in the libraries, and property amounting to \$913,700. The most important are Beloit College, at Beloit; Lawrence University, at Appleton; Racine College, at Racine; and University of Wisconsin, at Madison.

Political.—The State, congressional, and presidential elections occur on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Legislature consists of 33 Senators of four-year terms, and 100 Representatives of two-year terms. The sessions are biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting second Wednesday in January, and without limit. The number of electoral votes is 11, and in 1880 the number of voters was 340,482.

WISCONSIN



THE TERRITORIES.

Alaska.—The Territory was acquired from Russia by purchase in 1867. It has an area of 577,390 sq. m., and is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean; S. E. by British America; S. by the Pacific Ocean; and W. by the Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea. It forms the extreme N. W. portion of the North American Continent, and includes not only the mainland, but all the islands W. except Behring and Copper Islands on the Kamtschatka coast. The Yukon, rising in British Columbia, flows W. across Alaska and empties into Behring Sea, being more than 1,800 long. Mount St. Elias, one of a group of lofty volcanic peaks, is the highest mountain on the continent, 18,500 ft. The climate is much milder than in the corresponding region on the Atlantic coast. It is little fit for agriculture except grazing, and, though very rich in mineral resources, these have been but little developed. Its production of precious metals in 1885 was \$302,000. Its fishery and fur interests are valuable. The latter represent about \$2,000,000, and the former about \$100,000 annually. The population in 1880 was 33,136, and the principal town is Sitka, the capital and commercial center.

Arizona.—Acquired by the Mexican War, Arizona originally belonged to New Mexico, and was set off as a separate Territory in 1863. Its area is 113,020 sq. m.; greatest length, 375 m.; and breadth, 340 m. It has 11 counties, and is bounded N. by Utah; E. by New Mexico; S. by Mexico; and W. by Nevada and California. Numerous parallel ranges of mountains, the Mogollon, Sierra Blanca, Serbat, etc., run through the Territory in a general N. W. and S. E. direction. The rest of the Territory consists of valleys and elevated plateaus. San Francisco Mountain is 11,000 ft. high. The principal rivers are the Colorado and the Gila. The former passes through the N. W. portion, and runs along the W. boundary. The Grand Cañon, through the walls of which 7,000 ft. high, the river flows, is one of the wonders of the world. The climate is temperate but in the S. the summer temperature sometimes reaches 118° F. The population in 1880 was 35,160, and that of Tucson, the capital, was 7,007. The railway mileage in 1885 was 906 m. Selected statistics of 1885 are as follows: Wheat, 303,000 bu.; corn, 66,000 bu.; barley, 447,000 bu.; hay, 22,950 tons; horses 6,681, value \$513,093; milch-cows 13,847, value \$423,257; oxen and cattle 238,931, value \$4,778,620; sheep 806,002, value \$1,523,203. The mineral production for 1885 was: Copper, 27,706,366 lbs.; gold, \$880,000; silver, \$3,800,000; lead, 3,000 short tons; salt, 3,500 long tons. Arizona ranks third in copper and fifth in silver.

Dakota.—This is the next largest of the Territories, being 149,100 sq. m. in area; average length, 430 m.; breadth, 350 m. It has 136 counties, and is bounded N. by British America; E. by Minnesota, from which it is partly divided by the Red River of the North, and Iowa; S. by Nebraska; and W. by Wyoming and Montana. The principal rivers are the Missouri, which cuts the Territory diagonally from N. W. to S. E., and is navigable the whole length; and the Red River of the North, which forms 250 m. of the E. boundary. The Missouri Heights, a low mountain-chain, run along the Missouri River, and the Black Hills are in the S. W. Otherwise the Territory is a land of elevated plains. The climate ranges from 45° to 27° in winter, and from 63° to 71° in summer. The population in 1880 was 135,177. In 1885, 415,263. The principal towns are: Bismarck, the capital; Fargo, largest city and metropolis; Yankton, chief town of the south; and Deadwood, mining-center of the Black Hills. Manufactures in 1880 were as follows: 251 establishments, \$771,428 capital, and \$2,373,970 product. The railway mileage in 1885 was 2,887 m. The wealth and productiveness of the Territory are shown in the following statistics of 1885: Corn, 15,345,000 bu.; wheat, 27,913,000 bu.; oats, 13,229,000 bu.; potatoes, 2,700,000 bu.; hay, 1,375,000 tons; horses 206,388, value \$16,069,137; oxen and cattle 629,145, value \$14,750,060; milch-cows 151,345, value \$5,610,814; swine 305,980, value \$1,773,849. The mineral production was \$3,200,000 in gold, and 26,000 tons of coal. The Territory ranks in the United States third in wheat and fourth in gold.

Idaho.—The territorial organization took place in 1863. The area is 84,800 sq. m. The length varies from 140 to 485 m., and the width from 45 m. to 300 m. It has 15 counties, and is bounded N. by Canada; E. by Montana and Wyoming; S. by Nevada and Utah; and W. by Oregon and Washington. Nearly the whole of the Territory is rugged and mountainous, the main Rocky Mountain chain passing through it. It is drained by the Snake and Salmon Rivers. The population in 1880 was 32,610. The principal places are: Boise City, capital; and Florence and Silver City, mining-towns. The railway mileage is about 800 m. More than half the agricultural portions of the Territory are only fit for grazing. The following statistics for 1885 are given: Corn, 41,000 bu.; wheat, 1,154,000 bu.; oats, 1,032,000 bu.; hay, 144,383 tons; milch-cows, 23,274; oxen and cattle, 230,131; sheep, 210,375; gold, \$1,900,000; and silver, \$3,500,000. The Territory is sixth in the production of precious metals.

Indian Territory.—This portion of the Louisiana purchase was organized in 1834, as a home for peaceful Indians. The area is 61,630 sq. m., the length E. and W. being 470 m., and the breadth from 35 to 210 m. It is bounded N. by Kansas and Colorado; E. by Missouri and Arkansas; S. by Texas; and W. by Texas and New Mexico. The number of nations, agencies, and reservations is 22, the Cherokees, Seminoles, Creeks, and Chickasaws being the chief. The territorial interests are for the most part agricultural and grazing.

Montana.—Formerly a part of Idaho, Montana became a separate Territory in 1864. Its area is 146,080 sq. m., the length E. and W. being from 460 to 540 m., and the average width 275 m. It has 14 counties, and is bounded N. by Canada; E. by Dakota; S. by Wyoming; and S. W. and W. by Idaho. The Territory is drained by the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. The main chain of the Rockies occupies the W. part, and transverse spurs pass to the E. Arable and grazing lands are very extensive. The popu-

lation in 1880 was 39,159. The railway mileage in 1880 was 1,047 m. The principal places are: Helena, capital, and Virginia City, a mining and commercial center. Some statistics of wealth and products in 1885 are as follows: Wheat, 1,715,000 bu.; oats, 1,775,000 bu.; hay, 156,750 tons; horses 127,050, value \$7,566,028; cattle 725,700, value \$16,723,456; and sheep 718,750, value \$1,523,301. The mineral production in 1885 was: Gold, \$2,390,000; silver, \$10,060,000; coal, 77,129 long tons; copper, 67,797,821 lbs.; and lead, 3,363 long tons. Montana ranks second in silver and third in gold and copper.

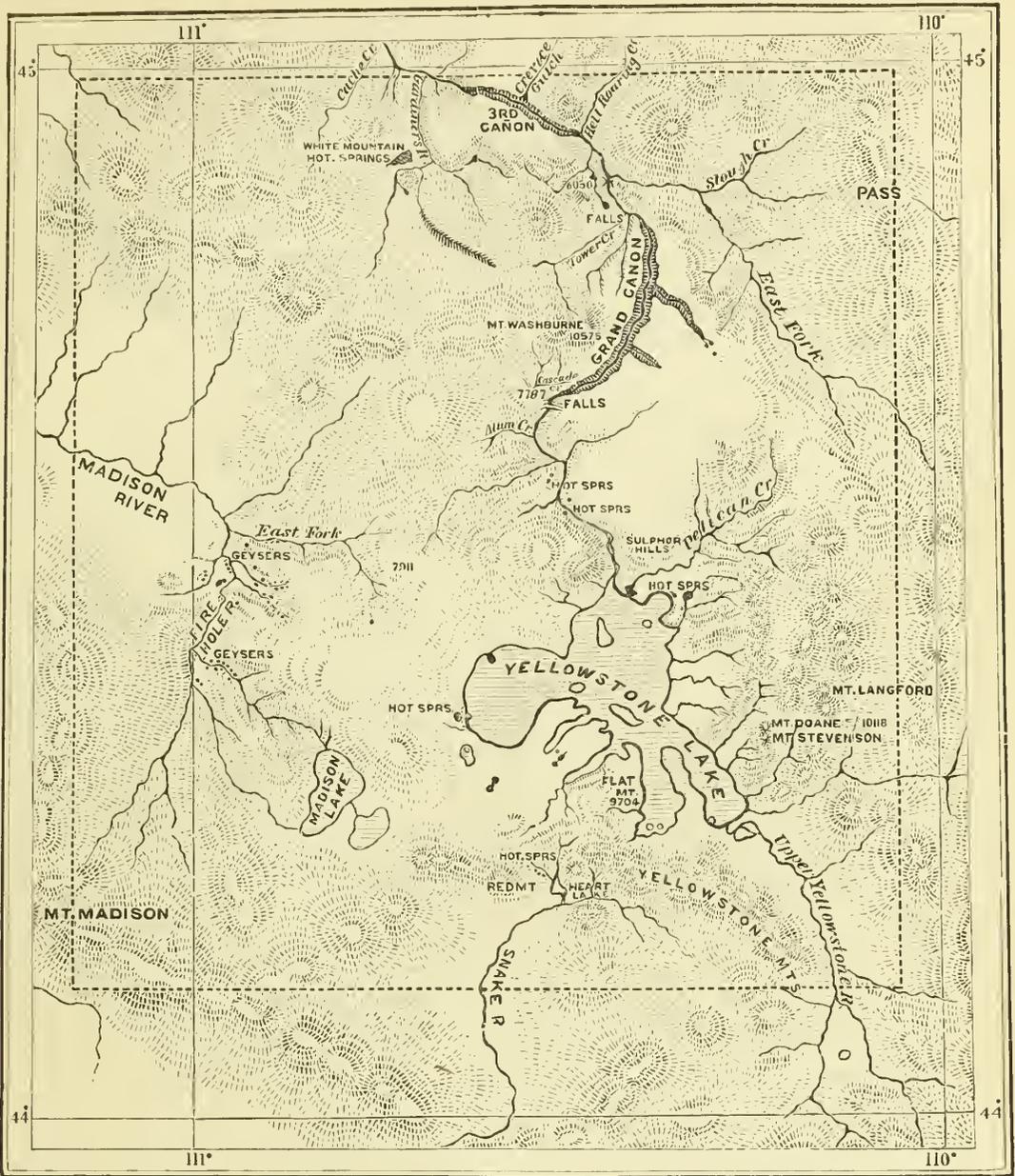
New Mexico. The Territory was organized in 1850, and is 122,580 sq. m. in area, average length being 370 m., and average breadth 335 m. It has 13 counties, and is bounded N. by Colorado; E. by Texas and Indian Territory; S. by Texas and Mexico; and W. by Arizona. The main chain of the Rockies passes through it, and it is watered by the Rio Grande and its tributaries. The climate is very agreeable both in summer and winter. The principal city and capital is Santa Fe, 6,625 pop., the second oldest city in the United States. The population of the Territory in 1880 was 119,965. The railway mileage in 1885 was 1,195 m. Agricultural statistics for 1885 credited the Territory as follows: Corn, 979,000 bu.; wheat, 1,023,000 bu.; oats, 282,000 bu.; hay, 18,900 tons; milch-cows 17,932, value \$466,232; oxen and other cattle 1,151,857, value \$20,733,426; and sheep 4,328,775, value \$6,494,666. The mineral products in 1885 were as follows: Gold, \$200,000; silver, \$3,000,000; coal, 271,442 long tons; copper, 79,839 lbs.; and lead, about 5,000 long tons. The rank of New Mexico in production is fourth in sheep and eighth in the precious metals and in cattle.

Utah.—First permanent settlements in the Territory were made by the Mormons under Brigham Young in 1847. Territorial organization occurred in 1850. The area is 84,970 sq. m., the average length being 350 m., by 260 m. in breadth. There are 24 counties, and the Territory is bounded on the N. by Idaho and Wyoming; E. by Wyoming and Colorado; S. by Arizona; and W. by Nevada. The principal rivers are the Grand and Green, which conjoined become the Colorado. The principal mountains are the Wahsatch, which intersect Utah from N. E. to S. W., and the Uintah, which, with other minor chains, are transverse ranges. The climate ranges from 29° to 40° winter temperature at Salt Lake City, and from 59° to 77° in summer. The population in 1880 was 143,963. The principal cities are: Salt Lake City, capital and metropolis, pop. 20,708; and Ogden, at the junction of the Pacific roads, pop. 6,067. The railway mileage in 1885 was 1,139 m. The manufacturing interests in 1880 included 640 establishments, which employed 2,435 hands and \$2,656,657 capital, and yielded \$4,324,992 product. Statistics of agriculture in 1885 are given: Corn, 469,000 bu.; wheat, 1,926,000 bu.; oats, 845,000 bu.; potatoes, 808,000 bu.; hay, 153,120 tons; horses 52,464, value \$2,440,808; milch-cows 42,013, value \$1,296,521; oxen and cattle 162,846, value \$3,888,586; and sheep 651,707, value \$1,356,588. The mineral products in 1885 were: Gold, \$180,000; silver, \$6,750,000; coal, 190,286 long tons; copper, 126,199 lbs.; iron-ore, 9,720 long tons; lead, 28,000 short tons; and salt, 15,000 tons. Utah ranks third in silver, tenth in gold, and fifth in total production of bullion.

Washington.—Originally a portion of Oregon, it became a Territory in 1853. The area is 69,180 sq. m.; the greatest length, 340 m.; greatest breadth, 240 m.; and length of sea-coast line, 180 m. It has 33 counties, and is bounded N. by Canada; E. by Idaho; S. by Oregon, from which the Columbia River partly divides it; and W. by the Pacific Ocean. Its mountain-system is a continuation of that of Oregon, consisting of the Coast Range, and more noticeably of the Cascade Range, which divides the Territory into two sections, different in climate and character. The highest peak is Mount Rainier, 14,444 ft. Puget Sound in the N. W. extends S. 80 m., and is connected with the ocean by the Straits of Foca, 80 m. long. Of the many rivers draining the Territory, the chief are the Columbia and the Snake. The climate on Puget Sound is from 37° to 44° in winter, and from 59° to 62° in summer. The population in 1880 was 75,116. The principal places are: Olympia, the capital, Walla Walla, and Seattle. The railroad mileage in 1885 was 736 m. The manufactures included 271 establishments in 1880, employed \$3,202,497 capital, and yielded \$3,250,134 in products. Lumber is the chief item, of which about 300,000,000 ft. are made annually. The leading agricultural statistics of 1885 gave: Wheat, 7,412,000 bu.; oats, 3,095,000 bu.; barley, 734,000 bu.; potatoes, 1,136,000 bu.; hay, 190,994 tons; horses 81,945, value \$5,526,821; milch-cows 56,730, value \$1,615,360; cattle 286,358, value \$7,445,388; and sheep 544,548, value \$1,223,491. The mineral products of 1885 were: Precious metals, \$190,000; and coal, 950,615 tons.

Wyoming.—The Territory was organized in 1869, and has an area of 97,860 sq. m. It is almost rectangular, has 9 counties, and is bounded N. by Montana; E. by Dakota and Nebraska; S. by Colorado and Utah; and W. by Utah, Idaho, and Montana. The principal rivers are the Green, Snake, Big Horn, Powder, Big Cheyenne, and North Platte. The Yellowstone Park in the N. W. is a natural reservation, and its natural wonders make it a unique region. It comprises 5,375 sq. m., and is more than 6,000 ft. high. The Territory is principally devoted to grazing. The population in 1880 was 29,750. Cheyenne, the capital and leading city, has almost 6,000 pop. In 1885 there were 617 miles of railroad. Agricultural statistics for 1885 were as follows: Wheat, 66,000 bu.; oats, 84,000 bu.; potatoes, 112,000 bu.; hay, 99,500 tons; horses 73,000, value \$3,825,360; milch-cows 56,730, value \$1,815,360; cattle 1,280,916, value \$32,022,000; sheep 518,406, value \$1,072,188. Mineral productions in 1885 were: Coal, 2,421,984 long tons; and petroleum about 450,000 bbls. The Territory is known to be rich in the precious metals, copper, iron, tin, sulphur, and soda, but they are not developed. Wyoming ranks seventh in cattle-raising and eleventh in coal.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.



MAP OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The Yellowstone National Park, which Congress has "dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," lies partly in Wyoming, and partly in Montana Territory, mostly between latitude 44° and 45°, and longitude 110° and 111°. It is 65 miles N. and S., and 53 miles E. and W., comprising 3,575 square miles, and is all more than 6,000 feet above the sea-level. Yellowstone Lake has an altitude of 7,788 ft., and the mountain-ranges that hem in the valleys on every side rise to the height of 10,000 and 12,000 ft., and are covered with perpetual snow. During June, July, and August the atmosphere is pure and very invigorating, with scarcely any rain, and storms of any kind are rare. The entire region was at a comparatively recent geological period the scene of remarkable volcanic activity. The most striking features of the Park are its geysers, hot springs, waterfalls, and canyons. In the number and magnitude of its geysers and hot springs the Park surpasses all the rest of the world. There are probably 50 geysers that throw a column of water to a height of from 50 to 300 ft., and from 5,000 to 10,000 springs, chiefly of two kinds, those depositing lime and those depositing silica. There is every variety of color, and the deposits form around their border the most elaborate orna-

mentation. The temperature of the calcareous springs is from 160° to 170°; that of the others rises to 200° or more. The chief points of interest are the great geysers, *The Giant* and *The Giantess* being the most noteworthy, the White Mountain Hot Spring, with its wonderful terraces, the mud-volcanoes, Sulphur Mountain and the soda springs, the great waterfalls and canyons of the Yellowstone River, and Yellowstone Lake. On the N. of the Park are the sources of the Yellowstone; on the W., those of the principal forks of the Missouri; on the S. W. and S., those of Snake River, flowing into the Columbia, and those of Green River, a branch of the great Colorado, which enters into the Gulf of California; while on the S. E. side are the numerous head-waters of the Wind River. The best time to visit the Park is from July 15th to October 1st. Within the Park the various objects of interest may be visited on horseback with perfect safety. There are several hotels, but the most desirable way of seeing the wonders of the Yellowstone to the best advantage is by camping out. In this way sight seeing may be united with the pleasures of hunting and fishing, as the Park is full of large and small game, and excellent angling can be had in the Yellowstone River and Lake and the smaller streams.



48° 43' 36' Longitude West 33' from Washington 26' 23' 18'



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WESTERN PART

ALASKA

STATUTE MILES

English Miles

115° Longitude West 110° from Greenwich 105° 100°

Engl. by G. J. Nash '87



1882

(Nov., 1887, 20,000)

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